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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

AND

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE,

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1830.

VOLUME C.

(BEING THE TWENTY-THIRD OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London:

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1830.

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PREFACE.

In the preface to the First Part of the Hundredth Volume of our labours, a review was taken of the long line of its predecessors; and such observations were made upon their contents as were consistent with modesty and truth. On attaining a goal which few periodical works have ever reached, it was impossible not to feel—and feeling, it would have been affectation to conceal—sensations of exultation at the almost unprecedented success which has attended our humble, but zealous, efforts for the promotion of Historical, Antiquarian, and Biographical Literature.

Success has not, however, induced us to relax our exertions. Though we had the vanity to think that much was done, we were sensible that reputation is more difficult to preserve than to acquire; and that it is impossible to maintain the position in which we stand, without calling into action all our resources, and allowing the same zeal, the same moderation, and the same political principles, to influence our future conduct, which have procured for us the co-operation of our friends, and the favour of the public, in our long, inobtrusive, and, we trust, useful career.

For the first time in the annals of the Gentleman's Magazine, a charge of libel has been preferred against it; and the proprietors have during the last six months been subjected to the expense and vexation of appearing in a Court of Justice, to vindicate themselves from the accusation. Upon this subject, however, we shall say little: silence best becomes the successful party, and it is ungenerous to taunt a feeble and vanquished enemy; but we may advert to the circumstance, as evidence that old age has not impaired our energies, and that, though scrupulously careful to avoid wounding the feelings of others, we are as ready as the most vigorous of our contemporaries to speak the truth, and to repress empirical arrogance.

One circumstance peculiarly characterises this volume, in the new feature given to the work by the introduction of Classical communications. For this idea we were indebted to a gentleman of profound learning; who, unlike many projectors, has materially assisted in carrying his own design into execution, since many valuable papers on that subject are from his pen; and he has thus stimulated other correspondents to enter an arena which affords room for the display of one of the highest branches of intellectual attainments.

In the political world changes have recently taken place of too important a nature to be passed over in silence. To Ministers who governed the country upon principles which, though acceptable to the wealthy and the powerful, became gradually more and more obnoxious to less favoured classes, has succeeded a Cabinet which may be considered the representatives of liberal opinions.

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Their accession to office has as yet been too recent to be productive of more than an abundance of flattering promises, from which we augur the happiest results. Without ascribing to those personages all the qualities which their adherents claim for them, the uniform consistency and high character of the Premier, and the extraordinary talents of many of his colleagues, justify a reliance upon their *capacity* to remedy existing evils. For their *disposition* to do so there is this security, that as a Cabinet they owe their creation to public opinion, and the moment they fail in realizing the just expectations they have raised, by seeking support from the aristocracy instead of the people—by which expression we mean the middle class—that moment will be the last of their ministerial existence. Possessed, therefore, of the confidence of the country, and powerful in the strength of their own talents, we feel justified in anticipating from their measures those improvements which the effects of time, and the progress of knowledge imperatively require. If those changes have not the immediate result of producing all that could be desired, they will at least tend to tranquillize the present agitated state of things, by imparting a unanimity of feeling, and by causing the advocates of amendment to direct their hopes to the legitimate quarter, instead of looking for the attainment of their wishes to political meetings, which have too often produced that which they ostensibly seek to prevent.

But the present Ministers excite hopes upon another and to us extremely interesting subject. It has long been a disgrace to England, that Science and Literature receive slight encouragement from the Government, compared with the fostering care which they meet with in other countries; and for the want of which, in the present deteriorated state of the public taste, standard Literature has almost disappeared, whilst in Science we are far behind our continental neighbours. At no former period were there so many persons in office who are known to the world by their literary productions; and under the auspices of a Brougham and a Mackintosh, aided by such of their colleagues as have sought that permanent fame which letters, and letters only, confer, we are sanguine in believing that something worthy of so literary an Administration will be done to remove this stigma from the national character.

For ourselves we have little to add. It is our earnest intention to continue in the path which we have trod, with firm but quiet steps, for an entire century. We purpose, with the assistance of the proud list of patrons and friends to whom we are so eminently indebted, to adhere to those principles, to promote those valuable departments of knowledge, and to display that moderation and consistency which have procured us the highest objects of human ambition—the approbation of the good, and the applause of the wise.

Dec. 31, 1830.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Birmingham 2
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Boston--Brighton 3
Bridgwater-Bristol 4
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Cambridge-Carlisle 2
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Chesterfield
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Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 3 Cumberl.
Derby 2 --Devon
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Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset --Durham 2
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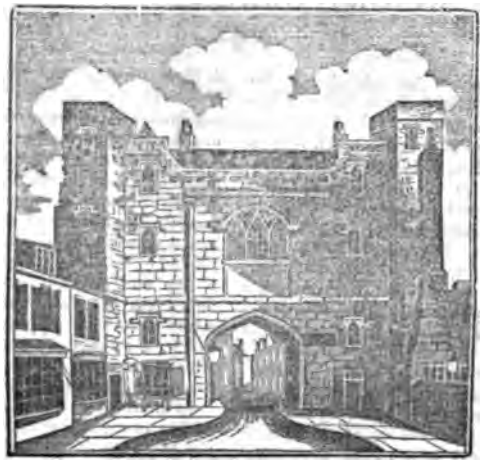

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CLERICUS says, "An able charge has been recently delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Hereford by Mr. Archdeacon Wetherell on the subject of Church repairs. With one item I was particularly struck, and think that it has so important a bearing upon a very common act of barbarism in the repairs of our Churches, that it ought to be generally known. Every man of taste feels, that to deprive a Gothic window of its mullions and tracery, is to spoil it, by making a mere pigeon hole of the orifice. The Archdeacon observed, that under decay of the mullions it was very common for a carpenter to substitute mere oaken uprights; whereas by obtaining only some free-stone, a monumental sculptor could easily supply new mullions in *fac simile*. He accordingly recommends the Clergy to use their utmost exertions to prevent disfigurement of the Churches, in the particular alluded to, and all others (as far as circumstances permit) which imply unseemly and irrelevant innovations. In my own case, I can attest that I stopped the insertion of a common wooden frame in a window of my own Church, and caused a suitable one of Gothic mullions, accordant with the other windows in pattern, to be put up; and that it was well executed by a tomb-stone carver for the humble sum of two guineas."

Various paragraphs having appeared in some daily Journals relative to the Articles of Enquiry sent by direction of the Bishop of London to the Churchwardens of each parish within the Diocese, previous to the Visitation which he has lately holden; we think it but justice to his Lordship to state, that we are informed upon good authority that such Articles are invariably sent to Churchwardens previous to every Visitation, in conformity with the 119th Canon, and that those now used are (with the exception of some few omissions) the same as the Articles issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and which were drawn up by two most eminent civilians.

MISS TATE'S ALMS-HOUSES AT MITCHAM (of which we gave a view in part i. p. 201) were endowed by Miss Tate, for widows or unmarried women of respectable character, and members of the Church of England. It is necessary that the women shall have a legal settlement at Mitcham, and they should have resided there five years; be fifty years old or upwards; and not have received parochial relief within five years of their admission. There is no allowance for fuel, nor any beyond three shillings a week. The present trustees are the Vicar, the Rev. J. H. Mapleton, Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. G. M. Hoare, esq. and W. Simpson, esq.; but Miss Tate has reserved the appointment of the women during her own life.

Mr. MADDEN informs us, "By the liberality of Mr. Hamper, the trustees of the British Museum are now in possession of another impression of the Evesham seal, which supplies the deficiencies of the one noticed by me in your Magazine. The words "ANT WAS SWON," (see Part i. pp. 310, 392.) are here so clear, as to leave no doubt as to the propriety of the legend, which, I think, may now be consigned to futurity, without apprehension of attracting any further commentaries on it."

In answer to the inquiry of ECLECTICUS, we beg to state, that the passage quoted by the Reviewer of Moore's Life of Byron, p. 150, is taken from a volume of posthumous Sermons by the Rev. Dr. James Lindsay, of Bow, a volume distinguished for the elegance of its style and for the elevated tone of its piety. We believe it was printed by subscription.

A YORKSHIRE COLLECTOR states, "It must gratify every collector of Topography to be informed, that two plates were published of the Scaffolding employed to restore Beverley Minister to its perpendicular (see part i. p. 520): they are folio size, Thornton inv. Geldart del. Fourdrinier sculp. May 17, 1739. One is a 'View of the north front of the great Cross Isle, which overhung four feet beyond its base, and was brought back into its place by means of the timber frame here described.' The other is a 'Section of the Trusses and Building. When the trusses were fixed on both sides, the wall was cut to the centre, level with the base of the said trusses, that it might give way upon the raising the whole machinery, and so come into its place; and was in the mean time supported by several wedges, which were gradually taken out as the building came back into its place.' The prints very satisfactorily explain the nature of the machinery used, which has always been much admired as a most ingenious contrivance."

ERRATA—Part i. p. 493, *for* "an only daughter," *read* "an only daughter Mary;" —*for* "he afterwards perished in the cause which he had espoused," *read* "he was the "King's General in the West," fell afterwards into disgrace, and died at Ghent, an exile from the Court;"—*for* "the often contracted Lady Gertrude," *read* "the often contracted Mary Fytz."

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1830.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Notices of the Ancient Kingdom of Ylli in Britanny.

Mr. Urban, *St. Servan, France, June 25.*

AMONG the many principalities into which Armorica was divided, after the departure of the Romans and under the British colonization, was one which bore the name of Ylli. Its insignificance might have excluded it from history, but for the marriage of one of its princesses to a king of Britanny. Hence it has become an object of inquiry to Breton antiquaries, who are not agreed upon its geographical situation, some placing it near Morlaix, and others confounding it with a different state.

M. Miorcec de Kerdanet, the first living archæologist of Britanny, has published a little tract on the subject, in which he considers the question as set at rest.*

The words of Ingomar, as quoted by Dom Morice, appear to point out the situation of Ylli, if they can be satisfactorily explained. He says, that King Ausochus, dwelt *in capite littoris magni, à parte occidentali, in tribu Lysiâ, in commendatione Ylli.* In mediæval Latin, *commendatio* means *government* or *custody*, answering to the Breton word *Quemenet*; and *Quemenet Ylli*, was actually the name of a canton of Lower Britanny, in the district of *Leon*, or northern part of the present department of Finisterre. This country contained a bishopric and two subordinate dioceses, or archidiaconates, namely *Ach* (Lat. *Aginense*), and *Quemenet-Ylli*. The chief place of this latter division was *Tregarantec*, or *Charity's home*,† so called because the inhabitants of Pleudiher found refuge there, at the time of a raging epidemic. It is about five leagues N. E. of Brest, and a part of it still bears the name of *Lysien*, abovementioned. So that the palace of king Ausochus may be safely placed at Tregarantec.

The kingdom of Ylli contained only seventeen villages, in the time of Clerod, a valiant monarch, who is said to have been twice crowned with a cap of wreathed laurel. He had three sons, each of whom had a remarkable impression on the right shoulder; the eldest a bow, the second a spear's head, and the third a sword; which denoted their military renown. They bore this motto on their shields,

Carantez e peb amser,
e peb hænt lealdet.

Charity at all times,
Honour in every way.

Clerod was succeeded by his grandson Hilpertît, or *the Gloomy*. After him reigned his son Ausoch, who is known in history as the father of the beautiful Pradell or Pritell.* During his absence at a neighbouring court, it happened that Judual, Prince of Dumnonia,† who had lost his way in hunting, arrived at the palace. He was struck with the charms of the princess, and the same night he saw her image in a dream, surrounded with weapons of war. The omen might betoken that the lady's hand must be sought in perils and enterprises; but the lover did not despair; he consulted the bard and prophet Tholosin, son of Onis, who dwelt in the peninsula of Rhuis;‡ by whom he was told, that the issue of the marriage would be a warlike son. Encouraged by this explanation, he demanded and obtained the hand of the Princess: their marriage is placed in

* Notice sur le Royaume d'Ylli. 18mo. pp. 10. Printed for Duchesne, at Rennes.

† M. Miorcec renders this word *trève de la charité*, I should conceive erroneously. I have given the Welsh, or more ancient meaning of the word.

* Pridd, *adj.* precious, Welsh Dict.

† The North-Eastern part of Britany; Mr. Turner considers it as the refuge of the exiles from *Devonshire*.

‡ Opposite Quiberon, on the southern coast of Britanny. An Abbey was dedicated there to St. Gildas.

the year 590. The same Judual is called Hoel III. by some writers; he extended his dominion, says M. Delaporte, over nearly the whole of Britanny, which is partly accounted for by his marriage with the heiress of Ylli. He took the title of king. The historian just quoted throws no light on the marriage, but merely says, "he espoused Pratelle, by whom he had several children."

Judual died about 620. His son and successor was the celebrated Judicail, whom tradition represents as a match for the stoutest antagonist when a boy, but who shines in history as a very amiable character.* He married Moron, daughter of Even, King of Ach. One of his sons, named Arnec, was bishop of the little diocese. It seems that he resigned it in favour of St. Vigan, his neighbour. The legend says, that he promised him as much territory as he could traverse, while he himself was asleep. Arnec betook himself to slumber, and Vigan mounted his horse; but it was on the steeple of St. Eloi, between Landerneau and Lesneven; and taking a spring from thence, he traversed the whole of the diocese in the air before Arnec awoke, and it was accordingly ceded to him.

The kingdom appears to have reverted to temporal princes, for Argan, or Arastan, reigned in the time of Charlemagne. (It might be an apanage.) This prince accompanied Charles in his expeditions, was distinguished as a soldier, and fell at Roncevaux in 778.† His exploits were a favourite theme of the Breton Troubadours. His successor was Prinitis, of whom nothing is recorded, or indeed of any later sovereign.

It has escaped the keen antiquary of *Les Tourelles*, that Ylli is a word meaning a division, or something parted off.‡ It is natural to suppose that this little kingdom had been detached from some other, and thence obtained its name. Too insignificant to be an object of cupidity, and no larger than an English nobleman's property, it may have experienced more happiness than larger states, where kings can only see with the eyes of ministers. That it should have remained unconquered in those turbulent times, supposes patriotism in the inhabitants, affection towards their chiefs, and a propitious course of circumstances. The name of *Tregarantec* speaks highly for the character of the people, and is no trivial instance of the value of etymology in corroborating history. It is possible that a diligent search of the early Welsh Bards may throw some light on the events of this interesting little kingdom, or on the names of its princes.

CYDWELI.

* See Mr. Turner's sketch of Breton history, in the first and fourth editions of his History of the Anglo Saxons.

† M. Miorcec adds, "Le Tasse l'a célébré dans la Jérusalem. Il a extrait ce qu'il en dit de l'archevêque Turpin, contemporain d'Argan."

‡ Yll. s. m. that tends to part. Yllt, a rent.—Welsh Dict. Lysien has a similar signification:—Llys, s. m. that separates.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

BEING resident between the Severn and the Wye, I have often observed the injury and inconvenience sustained by the neighbourhood, for want of a bridge over the Severn at Newnham; travellers in carriages being compelled to go round either by Gloucester or the Old Passage, from twenty or more miles out of their way, if their direction be the opposite populous country, and the parts beyond. I have therefore collected, for the information of my neighbours, various matters concerning bridges, which I think it may be amusing and useful to lay before the public, as they do not apply to a particular case only.

It is well known that the erection of bridges has become so exceedingly expensive, and so accompanied with heavy loss to the shareholders, that a virtual prohibition exists to the increase of such conveniences, except at the public cost. Nevertheless, I beg to premise, that I am not such a Vandal as to object to *stone bridges*, *chain bridges*, or any *best* things, where they *can* be afforded; only that where they *cannot* be afforded, expense is not to be doctrinal against convenience; stones and mortar against ten per cent.; facility of communication, which augments commerce and the value of estates, against mere outside show. But more money gained will cause money to be spent. The country, which has exhibited the best modes of encountering the difficulty is America; and though many of their expedients are too rude for adoption here, yet there are others which merit attention.

In the first place, then, I would ob-

serve, that there does already exist a *ferry* at Newnham; and that such ferry may be made to answer every purpose of a bridge (except, perhaps, when the *Boar* or *Hygre*, i.e. *the tide*, is pouring in) by the following simple means; and I beg it to be recollected, that I shall say nothing *without authority*.

"At Philadelphia, the finest object is the river Delaware, and its opposite shore, about half a mile across, with a little island in the middle of it. Steam and team boats are continually crossing and recrossing. They are double boats, or two placed side by side, the paddles working between with a deck across both, to take waggons, carriages, &c. *You may drive into them seated in any vehicle, and out on the opposite side on coming to shore, without the least danger.* A large bell is rang every time they make the shore, stop about ten minutes, ring again, and off."—*Pickering's Emigration, p.* 28.

That a similar expedient might be here adopted, is beyond doubt, because a *raft* conveys a stage-coach without unhorsing or unloading, across an estuary in or near Arundel in Sussex, and was contrived by the coach-proprietor, because a bridge was refused. The raft was towed by a chain and windlass, but as the rope or chain, (not necessarily so, though troublesome) might impede the navigation of the river, it would be objectionable at Newnham.

To the double-boat described above, no such impediment exists. The paddles might be worked by a man in each boat, and simple machinery; and quays or causeways of differing heights and extents might be thrown out on both shores, to meet the changeable elevations of the tide.

The next economical substitute would be a wooden bridge, with a drawbridge in the centre, for vessels to pass, as at Amsterdam, and but lately at Weymouth. But stone bridges are by far the best. Undoubtedly; but there is a wide difference in cost between a crown and a pound. Wooden bridges, (expense is the question), do not cost more than one fourth of stone ones, are the *only* bridges across *wide* rivers which pay good interest of money, and may be made picturesque and beautiful. Now for the proofs:

"A stone bridge was first meditated at Chelsea; but the estimate given in was 88,000*l.* The proprietors, alarmed at the expense, erected a wooden one for about 20,000*l.* The concern now amply remunerates them; whereas, had it been built *with stone*, it would not even now produce an interest of more than 2½ per cent."—*Faulkner's Chelsea*, i. 33.

I have heard that the wooden bridge at Putney pays *ten per cent.*, and that the shareholders a few years ago wisely resisted the conversion of it into stone, because, as public convenience was served without it, they saw no reason why their private property was to suffer for the sake of a good job.

"But ugliness is avoidable, for Colonel By has erected a *beautiful wooden frame bridge* over the Big Kettle in Canada."—*MacTaggart's Canada*, i. 347.

Of the hopeless proceeds of stone and iron bridges, the following table, taken from your Magazine for May, 1830, p. 479, tells a melancholy tale:

BRIDGES:	*Price of Shares.*	*Div. per ann.*
Hammersmith . . .	£24 0	£1 10
Southwark	2¾ 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 15
Vauxhall	—	1 0
Waterloo	8 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.* . .	—	17 4
—— Ann. of 7*l.* . .	—	15 2

If Government would make a donation of timber from the neighbouring forest of Dean, the expense of a wooden bridge at Newnham would be very considerably reduced.

The indispensable expense of a chain bridge has been very much exaggerated; Mr. MacTaggart, a government engineer, said,

"A chain bridge to stretch across the St. Lawrence, from Cape Diamond to Point Levi, *a distance of more than a mile*, where the current is strong and water deep, seems no easy task, yet it might be performed. The chain bridge would require *five floating piers*, and these may be so constructed and so anchored that even the heaviest drift ice rushing before a flood would not be able to sweep them away. The expense attending such an undertaking, considering contingencies, might probably amount to 40,000*l.*; nothing less, at least, could possibly answer."—*MacTaggart's Canada, Vol.* i. *p.* 315.

Now, the breadth of the water way at Newnham in full tide is, according to a trigonometrical admeasurement, 560 yards, and, of course, but the third of a mile and eighty yards over. Divide 40,000*l.* by 3, and upon Mr. MacTaggart's estimate, a bridge could be built across the Severn at Newnham for 13,330*l.* Two, or at most three, piers would be enough.

But the most appalling circumstance

as regards Newnham, is that no rocky bottom is to be found, except at such a depth that piles are useless, and the substitute must be sunk rock; and as to floating piers, there being no depth of water, as in the Saint Lawrence, the navigation of the river would be impeded, and falls, as at Old London Bridge, be created. "Dig till you come to the solid ground,"* is certainly an ancient and sound architectural adage, and taking the main opening (580 feet) of the famous Suspension Bridge over the Menai for a standard, three piers would be required. But, whatever may be the hazard attached to a sandy foundation, it is certain that it has been counteracted without excavation down to rock. Pliny (xxxvi. 14) informs us, that the famous temple of the Ephesian Diana was founded in a marshy soil to guard against earthquakes, and that the foundations might not be laid in slippery ground, "calcatis ea [fundamenta] carbonibus, dein velleribus lanæ, substravere;" i. e. *they underlaid the foundations with trodden coals, afterwards with fleeces of wool*; whence no doubt came the legend that London Bridge was built upon woolsacks. This temple was in existence long after the time of St. Paul. Alexander, when he wanted to pass the Arosis, demolished the villages, and, laying the materials on blocks of stone, promptly formed a bridge. (Pratt's Q. Curt. ii. 30). Nor does it appear to be the fact, that where there is an intervening artificial sound stratum, the substratum beneath is of much moment, for Alberti says, you may light upon a country like that of the Adriatic and Venice, where, under the *congestitia*, you can find almost nothing but loose mud *(solutum limum)*. (De re ædificat. fol. xxxii. b.) Our ancestors seem to have acted in this way by making their starlings.

"The original foundation of Old London Bridge appears to have been laid at low water, as the heads of the small piles were a little above that level; they were chiefly of elm, and driven in three rows, all round the sides and ends of the piers, about six or seven feet deep, and ten inches square, upon an average. Between these piles a quantity of loose rubble stones were laid without cement, and upon this were bedded three strong sleepers, about 21 inches wide and 9 thick. This timber was perfectly sound after the lapse of now above six centuries, and proves a strong practical instance of the preservation of wood under water, when unexposed to the action of air."—*Archæol.* xxiii. 18.

In building our ancient bridges, the custom was to turn the water-course, make starlings, and upon them raise the piers; and if they had sunk their starlings to low-water level, and not made their piers unnecessarily thick, there would have been no falls. It does not appear, from the London or Bristol old bridges, that they piled *under the starlings*. (See Seyer's Bristol.) Nor is it at all probable, quick as are the sands of the Severn, and various other sands, that a superstructure raised upon the hull of the Royal George, the Rother-ship, or a Severn trow bedded in sand, would subside much from the superincumbent weight; for Vauxhall bridge has its piers laid in boxes. As to the Severn, the experiment could be easily made by examining the depth to which the causeway on the Arlingham side, used from *time immemorial*, has subsided; and furthermore, the ford at low water for carriages has been used *from time immemorial*, so that it can *never* have been undermined, and must be firm enough for a timber-bridge, or an artificial bed of stone laid upon it. In excavation, the American mode is twice as cheap as the English, both in bridge and canal-making. Instead of human labour being employed in *digging*, a team or two ploughs the surface with a very strong plough, the men remove the earth as fast as it is turned up; they then plough again, and so continue the process, (if the stratum be not rocky) till the job is completed.

A bridge at Newnham, unless supported by Government (and in all nations except this, such public works are so supported,) is, however, not likely to find patronage. The people of Gloucester and the Old and New Passages, have a strong interest in opposing such a measure; but there is no reasonable objection to a double-boat ferry like that used at Philadelphia, and the profits of such a convenience might form a fair criterion as to the prudence of ulterior measures. There are turnpike roads in communication on both sides, and no approaches required, nor acts of parliament, nor any outlay except that which does not require serious consideration. Indeed one or more patriotic noblemen or gentle-

* "At veteres, quod faustum et felix sit, fodito inquiunt usquedum solidum invenias." —*Alberti de re ædificat. fol.* xxxiii.

ght, by an easy subscription, odel and full working descripnt from Philadelphia, and by f the proprietor of the ferry, set ness going. The secret consists ng more than two barges, with or platform, guarded by rails, ning a *moveable* bridge, which hooked on to piers or quays.

g stated plain *matters of fact*, t see why Englishmen in Engmot be as wise as Anglo-Amenand not sneer at conveniences they may be cheap; in short, that by the Philadelphian con- of double ferry-boats, the pur- a bridge may, to a very ample be exemplified at Newnham, great eventual benefit of the he country, and the public at We borrowed our steam-boats e Americans, why not other as ble conveniences? I am aware lt, because architects will not ny public convenience whatbe projected, if it be possible to it, unless it be done at an enorxpence, and their plea is narnament. Their plea is just, if ds *can be afforded*, but it is that if expensive architectural ction *cannot be afforded*, the que supplies the useful *without k of the cost*; and that the pubenience is not nor ought to be d, because a man will obstruct ving a picturesque dwelling- unless you sacrifice almost all worth to make it an architeclace. It is a notorious fact, in of the picturesque or Gothic at no other style assists or har- s with landscape. In the Gothic, re *beautiful*, *picturesque*, and odes of improvement, and acly it is now a prevailing fashion icize rural dwellings. Such a quires far less sacrifices of mond few or no demolitions; s the Grecian, unless it be , demands both as to buildings olly new. The *Grecian* style, re, for persons of moderate forore extensively obstructs the narnament than *here and there* an ve fabric improves it.

ours, &c. AN ECONOMIST.

URBAN, *Paris, July* 9.

E Italian Thespians, *i virtuosi rlanti*, have succeeded the German vocalists in the French capital: they commenced their representations on Tuesday last (6th July,) with *Rosmunda*, a tragedy in five acts, by Alfieri; followed by *La casa désabitata*, a farce in one act by the Count Giraud, an Italian by birth, but of French descent.

It is worthy of remark, that Alfieri's plays are seldom allowed to be performed in Italy; and from the sentiments which pervade them, it can hardly be supposed that the French Government would suffer them to be represented in a translation. Alfieri, in his disposition, seems to have resembled Lord Byron; he identifies tyranny with almost every act of every government, and is unsparing in his condemnation of those public characters who fall under his lash. His strong unqualified language is in consequence scarcely fit for theatrical publication in the vulgar tongue of any country; and however the French literati might wish to excuse the boldness of his style, and the free spirit of his writings, they cannot so easily pardon his severe sarcasms on their national character; they consider it rather *inconversant* to commence the Italian performances with a production of such a writer. The *Corsaire* observes, that if his satire, the *Miso-Gallo*, had been read in the pit, not an individual would have remained in the house. With such preventions, the merits of the Italian drama cannot be justly appreciated in Paris, until the works of some other authors have been represented.

A leading characteristic of Alfieri's tragedies is, that instead of displaying the action upon which his drama is founded, he produces long colloquial descriptions of some strong passion. Threats are held out, curses denounced, and reproaches vented, with nothing to relieve the monotony of the conversation. Shakspeare has been blamed by our classical neighbours, for descending suddenly from the high pitch of tragic sublimity to the low merriment of a farce: those, however, who make this objection, forget that such a transition is often necessary to prevent the attention from flagging. The introduction of comic scenes frequently enables the spectator to become better acquainted with the progress of the narrative than he could be by the declamations and soliloquies of the principal personages; and while it is admitted as a truism, that variety has charms,

while well arranged lights and shades are necessary to produce a fine effect in painting, an admirer of Shakspeare is justified in maintaining by analogy, that the pathos and dignity of his poetical scenes are uninjured by their juxta position with comic dialogues:

> "Each gives to each a double charm,
> Like pearl's upon an Ethiop's arm."

But to return to *Rosmunda*, which by the way was Alfieri's favourite production, although it is generally considered inferior to his other pieces. Many persons who had never read the Italian author, but who were in some degree familiar with English history, attended the *Salle Favart*, fully expecting to see the enraged Queen of Henry II. give full scope to her jealousy on the beautiful Rosamond Clifford. It is, however, the daughter of a King of Lombardy who is so called: she has been compelled to marry Alboin, who had murdered her father; she has excited an officer named Amalchide to dispatch him, and in recompense has given him her hand, and the crown of Lombardy. Alboin has left a daughter by his first wife; she is named Romilda, and Rosmunda discovers that her husband Amalchide has fixed his affections on her, while she is devoted to Ildovaldo. Rosmunda wishes to have her step-daughter assassinated, and being unable to accomplish that cruel purpose, she at last dispatches her with her own hand. Ildovaldo and Amalchide, like most rivals, are in full effervescence; and to render the conflict of their passions more intricate, Amalchide is indebted to Ildovaldo for having saved his life in battle. When the lovely object of their strife is lost to them both, by the vindictive Queen's violence, Ildovaldo kills himself in despair; while Amalchide utters threats of direful vengeance, to which the Queen replies, by pointing to her victim.

According to the chroniclers of Lombardy, the Queen had given her husband a poisonous draught; but Amalchide having discovered the fatal quality of the liquor, when he had swallowed only half, he compelled his wife to finish it, and thus deprived her of the satisfaction of surviving him.

The part of Amalchide was performed by Paladini; that of Ildovaldo by Colomberti; Rosmunda was represented by Signora Internari, and Romilda by Signora Belloni.

They are classed among the leading performers of their country, and their respective parts were executed with considerable dignity and propriety. Their well-accentuated pronunciation, their grave delivery, and the bold language of the piece, formed a striking contrast with the insipid jingling of the *libretti* usually produced at this theatre. If the performances do not present any striking feature of excellence, we must bear in mind the great disadvantage under which the Italian drama labours: every person of talent is drawn to the Opera by the exclusive patronage which that species of representation enjoys. Madame Pasta is an illustration of this case; she has clearly shewn on many occasions, that if her fine voice had not placed her on an eminence as a *cantatrice*, she would have shone as an actress. Zucchelli and Pelligrini are also as interesting by their acting, as by their singing; and we may fairly presume that the appearance of a few *stars* would produce results to the Italian drama, similar to those which the genius of Garrick and Kemble, Lekain and Talma, has effected on the London and Paris boards.

La Casa Désabitata was well adapted to remove the ennui occasioned by the tragedy. The narrative is founded on the ingenuity of a steward, who, wishing to enjoy the use of a house which the proprietor is desirous of selling, plays the part of a ghost to deter purchasers. A poor poet passes the night there, and with a pistol convicts the ghost of substantiality. This piece is very lively, and abounds with sallies of wit; from its reception it will no doubt be again represented. Taddei, who performed the part of the poet, was full of humour, and kept the house in a continued roar of laughter by his ludicrous pantomime. It is related that when this piece was performed at Turin in 1824, before the Queen of Sardinia, a gentleman was sent to desire the pistols might not be fired. The order was complied with; but instead of substituting a sword, the poet used an unloaded pistol, and the ghost fell wounded notwithstanding! The manager was not so ready as the mountebank, who, having no fire arms, announced that the battles in his booth would be fought with swords and staves, instead of muskets, for *fear of alarming the ladies*.

Yours, &c. W. S. B.

Salisbury Cathedral.

THE accompanying plate represents an altar-screen for Salisbury Cathedral, designed by Mr. Buckler. We have been favoured with the engraving by that constant patron of art and preserver of our national antiquities, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart.

In consequence of the distance of the altar from the choir, which in the alterations effected by Wyatt, was removed to the extremity of the Lady chapel; the communion service is now read at a temporary altar placed within the centre arch at the eastern end of the choir (vide May Mag. p. 406). This arrangement naturally points to the necessity of erecting an altar-screen on, or adjacent to, the site of the original one, and which, if executed, it is desirable should still admit of a view of the Lady chapel from the choir of the Cathedral, to accomplish which was the object of the removal of the original one.

Mr. Britton,* though an eulogist of the alterations, suggests an introduction of this kind, and few who have seen the cathedral in its present state can avoid arriving at a similar conclusion.

Mr. Buckler's design is formed with the view of concealing as little of the architecture at the eastern end of the church as possible. It is composed of a low screen of stone, with simple but appropriate ornaments in the general style of the cathedral. It will be observed, that whilst it is sufficiently high to form an appropriate background to the altar, it does not obscure the vaulting and pillars of the matchless Lady chapel. A partial view thus obtained will add to the effect of this beautiful portion of the building, and by separating it from the rest of the church, it will be brought to a conformity with the ancient cathedral arrangement. The screen is also judiciously contrived to fill up the intercolumniations without concealing the bases or any part of the shafts of the pillars of the three fine arches which separate the choir from the Lady chapel.

The design appears to have been taken from a row of niches in the central division of the west front, immediately above the principal entrance. The embattled finish is however not in strict accordance with the architecture of the cathedral; battlements never being met with in buildings of a period so early, except in cases of additions to the original design; those which finish the western front being evidently the work of a period subsequent to the erection of the main building. With this exception, we award our approval of the design, and add our wish that so obvious an improvement may be speedily carried into effect.

* Salisbury Cathedral, p. 80.

Mr. Urban, *Grimsby, June 24.*

THE origin of Letters, termed by Galileo *admirandarum omnium inventionum humanarum signaculum*, is an honour for which many ancient nations have contended; and the Hebrews, the Indians, the Chinese, the Syrians, the Persians, the Egyptians, and others, have each preferred an anxious claim to the immortality which so useful an invention could not fail to convey. Yet even the people who have ascribed to themselves this most invaluable discovery, are not agreed in the name of the individual whose learning and industry revealed to mankind the important disclosure; and able advocates have been found to support the claims of some of the most exalted characters in the patriarchal, Jewish, and heathen world. Artabanus and Eupolemus[1] attribute it to Moses; Plato and Cæsar[2] to Cadmus; Diodorus[3] to the Syrians; Philo to Abraham; and St. Cyprian to Saturn or Noah. Sanchoniatho[4] to Thoth; Iamblichus[5] to the same individual, under the name of Trismegistus; Bar Hebræus[6] to Enoch; Josephus[7] to the posterity of Seth, and Aben Washih[8] to Adam. Amidst these conflicting opinions, the truth must lie somewhere, and I will endeavour to find it. I may be unsuccessful, but I shall fail in very good company.

In this investigation I begin with Moses, who, I presume, was not the inventor of letters, though his knowledge of them is absolutely certain; and proceed in the inquiry by regular gradations up to the fountain head from whence they appear to spring.

The tables containing the Moral

1 Apud Euseb. de Præp. Evan. l. 9, c. 26.
2 L. 89, c. 24. 3 Lib. 5.
4 Euseb. ut supra, l. 1, c. 10.
5 De Myst. in notâ.
6 Vid. Wait. Orient. Ant. p. 182.
7 Ant. Jud. l. 1, c. 3.
8 Ancient Alphabets and Hieroglyphics explained.

Law were delivered before Moses wrote the Pentateuch, and if some knowledge of letters had not existed previously to that period, the legislator would scarcely have been able to understand what was there written, except by immediate inspiration; and he expresses nothing of that surprise and pleasure which would certainly have been elicited if those tables had contained the first alphabetical writing he had seen. But the circumstance is related with much elegance as an ordinary transaction *in this respect*. The Tables were delivered into the hands of Moses for the express use of the people of Israel, in a manner which intimates that Letters were not unknown to them.

The general knowledge and use of letters amongst the Hebrews, is not derived, however, merely from implication, but is plainly and explicitly declared. They are directed by God himself to teach *the written Law* to their children; and to *write it themselves* on the gates and posts of their houses[9]. Now from the slow progress which this species of knowledge made amongst other peoples and nations, it can scarcely be admitted that Moses was the first inventor of letters, because we have direct evidence to prove that the Israelites perfectly understood their nature and application almost immediately after the tables were delivered; and their rapid advances in this art would otherwise be highly improbable, and almost rise to an impossibility. The miraculous intervention of the Deity in this case cannot be admitted, because the writings of Moses do not contain the most obscure hint to sanction such an hypothesis; and if the legislator and the people had been divinely instructed in the use of letters, it must follow that an endowment so extraordinary and beneficial would have merited a peculiar specification, equally with the gift of tongues conferred on the Apostles of Jesus Christ. But the Hebrew language had arrived at a degree of perfection which has never been exceeded; and Moses actually quotes a passage from an existing written record, called "the book of the wars of the Lord."[10]

If Moses were the inventor of letters, we should be at a loss to account for the high degree of learning and civilization which the Egyptians undoubtedly possessed,[11] although it was strongly impregnated with superstition, as from this source he derived his early instruction;[12] and it is doubtful whether all this extensive wisdom and knowledge, in which they surpassed every nation in the world,[13] could have been communicated and acquired in that abridged period of human existence, but by the aid of letters. "The very old Egyptians used *to write on linen* things which they designed should last long; and those characters continue to this day, as we are assured by those who have examined the mummies with attention. Is it unnatural to imagine that Moses, who was learned in all the arts of Egypt, wrote after this manner on linen?"[14] And does it not hence follow that writing was one of the arts of Egypt, before the time of Moses?

The inscription left on a column by the Phœnicians, whom Joshua drove out of Canaan,[15] must prove that *they* were acquainted with certain intelligible characters to express their ideas, which had been reduced to such a distinct and regular form, as to be understood in after ages.[16] And this consideration makes it clear that letters were not a new invention in the time of Joshua. For though it be affirmed that the knowledge of writing was revealed to Moses in its utmost perfection, yet it will scarcely be urged that these nations, miserably sunk in idolatry, could so soon have reaped the benefit of that revelation. The intercourse between the Phœnicians and the Hebrews had hitherto been so limited, that the manners and customs of the one were little known to the

[9] Deut. c. vi. v. 9.

[10] Numb. c. xxi. v. 14.

[11] 1 Kings, c. iv. v. 30.

[12] Acts, c. vii. v. 22.

[13] Vid. Iambl. de Myst. passim. Diod. Sic. Herod. Euseb. de Præp. Evan. l. 9, cap. ult.

[14] Harmer's Observ. vol. ii.

[15] Suid. Lex. v. Χανααν.

[16] Le Clerc has the following note on Grotius De Ver. l. 1, s. 15. Herodotus, Terpsichore; Ἴωνες παραλαβόντες διδαχῇ παρὰ τῶν Φοινίκων τὰ γράμματα μεταῤῥυθμίσαντες σφέων ὀλίγα, ἐχρέωντο· χρεώμενοι δὲ ἔφασαν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ δίκαιον ἔφερε, εἰσαγαγόντων Φοινίκων ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα Φοινικήϊα κεκλῆσθαι. Timon dixit: Φοινικικὰ σήματα Κάδμου.

other; it does not therefore appear probable that the art of expressing ideas by visible characters, at all times difficult of attainment, could have been so rapidly communicated as to be understood and practised by this people, in about half a century of war and public commotion. But the Phœnicians had cultivated this knowledge before the Israelites appeared on the borders of their land, which imparted a degree of refinement superior to the barbarous nations around them, and hence they were the most polished people in the land of Canaan. The terror naturally arising from the intelligence that the neighbouring states were invaded by a powerful and victorious race; and that the vanquished inhabitants were gradually abandoning their possessions, and flying to other countries for safety, would not be favourable to a new and abstruse study; for their chief solicitude, under the immediate impression of this dread, would be, to provide for their own security, which would appear somewhat doubtful, as the general foe approached the limits of their own territories.

It is however said, that Moses could not be acquainted with the art of writing when he built an altar for a memorial, and called it Jehovah-Nissi;[17] although it will scarcely be urged that the erection of an uninscribed altar or pillar, in commemoration of any remarkable event, implies an ignorance of letters, because the concurrent evidence of antiquity assures us that the contrary is true. It was the general custom of those ages to perpetuate the memory of any important transaction by an obelisk or pillar; and the pillar of Absalom[18] was uninscribed, as were many of the triumphal monuments of polished Greece and Rome; and there were few inscribed tombs in England from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Edward III. May it not be supposed that this altar was erected by Moses to mark the precise spot of ground on which the Amalekites were defeated; and that the particulars of the transaction were noted down by him in the record the he doubtless kept of the circumstances which attended their deliverance from Egyptian slavery? This conjecture is abundantly strengthened, if not confirmed, by the context, where Moses informs us that the Lord commanded him "to write it for a memorial in a book."[19] "*After writing was revealed,*"[20] says the author of the work already referred to, "Moses obeyed the precept, and writ the direction and reason for it in a book;.... for at this time he knew nothing of writing."[21] This reasoning is very far from being conclusive. Would God command Moses to do that which he neither understood, nor was able to perform? Would he command him to write, when "he knew nothing of writing?" And under such circumstances would not Moses have expostulated, as he did at the burning bush; "Lord assist my understanding, for thy servant is ignorant and helpless." If an art so extensively useful and necessary to man in his imperfect state, had been revealed to Moses, I again repeat, it would have been deemed worthy of an especial notice, particularly as every other specific revelation is recorded by the legislator in terms worthy of its divine origin. But there was extant amongst the Jews, a tradition that letters were invented before the flood. And therefore letters were known to that people prior to the time of Moses.

It is the opinion of eminent writers, that there were records remaining of God's promises to the posterity of Abraham, *in the time of Job;* and they think that Bildad the Shuite referred to them in his address[22] to that patriarch during his affliction.[23] Bishop Tomline conjectures, that the Book of Job was written either by Job himself, *or compiled from materials left by him.*[24] Now if it be true that Job was the same with Jobab king of Edom,[25] as is the opinion of Alstedius,[26] he was the son of Zerah of Bozra, the grandson of Esau; and of course lived some ages before the time of Moses. And this conjecture, as to the time of Job, is rendered very probable, because his friend Eliphaz, who is represented as a venerable old man, is said by Moses[27] to be the eldest son of Esau.

[17] Confus. of Tongues, p. 28. Exod. c. xvii. v. 15. [18] 2 Sam. c. xviii. v. 18.

[19] Exod. c. xvii. v. 14.
[20] Deut. c. xxv. v. 17.
[21] Confus. of Tongues, p. 28.
[22] Job, c. viii. v. 8. [23] Bishop Patrick.
[24] Theol. vol. i. p. 96.
[25] Gen. c. xxxvi. v. 33.
[26] Thes. Chron.
[27] Gen. c. xxxvi. v. 15.

Hence, whether Job wrote this book himself, or left materials behind him in a visible form, relating the principal events of his calamitous life, he must have been acquainted with the art of writing, otherwise his record would not have been intelligible to posterity; and all the theories of learned men on the origin of this book, do not contain the slightest hint that it was transmitted through the medium of oral tradition. Job, in the paroxysm of his anguish and complaint exclaims, "O, that my words were now written! O, that mine adversary had written a book!"[28] These exclamations can imply nothing less, than that writing was practised in the time of Job; for language will scarcely furnish a name for an art or science quite unknown; and this art is referred to by Job in a familiar manner, as if his friends were perfectly acquainted with it. It is very strongly presumed that this book was written by Moses before the Deliverance, because no allusion whatever is made to that miraculous event. Now if this book had been a subsequent composition of the great Lawgiver, and written during the period when the Israelites sojourned in the wilderness, some reference to, or illustration of the circumstances attending their protracted wanderings, would have been inevitable. And Gray, in his preface to Schulteus on this book, explicitly asserts that it was composed by Moses during his residence with Jethro in the land of Midian, *from ancient records* in the custody, most probably, of his father-in-law, to comfort his afflicted brethren during their captivity in Egypt. And this would be many years before the promulgation of the written law. GEO. OLIVER.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *Shaftesbury, June 26.*

IN the following fugitive fragment is a trait so fraught with genuine goodness, that I am induced to request you to place it upon record.

As the late Rev. William Douglas, Chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury, was returning to the palace of the venerable prelate his father, (the sun shining with effulgence, no cooling zephyr even in the shade,) he perceived on the high road the most lamentable motion of a fellow creature, wending his lonely way, slowly and sorrowfully, with parched tongue and wounded feet, that ever the eye of pity glanced upon.

The name of a sailor sounded in the ear of this christian divine like the name of a friend, and after the strictest interrogatories he found the object before him to be faithful and honest in his report. This quickened a lambent flame of benevolent generosity in his heart, and, very unlike the Jew of old, "*who passed by on the other side of the way,*" he ordered his servant to alight, and stepping out of his carriage, desired them both to enter, and he would drive. I saw their approach to the city; the gates of the palace soon closed on them, and a worthy defender of our shores was thus hospitably received: but he had not been used to march, and for a time he sank under it; and even amidst all comfort, where the ever bountiful hand of Providence had conducted him, he would rather have been on the turbulent bosom of that ocean and with those comrades where his courageous heart was centered.

I next saw him, Sir, ascend the steps of the portico of the Council House at Salisbury, and stand by the portly figure of his benefactor, who with his fine and sonorous voice had called "Bassett" from the immense crowd assembled to witness the ceremonial of presenting the city's freedom to the Hero of the Nile, in his progress, with a numerous retinue, to the Abbey of Fonthill. When introduced, the veteran was immediately recognized by Lord Nelson, as one of those daring and brave men who would either vanquish or die, and who was under his flag "when glory like a dazzling eagle stood"* on the brow of the veteran, and when "Egypt's groans and cries"† had aroused his country to effect her deliverance.

After his introduction to his Lordship, he descended the steps of the portico again, and, mingling with the crowd, with a light heart exhibited "the King's picture in gold," a present from the Admiral to drink his Majesty's health.

He was afterwards employed by his benefactor in the garden of his vicarage at Gillingham, Dorset.

Yours, &c. ALPHA.

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[28] Job, c. xix. v. 23.; c. xxxi. v. 35.

* Lee. † Bowles.

Mr. Urban, *Vicarage, Mere, Wilts, June 24.*

AMONG the most prominent, perhaps, in our times, to oppose the Calvinistic heresy, is one who has since become a prelate; I mean Bishop Bird Sumner [of Chester]. This author, in his "*Apostolic Preaching*," has laudably swelled the list of anti-Calvinistic writers, but candour compels me to own, "*magnis excidit ausis.*" Though he has used his utmost endeavours, it is clear that he is unable fully to grapple with the question. He is *impar congressus.* Bishop Bird Sumner has certainly added nothing new to the able refutations of the predestination heresy already extant. The best of his arguments are from Bishop Tomline; some are inconclusive, some incorrect, while others are altogether lost sight of—by the judicious use of which he could have hurled the unscriptural fabric of fatalism down from its imaginary axis, never to rise again. That "election" is national, and not individual; that it implies in Scripture election to the grace of the Gospel, to the *means* of salvation, and not to final salvation, is not an original idea of the writer's: it has been ably proved by writers antecedent to Bishop Bird Sumner. The objection of the case of Esau and Jacob is, unfortunately, put more strongly than it is combated—a great violation this of rhetoric. At this point of his argument, it is amusing to observe how the good Bishop, as Horace would say, "*laborat;*" or, as Cicero would still more expressively have said, "*aqua hæret.*" He sticks fast. Like Frankenstein he trembles at the object of his own creation; and at length discards the subject as if he knew not what to make of it. He has vanquished himself. Never was there a more perfect *stale-mate.* Bishop Bird Sumner has awkwardly and in an unscholarlike way managed the passage, which Calvinists, more triumphantly than truly, call "the golden chain of election." (Rom. viii. 29 and 30). He should have shown that ἐδόξασε means, not ultimate glorification, but that kind and degree which Christians enjoy on earth; being glorified in their head, Jesus Christ, and receiving the blessings of the Spirit. He should have shown that ἐδικαίωσε should be referred, not to final justification, but to a state of pardon and *present* favour; as 1 Cor. vi. 11, where "justified" is used with reference to baptism, and not at all to final justification; "ἀπελουσασθε, ἡγιάσθητε." He should have shown that the verbs are all in the *past* tense: and that since "glorified," the highest link in the ascending chain of verbs, is an aorist, and joined with three other words, all having an allusion to past events, the passage fails altogether in promoting the Calvinistic hypothesis, since it cannot, merely to coincide with that hypothesis, be made to look *forward* instead of *backward.* Finally, he should have given us the passage with a paraphrastic reading, agreeably to the preceding solution, in some such mode as this: Those to whom it was fore-ordained by God that the Gospel should be made known, He has now actually called; and those whom He has called He has justified, (i. e. placed in a state of justification by baptism), and those whom He has justified he has glorified by His grace, and all the other privileges of the Gospel Covenant." Bishop Bird Sumner, at p. 39, quotes some passages from the New Testament, which he thinks "convey the idea of appointment" [on God's part, and consequently that they appear to favour predestination]. Now, as a scholar and divine, Bishop Bird Sumner, one would suppose, might have known that it is the *translation only* of those passages, and not the passages *themselves*, that come within the Calvinistic obliquity of vision. For example: the Bishop quotes "The Lord added to the Church such as should be saved." If it be intended that this addition to the Church being made by "*the Lord*," favours Calvinism, the argument is contemptible; for "*every* other good and perfect gift is of the Lord:" and if it be contended that the words "such as *should* be saved" implies a personal election to salvation, it betrays a blameable carelessness as to the Greek, where the expression σωζομένους being a participle of the present and imperfect indicative mood, *cannot* imply anything *prospective* or *decreed to be:* and, instead of being translated "such as *should* be saved," ought to have been translated "such as *were* saved"—that is, such as were placed by baptism, faith, and repentance, in an *incipient* state of salvation; which, as a τέλος, was, subsequently, to be "worked out." The next quotation adduced by Bishop Bird Sumner is, "As many as were ordained to eternal life, believed." Now,

he might have known, and should have explained, that τεταγμένοι does not, in the Greek, presuppose anything like an absolute decree, or any decree at all, but simply "*disposed*" or "*prepared*;" i. e. they were disposed in their minds for the reception of the Gospel, by the preaching of Paul and Barnabas. Besides, the Bishop, by adhering implicitly to the English, has falsely placed the punctuation; and thereby *added* to the supposed Calvinistic tone of the passage. The English version stands as if the Greek passage had stood in this construing order—τεταγμένοι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον, whereas the punctuation of the Greek should place it in the following construing order—ἐπίστευσαν εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον; it should be so distinguished by the commas, as that εἰς ζωὴν may connect with the verb, not the participle, thus: ἐπίστευσάν, ὅσοι ἦσαν τεταγμένοι, εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον; that is, as many of them as were prepared, [or *collected together*, for the Hebrew of Exod. xxix. 33, is rendered by some τάττομαι, and by the LXX. συνάγω] believed in [or professed their belief in] everlasting life. Viewed thus, Bishop Bird Sumner's idea of the Calvinistic aspect of this passage appears not well founded. In the next quotation which the Bishop adduces, his fears of a Calvinistic construction would make it appear that he was only an *English* reader of the scriptures, or that he thought the clergy, whom he addresses, such. He quotes from Jude thus: "Certain men had crept in unawares, who were before of old ordained unto this condemnation." He would have helped our anti-Calvinistic cause much more, had he, instead of abiding by the received version, shown, as is attempted in the passages above explained, its *utter incorrectness*. Πάλαι προγεγραμμένοι is incorrectly translated "before ordained." Now the Bishop seems to think, from his citation of this passage, that the doom of these persons had been of old written in the book of fate; whereas πάλαι προγεγραμμένοι refers only to the punishment of such characters having been *predicted of old in the scriptures*. Really, writers should be more cautious. One regrets to find a man of Bishop Bird Sumner's abilities treating of prescience and predestination as synonyms (p. 39). Much of the error on this subject has arisen from this very confusion of terms.

The Calvinistic errors do not require the dull, prosing, abstract reasoning Bishop Bird Sumner has adopted; but a critical and learned exposure of texts which have been divorced from their contexts, and dragged into the service of irrespective decrees and other irrational and unscriptural follies, which set the Word of God at variance with the Word of God. His style betrays a want of that critical nicety, without which no man will combat either Calvinists or Unitarians successfully. His diction abounds in carelessnesses like these *passim*: He talks of resting on a reliance, p. 3; of a superiority of one part of the service *above* the other, p. 4; and of being bound by an obligation, p. 30. These and numerous other tautologies remind one of the expression used by the other Bishop Sumner [of Winchester], in one of his Charges "the luere of gain": and this again reminds me of the man who thought the calmness of a walk by crepuscular twilight tended to smooth the rough asperities of life! Bishop Bird Sumner gravely quotes *Baxter* (p. 6, 7, 8), who, in a ridiculous passage, in which he talks of congregations being *full*, and calls inns and alehouses *families*, enlarges on the delightfulness of "100 families singing psalms and repeating sermons in the streets of a country town on Sundays!!" Does Bishop Bird Sumner really wish to see such results flow from a zealous and able discharge of the clerical duties? Bishop Bird Sumner quotes and extols Mr. Wilberforce.

Yours, &c. S. H. Cassan.

Mr. Urban, *May* 10.

I OFFER you an attempt to explain a further portion of one of the Prophets, who has much engaged my attention lately.

In this, the assurance, too strong and plain to be mistaken, that Jerusalem is to be occupied again by the scattered of Israel, the prediction of another siege, and of the prowess of the Jews, who have long ceased to be a military people, their eventual conviction that it was really the Lord of Life whom their ancestors nailed to the cross, and their grief on the discovery, are topics which, I trust, may render this essay interesting, however feeble and imperfect the execution.

Yours, &c. S. W.

ZECHARIAH, C. XII.

Thus saith the Lord, Speak in prophetic strain
Of Israel's later days: I, the great God,
Spread heaven's wide arch and earth's foundation laid,
That my creation, man, form'd by my breath
A living soul, should walk thereon in truth.

With rage disfigured now, he dares to war,
And compasseth with murd'rous implements
The city of my Chosen—yet shall Zion
Be as a cup of trembling, and a rock
To all who shall molest her, grinding to dust
Th' encamped multitudes who press the siege. [host,
I, saith the Lord, will smite the astonished
Both horse and rider. Rushing through the ranks, [foe;
The maddening steed shall bear the frenzied
And while their warriors, in darkness lost,
Blindly conduct the war, beams of pure light
Shall burst on Judah's eye; their softened hearts [our strength,
Shall prompt each tongue to cry, "The Lord
On Him we trust. The Lord of Hosts our God."

Jerusalem's firm chiefs, then like a fire
Kindled beneath some forest in parch'd autumn,
Or as a torch blazing midst summer sheaves,
Shall to the right and left devour; and where
Jerusalem once stood, on that same spot
In splendour shall she rise: but, my first care,
Shall Judah's tents be saved, that they who glory
In David as their King, and Israel's sons
May not eclipse my favoured of the tribes.
Zion and her inhabitants shall then
Be safe beneath my arm; invading foes
Shall perish in my anger: then, the fallen
Shall be as David; He of David sprung,
Shall be acknowledged the mighty God;
E'en He, the Angel of the Covenant,
Who led them, and shall lead. Then I, my Spirit
Outpouring on my people, will to prayer
Move every contrite heart; in bitter grief
Acknowledging past ignorance shall they
On *Me* their fathers pierced, cast a fond eye,
And with a father's grief shall mourn, as one
Of his firstborn bereft, or only son.
If Israel wept when in Megiddo's vale
The good Josiah fell, how keen their anguish
When first they know that by their impious hands [mourn,
The King Messiah died! The land shall
Husband and wife apart, in grief absorb'd;
Those who from David trace their lineage,
Those who from Nathan, and the sacred house
Of Levi, and from Shimei in later days
E'en of captivity; these various lines
All terminating in the wished descent
Of Him, the Child of Nazareth, their Saviour:
All that remain of these shall deeply mourn,
Husband and wife apart, in grief absorb'd.

Mr. URBAN, *Bakewell, June* 18.

THE compiler of the third vol. of Murray's Family Library, containing Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, &c., in the sketch he has given of Grinling Gibbons, has endeavoured to impress that this artist was the presiding genius, and had the direction of all the carving executed at Chatsworth, and that Samuel Watson was only a subordinate workman in that elegant work. I think it but due to my grandfather's memory to publish the following account of agreements and other documents in my possession, and which I trust are not unworthy of a record in the Gentleman's Magazine.

First, by agreement dated Sept. 9th, 1692, with the Earl of Devonshire, Samuel Watson, with two others, executed the ornaments in limetree-wood, for the great chamber, the dead game over the chimney-piece being by Watson's own hand, whose bill for the same, also in my possession, amounts to 133*l.* 7*s.* They were completed in 1693.

The trophy, containing the celebrated pen over the door in the south-west corner room, is proved, by several documents in my possession, to be my grandfather's work also.

By another agreement, dated Sept. 2, 1701, in the Duke of Devonshire's own hand, on a stamp, and the bill for the work, amounting to 55*l.*, he executed (by 1704) the arms in the pediment of the west front.

Also, by agreement dated Sept. 28th, 1705, of the same nature, for the carving of the north front, (finished 1707), 94*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Besides these, for which special agreements are in my possession, I have vouchers and settled bills for the following works, namely:

1701—For carving thirteen urns in gritstone, for the top of the house, 84*l.*
1707—For carving at the cascade, 19*l.* 18*s.*
1701—For an urn on the altar in the chapel in limetree, 2*l.* 15*s.*
1701—For carving thirteen mask heads in the lower court, 30*l.*
1711—For carving on ten vessel ends his Grace's arms, with mantling, for the cellar, 25*l.* &c. &c.

Samuel Watson was born at Heanor in Derbyshire, in Dec. 1663, where he died, 31st March, 1715, and was succeeded by his son Henry Watson of Bakewell, who carved the arms in the pediment of the stables at Chatsworth,

in 1763; and, dying Oct. 24th, 1786, aged 72, was succeeded by his nephew, Samuel Watson's grandson,

Your most obedient servant,

WHITE WATSON, F.L.S.

Statuary and Mineralogist in Bakewell.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 19.

IN the "Memoirs of the Life of his Grace Philip late Duke of Wharton," London, 1731, it is stated that his first wife, who was daughter of Major-General Holmes, dying 14th April, 1726, "the Duke soon fell violently in love with a beautiful young lady at the Spanish Court, who was then maid of honour to the Queen of Spain; she was the daughter of an Irish Colonel in the Spanish service, who being dead, her mother lived upon a pension the King allowed her, so that the personal accomplishments of this lady were all her fortune. Arguments were used by friends of both sides to persuade them against the marriage, but as on one hand the Duke was too much hurried away by his passions to have the least consideration of motives of prudence or conveniency, and Mademoiselle Obern, on the other, being perhaps a little dazzled with the lustre of a ducal title, there was no preventing an alliance which both parties seemed so fond of."—"It was said that the Duke made a sacrifice of his religion for the sake of this match," and it adds, "All the late Duke has left behind him is a deserving though a poor disconsolate widow, who as yet hath made no claim, as I hear of, upon his estate, and consequently is wholly destitute and unprovided for; but as her case deserves pity, it is hoped she will find some resource, but where, or from whom, perhaps she may be at a loss to know, being entirely unacquainted with her husband's affairs or family."

It is erroneous to say that the Duke's second wife was named Obern, which, as here spelled, is not an Irish name, and this error is copied by Banks in his "Dormant Peerage." The Duke's second wife was the daughter of John Comerford, who left Ireland sometime about 1688, and entering the Spanish service, he attained the rank of Brigadier or Colonel, and at one period had a very high situation in Madrid. Colonel Comerford's father, who resided on his own estate at Finlough, parish of Loghkeen, and county of Tipperary, married the only daughter and heiress of Walter Butler of Finlough, a distant branch of the Ormond family, and who at that time possessed an estate of about seven hundred acres in Loghkeen parish, which was settled on Colonel Comerford's father on his marriage with Miss Butler. This estate afterwards became the property of the Damer family, and has, on the death of Lady Caroline Damer, devolved on the present Earl of Portarlington.

In vol. 36, p. 309, for July 1766, of the Gent. Mag. in an article stating errors in the "Biographia Britannica," p. 191, it says, "the Duchess of Wharton, who is still living, and has been long resident in England, is so far now from being poor and destitute and unprovided for (as indeed she was in 1732), that for some years past she has been enabled to live in a manner suitable to her rank. This the biographer might and ought to have known, instead of transcribing literally an account written above thirty years ago."

Perhaps some of your Correspondents can say when and at what time the Duchess of Wharton died, and in what publication her death appears, or if any account is to be had of her father's family, her brother being in 1746 a Colonel in the Spanish service, and another member of the family holding, in 1812, a military situation at Prague.

Yours, &c. J. B.

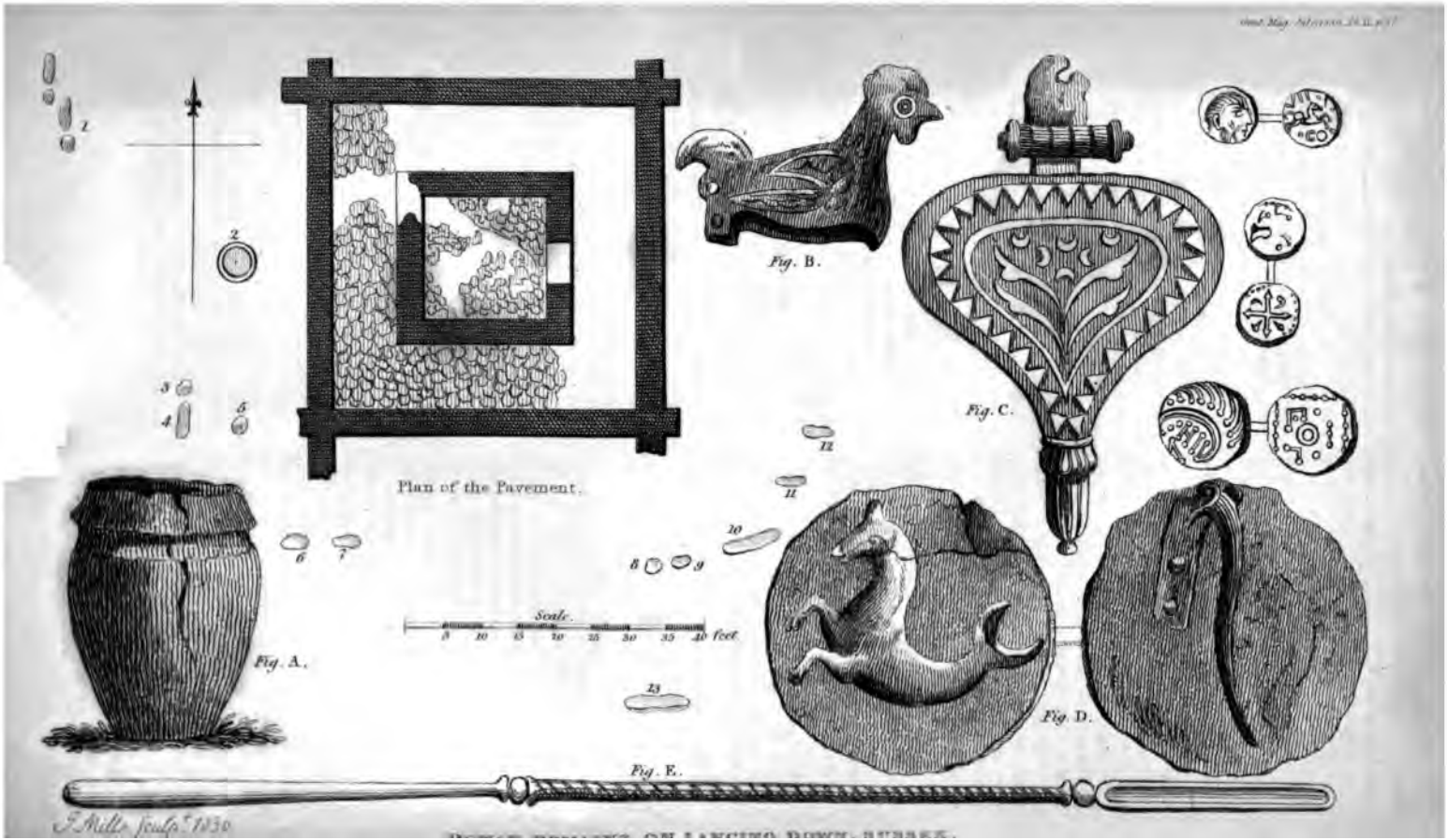
Mr. URBAN, *Blackheath, June* 30.

IN the second volume of the Rev. Henry J. Todd's edition of "the Works of MILTON," that learned Commentator has introduced in a note the following passage from Spenser's Faery Queen; and observes thereon, "that Milton, in his poetical description of DEATH, has pretty evidently borrowed from the same."

"But after all came Life, and lastly *Death*;
Death, with most grim and grisly visage seen.
Yet is he nought but parting of the breath,
No aught to see, but like a shade to ween,
Unbodied, unsoul'd, unheard, unseen."

I here venture to recite Milton's description of DEATH, from Paradise Lost, book ii. from verse 666 to verse 673.

"The other SHAPE,
If shape it might be call'd that shape had none


Plan of the Pavement.
Fig. A.
Fig. B.
Fig. C.
Fig. D.
Fig. E.
Scale.
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 feet
J. Mills sculp.t 1830

Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb;—
Or substance might be called that shadow seem'd, [Night,
For each seem'd either; black it stood as
Fierce as ten Furies, terrible as Hell;
And SHOOK A DREADFUL DART; what seem'd his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on."

And subjoining, in sequel, a striking portrait of Death, from Sackville's "Induction to the Mirror of Magistrates," I cannot help remarking, in reference to the same, that I am of opinion this passage must have escaped the searching eye of Mr. Todd, as the "DART"—"a dreadful sight to see," being "in triumph SHOOK," seems to decide that Sackville's stanzas must have impressed the imagination of Milton, more powerfully than the passage selected from Spenser.

Extract from the "Induction to the Mirror of Magistrates."

"The SHAPE of Death aright,
That daunts all earthly creatures to his law,
Against whose force it is in vain to fight.—
No peers, no princes, nor no mortal wight;
No towns, no realms, cities, nor strongest tow'r,
But all perforce must yield unto his power.
His DART anon out of the corse he took,
And in his hand, a DREADFUL sight to see,
With great triumph EFTSOONS THE SAME HE SHOOK;
That most of all my fears affrayed me."

Yours, &c. W. P.

ROMAN REMAINS ON LANCING DOWN, SUSSEX.

MR. URBAN, *Goswell-road, May* 5.

IN a former volume* you briefly noticed the discovery of this pavement, and having occasion to visit the Western part of Sussex, I conceived a plan and drawing of some of the principal antiquities discovered, would be acceptable to your readers, and deserve a place in so valuable an historical record as the Gentleman's Magazine.

Lancing Down, on which this pavement is situated, is one of the bold terminations of the Downs, which are so frequent on their southern side. The view is of a very extensive and interesting nature, embracing a sea view from Beachy Head to the Isle of Wight, and the towns of Worthing, Littlehampton, and Portsmouth.

Mr. Medhurst, the discoverer of the pavement, was formerly a turner in Brighton, and still carries on the trade at Lancing. Before it was explored,* he states this place appeared like a considerable tumulus, but on penetrating the centre about four feet, he came to the pavement. It is forty feet square, with a room in the centre, sixteen feet square, paved with coarse tesseræ, and much damaged. In the centre of the room he found ashes, and twenty-five pieces of British and Roman coin. In different parts near the building several graves were opened, containing ashes, combs rudely carved, fibulæ, styles, and some pottery. The walls of the building are from six to ten inches above the pavement, and are three feet in thickness; they are built of chalk and flint. The exterior of the inner one has been stuccoed. In the annexed plan, the graves are represented at the proportionate distance from the principal building.

The following is an exact account of the discoveries made in the neighbourhood of this edifice. The total number of graves opened amounted to thirty-five.

1. A ring of iron, part of a metal dagger, and some burnt bones.

2. A bath lined with hewn chalk, two feet deep, and four feet and a half in diameter; an extremely curious broach represented in *fig. D*, was found on the edge.

3, and 4, contained some burnt bones, and a fibula.

5. Some burnt bones, and an elegant fibula, represented in the annexed plate, *fig. C*. The semi-diamond portions are similar to steel, and it is in very good preservation.

6 and 7, contained a small earthen vase, burnt bones, and two lachrymatories.

8 and 9, produced burnt bones and a comb.

10. This was by far the largest interment opened, and amply repaid the trouble. Under the head of a skeleton were the bones of a fowl, and on the breast a curious fibula, representing a cock, *fig. B*. It is of gold, ena-

* Vol. XCVIII. ii. p. 631.

* It is much to be regretted that no spirited gentleman in the county has superintended the discoveries made by this industrious but unlearned man. An historian and scholar, like Sir R. C. Hoare, would bring to light much valuable and interesting information from discoveries which could be made in these Downs.

melled with red and green, and has a singular appearance.

11 and 12, contained rings of wire, bone combs, brooches, and burnt bones.

13. Four small earthen vases, two brooches, burnt bones, and some broken pottery.

Fig. E, is of bronze, and was found on the floor of the building.

Fig. A,* is a vase of baked earth, 14½ inches in height, 10 over the brim and 12 at the widest part.

This curious discovery was made on Good Friday, 1823. T. A.

*** The three coins, or sceattæ, represented in the plate, have been communicated by another Correspondent, but are said to have been found at the same spot.

Mr. Urban,

I SEND you a sketch of a remarkably fine British urn, which was discovered in 1826, on the Downs in the parish of Storrington, Sussex.

It measures 21 inches high, 13 broad at the top, and 6½ at the base, is of a dirty reddish brown colour, and in a very good state of preservation. This is the largest and best formed of any of the British specimens I have seen.† Its thickness is three-quarters of an inch, and its shape, considering it was made by the hand, very perfect. It was found, which is not uncommon, with its base or small end upwards. The coarse cloth in which the bones were usually deposited, was entirely decayed, but the pin or brass fastening (also represented above) was in good preservation. The bones were white and well burned.

The difficulty of procuring perfect specimens of these rude funeral vessels of our ancestors is very great, being half baked, or, as some antiquaries imagine, baked only in the sun; they are so very soft, that the utmost care must be exerted to prevent their falling to pieces. Chalk seems to preserve them best, for I have never been able to remove those in a perfect state, which I have discovered in clay or sand. It may not be out of place, if I here remark that these urns are often miscalled Roman, Danish, &c. when our present knowledge of pottery and sepulchral remains may more properly term them British. All the Roman urns I have seen have been made of much better materials, and appear to have been turned with a lathe.

I would wish to ask any of your learned correspondents, if they imagine the British ever burned their dead before the Romans invaded this country. From my own observations, I should say it was a form borrowed from the Romans; and I conceive those tumuli in which we find the skeletons, with stags' horns, the bones of dogs, birds, &c. to be the most ancient form of burial that was adopted in this island. We generally find these remains at the lowest part of the tumulus, and the urns either in the centre or at the side; and in some it would appear that the urns were placed little more than just under the turf; and indeed in many places I have seen well burned bones covered only with a stone, not more than a foot under ground, and where there has not been the least shadow of an urn. There has never, I believe, been any regular number of urns found in a tumulus; in some as many as 15 or 20, in others only one or two. May we not suppose that, during the frequent battles which the Romans must have had with the British, the British burned their slain after the Roman custom, and put their bones in these rude urns, placing them in the tumuli which had already been formed?

Yours, &c. F. D.

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* All of the above ornaments are represented in the annexed plate, of their real size, except the vase.

† Of those engraved in Hoare's "Ancient Wilts," it most resembles that in Tumuli, plate viii. vol. I. p. 81. There is much of the same sprig pattern on one in Tumuli, plate xvi.

Mr. Urban, *Biggleswade, April* 14.

BIGGLESWADE, a market town in the county of Bedford, is situate on the great north road at the distance of 45 miles from London. It gives name to the hundred in which it is situate; the ancient name, according to Domesday Book, was *Bicheleswade*; but since the compilation of that book it has undergone several changes, for the most part orthographical, viz. *Bikeleswade, Bigelesworth, Biglesward.*

In ancient records it is called the Borough and Foreign of Biggleswade, and it hath now its bailiwick or franchise, to which the tolls of the market and fairs are payable; the present proprietor of the bailiwick is Mr. Simeon Sell.

We learn from the Norman Survey, that the Manor was then held by Ralph de Lisle, and was rated for ten hides; there were seven villeins, ten bordars, and three servants; also two mills of 47*s.* yearly value. Its value was 17*l.* yearly. In the time of King Edward the Confessor, Stigand the Archbishop held this manor, and it was then worth 10*l.*

Richard, the tenth and last Abbot of Ely, perceiving that encroachments were daily being made upon the privileges of their monastery, obtained a grant from Henry I. making their Abbey a Bishoprick, but Richard died before it was put into execution. Now as there was no province assigned, the King sent for Robert Bluet, then Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Chancellor of England, and obtained of him that the county of Cambridge might be the province of the new Bishop; in lieu of which, three manors, part of the possessions of the Abbey of Ely, were surrendered to the Bishop of Lincoln; viz., Spaldwick, Biggleswade, and Bugden.*

The grant of Henry I. only mentions the vill of Spaldwick, and is to this purport: "The King having taken into consideration the state of his kingdom of England, and finding that the harvest was great but the labourers few, and therefore the labour too much upon them, &c., with the advice of the Pope Pascal did convey and make over the Vill of Spaldwick, in the county of Huntingdon, part of the possessions of the monastery of Ely, with all its rights and appurtenances, to the Church of Lincoln, and to Robert Bishop of the same see, and to his successors for ever, in as free and ample a manner as ever the monastery of Ely had held it," &c. Browne Willis states that Biggleswade was obtained by the successor of Bluet, for which he was to make the King an annual present of a rich gown lined with sables, worth one hundred marks: and we accordingly find that the manor was granted† to the Bishop of Lincoln without any allusion to any assignment of the county of Cambridge as a diocese for the Bishop of Ely.

The Bishops of Lincoln continued to hold the manor and enjoy the privilege, as is evident from the extracts from the public records given beneath,‡ until 4th Edw. III.,‖ when Henry Bishop of Lincoln was summoned to answer by what authority he claimed to have, in his manor of Biggleswade, view of frankpledge, with all things to view of frankpledge belonging, twice in a year,

* Coke's account of the Franchise of Ely, in the 4th Vol. of his Inst.

† "Inspeximus insuper cartam celebris memoriæ Domini H. quondam regis Angliæ progenitoris nostri in hæc verba: H. rex Angliæ Archiepiscopis, &c. Sciatis me reddidisse et concessisse Deo et Ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ Lincoliæ, et Alexandro Episcopo et omnibus successoribus suis imperpetuum, manerium de Bicheleswada cum terris et hominibus et omnibus ipsi manerio pertinentibus, in bosco et plano, in aquis et extra, in pratis et pasturis, in molendinis et ecclesiâ: in via et semitis, in piscariis, cum soca et saca et tol et team et infangenetheof, cum omnibus libertatibus et quietationibus et consuetudinibus et omnibus rebus eidem manerio pertinentibus, ita bene et in pace et honorificè et quietè optinendis Ecclesiæ Lincolniensi et prætaxato Episcopo, et omnibus successoribus ejus, sicut ego unquam manerium illud melius et liberius tenui dum fuit in manu meâ, vel aliquis qui illud liberius ante me tenuisset. Hanc itaque redditionem et concessionem meam, sicut superius determinatum est, factam collaudo, collaudatam confirmo, et illam præfatæ Ecclesiæ et Episcopo Alexandro et successoribus ejus integrè illibatèque permansuram regiâ auctoritate et a Deo mihi concessâ potestate corroboro. Testibus *Rogero Episcopo Sarum*, &c. &c.; apud *Gillingham*, anno ab incarnatione Domini millessimo centessimo tricessimo secundo."—*Dugd. Monast. vol.* iii. *p.* 261.

‡ E'p's Linc' ten' in Bykeleswade Str'tton H'd'm' di' feod' de Baronia Eccl'ie sue. Testa de Nevill. Ep'us Lincoln omnes habet regales libertates infra maner' et Hundred' de Bykeleswade. 29 H. III. Inq. post mort.

‖ Pleas of quo warranto.

viz. one after the feast of St. Michael, and another after the feast of Easter, of all resiants and tenants within the same manor; with soc, sac, toll, theam, infangthef and outfangthef, gallows, tumbrell, pillory, and thew at Biggleswade; and one market at Biggleswade on Monday, and one fair there yearly, on the eve and on the day of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, with pleas of market and fair, and toll, &c. and to have free warren in all their demesne lands in the aforesaid manor, &c.

And the Bishop, by Thomas de Huntington his attorney, came; and as to the view and also the aforesaid liberties of sac, soc, toll, and theam, infangthef, &c. &c. and the fair aforesaid, says, that he and all his predecessors from the time whereof the memory of man does not exist to the contrary, were seised both of the aforesaid liberties as well as the appurtenances to the aforesaid manor, and by that authority he claimed the liberties, &c. And as to the Market at Biggleswade, he said that the Lord King Henry, by his charter, which the Lord King Edward reciting confirmed, and which confirmation was then produced, granted to Hugh the second Bishop of Lincoln, a predecessor of the then present Bishop, that he and his successors for ever should have a market at Biggleswade, which his father granted and gave to him, and which the same Bishop had always up to that time quietly enjoyed, with all liberties, rights, and customs of a kind appertaining to a market, and by that authority he claimed the aforesaid market, &c. And as to the free-warren aforesaid, he says, the Lord the King Edward, by his charter then produced, granted and confirmed to the then present Bishop, that he and his successors for ever might have freewarren in all his demesne lands at Biggleswade, although such lands were not in the bounds of the King's forests, &c., and by that authority he claimed free warren, &c.

I find no change in the proprietor of this manor until the time of Edward the Sixth, when Henry Holbech, alias Rands, was removed from the see of Rochester, and confirmed Bishop of Lincoln, Aug. 20, 1547, in order that the estates belonging to the see of Lincoln might be given up to the Crown, which he readily yielded to: before he had been possessed thereof a month, he in one day confiscated all the principal manors belonging to his Bishoprick, alienating Sept. 26, 1547, the Lordship and manor of Biggleswade, with more than twenty others.

By an inquisition taken at Ampthill, Jan. 14, 3 Edw. VI. it was found that Sir Michael Fisher, Knt. who died June 18, 2 Edw. VI. possessed of this manor, together with that of Clifton and some others, left his granddaughter Agnes, the daughter of John Fisher, which Agnes was found to be his heir, being then twenty-two years old, and the wife of Oliver the first Lord St. John.*

The manor afterwards became a part of the Crown possessions, and was, Feb. 18, 1772, leased to Robert Earl Granville for the term of thirty-one years, and by the then last survey† was valued at 28*l.* 3*s.* 2¾*d.*‡

Soon after the expiration of the above-mentioned lease, it was sold (by auction at Garraway's Coffee-house, Sept. 10, 1807) to Sir Francis Willes, Knt. for the sum of 2180*l.* Sir Francis died Oct. 30, 1827, seized of the manor, which he devised to Peter Harvey Lo-

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* Created Baron of the Realm by letters patent bearing date Jan. 15, 1558, by the title of Lord St. John of Bletsho.

† Account of Manors held by Lease from the Crown.

‡ In the Val. Eccl. of Henry. VIII. we find that Biggleswade was worth per annum

	£.	s.	d.			
In rents of Assize	36	4	6			
Farm of demesne lands, with toll of market and fair	11	0	0			
Farm of the Mills there	17	0	0			
Common fines	0	14	4			
Perquisites of Court	0	6	8			
				65	5	6
REPRISES.						
Fee to Francis Brian, Steward of Lordship there	2	0	0			
Fee to Henry Whitehed, Bailiff	2	0	0			
Fee to George Cock, Reeve and Bailiff	1	1	0			
				5	1	0
Clear yearly value				60	4	6

vell, esq. a minor, the present proprietor.

The parish Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the Deanery of Shefford; but being a prebend, the Prebendary having a peculiar jurisdiction throughout the parish, is exempt from archidiaconal visitation: the wills of those persons who die possessed of personalty in this parish only, are proved, and other ecclesiastical affairs are transacted, in the peculiar of the Prebendary.

The vicarage was endowed 1277 by one Thomas Northfleet, Prebendary of Biggleswade; he presented Walter Justice to the same, who was canonically instituted under duty of residence. It appears from the endowment, that the Prebendary reserved to himself and his successors portions of the altarage, viz. the tithes of wool and lamb, also all mortuaries, with the tithes of tradesmen arising from trade; the residue of the altarage, for the sustenance of the Vicar and his ministers, was stated to be the four principal offerings through the year, with the other offerings on the days of All Saints, and of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and others, as well at funerals as at marriages and purifications or churchings, and whatsoever else due in name of an offering: together with the tithe of milk, cheese, also of mills, with the tithes of calves, foals, pigs, geese, flax, hemp, and curtilages, with the payment at Christmas called ploughboot, and also the oblations which the faithful in Christ for the time to come, might put into the trunks or chests of Biggleswade and of Stratton. The Vicar by himself, and other necessary and proper ministers, was to serve the prebendal Church of Biggleswade, and find two waxlights in full service, and two processional lights, and one lamp burning in the chancel, together with wine, frankincense, and wafers, and was to answer proportionably for extraordinary charges; but the Prebendary was to provide priests, to do duty in the Chapels of the said Prebend, in such manner as he had been accustomed to do, &c.

In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas, it is thus recorded of the Prebend, "Eccl'ia Prebendal' de Bikeleswade, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*;" but the Vicarage is not separately alluded to. We find, however, from an Inquisition of Ninths,* granted 15 Edw. III. that the Vicarage was returned as worth 15*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

The Prebend is rated in the King's books at 42*l.* 17*s* 6*d.*†

In Browne Willis's survey of the Cathedrals, is given the succession of the Prebendaries of this Church. The present Prebendary is the Rev. George Thos. Pretyman, of Wheathamstead.

The present Vicar is the Rev. Edw. Barker Frere.

Anciently there was a guild or fraternity called "the Fraternity of the Holy Trinity in the Church of St. Andrew in Biggleswade," of which we find the following entry in the Val. Eccl. of Hen. VIII. made about the time of its suppression.

"Rob'tus Rypam p'sbit' frat'nitat' sive gilde S'c'e Trinitat' in eccl'ia S'ti Andree in Bygleswade p'dict' h'et in clar' denar' de gardianis d'ce frat'nitat', 7*l.*

"I'm p'd'c'i gardiani h'ent in terr' et ten' posit' in man' mort' p' nup' Regem E. iiijm et valent nisi ultra rep's, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

A grant respecting this Guild may be seen Pat. 14 Edw. IV. p. 2, m. 4.

The chancel was built by John Rudyng, a Prebendary of this church (being collated 1467; he, however, resigned it for that of Sutton in Bucks, 1468.) The eastern window is of very uncommon dimensions, and is much admired.

Upon entering the chancel door, to the right are three stalls, over each of

* In this aid 34 marks, 11s. 8d. were paid by the parish of Biggleswade.

† The following extract is from the Val. Eccl. of Henry VIII.

				£.	s.	d.
Bygleswade. Will'm's Seg've vicarius ib'm h'et in clar' den'ijs ultra rep's p' annu'.....				10	0	0
Georgius Hennege decanus Lincoln' p'bend' ib'm h'et de firmario ejusd'm p'bend'.....				50	0	0
				60	0	0
In den'ijs solut' p'ori S'ti Joh'is Jer'l'm in Anglia p' pens' an'um.....	3	6	8			
Et p' porc'one solut' subdecano et Chorestall' Lincoln' p' annu'.....	4	6	0			
In toto.....				7	12	8
Et reman' clarè.....				42	7	4

which is a plainly carved Gothic arch; here is no piscina adjoining, which frequently is the case. A specimen having the three stalls and piscina may be seen at Cockayne Hatley, in this county.

At the foot of the steps leading from the altar, are several slabs of blue stone, which have contained plates with inscriptions and other devices, but most of them being mutilated there are no inscriptions now legible.

In the centre of the chancel, but at some distance from the altar, is an immense blue slab, being 11 feet 6 inches long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, which covers the remains of the John Rudyng before mentioned, and which has the following imperfect inscription. Those parts which are included in brackets are now torn off, and are supplied from Browne Willis, who supposes that this monument was placed here in the lifetime of Rudyng, before he obtained his other preferments. On a scroll in black letter, is the following couplet:

"Quatuor O Sancti me Bedford Archilevitam [vestrum."
John Rudyng famulum precibus defendite

Round the verge of the slab:

["Rudyng marmoreus lapis est datus iste Johanni, [Tyranni,]
Quem crucis ethereus Rex salvet ab ore
Haud pessumdet eum Baratri resupina potestas,
Lumen sidereum sed ei det Diva Majestas.
Qui gravis in vita Legu' vir erat graduatus,
Bis Prebendatus et Bedford Archilevita,
Et meritis magnus sancti Rector Michaelis
Glowcetir. Ut celis hilarescat det sacer agnus.
[Hujus Basilice sponsus fuerat meritosus,
Talis erat qualem descripsi plus liberalem."]

There were five other lines originally, but these were torn off when Browne Willis saw the monument. Near the top of the stone was a large brass plate, equal in its dimensions to one at the bottom. At the man's side the figure of Death still remains. The brass at the bottom is inscribed with the following curious dialogue, inclosed in lines alternately raised and sunk:

"Tu fera Mors quid agis humane prodiga stragis, [tendis,
Cedo quot offendis quod in hunc discrimine
Dic cur tela struis, naturæ depopulatrix,
Dic cur non metuis hunc trudere vasta voratrix,
Cur te non puduit fatali sorte ferire,
Vivere quem decuit, et plebs lacrimatur obire."
"*Mors.*—Crede nec injurias mortalibus hunc dare somnis, [omnis,
Namque meas furias caro tandem sentiet
Horrida tela fero, morsu necis urgeo seclum,
Nec vulgo nec hero parcens traho singula mecum. [que Sacerdos
Quid valet altus honos, Rex, Dux, Princeps-
Hanc subeunt sortem, nequeunt precurrere mortem. [gvinis,
Mors ego sum finis lustrantibus hic pere-
Terminus itineris quem nec preterire mereris.
In scriptis legitur, Caro quevis morte potitur,
Et vox applaudit vulgo, mors omnia claudit."

Nearly opposite to the pulpit, in the middle of the nave, is a stone, with brasses inlaid, of one William Halsted, originally having a wife on each side of him: the husband is decollated. One of the wives is inhumanly torn from his side, and the other being on the right of him, has Alicia on her right shoulder, and the following inscription at their feet:

"Hic jacent Will'ms Halsted, qui obiit xxx die Januarii, Anno D'ni MCCCCXLIX°. Et Isabella ac Alicia uxores ei'de..... ..... quor' a'i'ab' p'pciet' de, Am'e."

Very near to the last, is another thus inscribed:

"Exuviæ Reverendi Georgii Gibson, quadraginta sex annis hujus Parochiæ vicarii, hic sunt sepultæ. Sancti Evangelii pastor verus et fidelis fuit, sacro munere fungendo constans et diligens, in privatâ vitâ clarum et magnificum exemplum innocentiæ et virtutis; post longam vitam laboris in vinea sacra Domini, supremus rerum Arbiter hinc evocavit, vicessimo nono die Julii, ætatis anno septuagessimo sexto, Anno Domini millessimo septingentessimo sexto. Ricardus Rudd scripsit."

Another has:

"Hic jacet Owinus Bromsall, Armig., filius Rad' Bromsall, de Beeston, in com. Bedf. qui obiit ..... die Octob. 1663, et Blandina uxor et filia Blandina, e dextrâ parte jacentes. Anno ætatis fere 58."

In the south aile is a handsome marble monument, inclosed with iron rails (which have been permitted to fall into a most disgraceful condition), to the memory of Sir Thomas Bromsall, who was seated at Stratton in this parish, which is thus inscribed:

"Depositum Thomæ Bromsall, Militis: Qui cum legum jurumq' custos esset acerrimus, eâ tamen fuit morum suavitate, ut tot fere amicos habuerit, quot familiares: letissimâ fœminâ in 2das nuptias ascita, fœlicitatis specimen videbatur, cùm subitò post trimestres nuptias vix tridui morbo extinctus: quàm brevia humana sint gaudia documentum ingens factus est. Vidua mœstissima hunc statui lapidem jussit, illi quidem in memoriam sibi vero cum Deo viam fuerit,

ut ægrum spiritum trahere desinit delectum, pro cineris consortio, receptaculum. An. D. 1706, ætat. 63."

On a plain marble monument, very near to the last, we read,

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Harriot, daughter of Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. married to Brigadier-General Charles Barnett, Feb. 22, 1796; died in childbed Sept. 17, 1799. She was deservedly loved, and ever will be lamented by her afflicted husband.

"The said Charles Barnett died at Gibraltar on the 10th of October, 1804, of the fatal epidemic fever that raged there, and was by his own direction buried in the convent chapel without military honours. He was Major-General of his Majesty's forces, second Major of his Majesty's third regiment of foot guards, and second in command in that garrison. His civil and military virtue has been amply acknowledged and recorded."

In the chancel, near to the altar, are several monuments to the family of the Barnetts, who have for some time been seated at Stratton. The following inscriptions are copied from the monuments:

"In the grave beneath are deposited the remains of Elizabeth Barnett, who died at Stratton on the 30th of July, 1775; she was twenty years the wife, and thirty years the widow of Curtis Barnett, Esq. who died at Fort St. David's, on the Coast of Coromandel, on the 29th of April, 1746, and was then Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's squadron in the East Indies.

On the same monument,

"In the grave beneath are deposited the remains of Amelia Barnett; she deceased on the 8th Feb. 1808."

Another has:

"In the grave beneath are deposited the remains of Charles Barnett, Esq. son of Curtis and Elizabeth Barnett, born in the city of Gibraltar, May 17th, 1733. Deceased at Stratton, July 27th, 1811."

In the north aile of the Church is a neat tablet, which is

"Sacred to the memory of Barbara Dorothea Lewis, the sister of Richard Lewis, Esq. of Lantrillio Grosseny, in the county of Monmouth, by whom this tablet is dedicated. She departed this life the 3d day of June, 1823, aged 77."

In this aile are memorials to several of the Rudd family, who were formerly resident in this town; but as I have already trespassed upon the space assigned for topographical communications in your valuable Miscellany, I have thought it prudent to omit them. I must also, from the same motives, for the present, omit an account of the hamlets of Stratton and Holme, in this parish, which shall be communicated in a future number of your Magazine.

Yours, &c. C. C.

Scraps from a Note-Book.

THAT "brevity is the soul of wit" is a very old saying, and one not yet worn out. Many persons, it has been observed, will glance over a short essay, who are too occupied or too indolent to read a long and regular treatise,—and many more, it might have been added, are more attracted by short and pithy sentences, than by the comparatively bulky essay. Under this impression, and, it is confessed, stimulated by the praiseworthy example of your excellent and acute correspondent, A. C. C. (disguised under which initials, I think I can recognise a character not unknown in the world of letters,) the writer proposes to transmit occasionally a selection of extracts from his note-book, on interesting local, lingual, and literary subjects, for the centenarian pages of the oldest Magazine of the day.

The French termination *ism* seems, in our language, to be generally applied to denote something spurious or false; for instance, philosophism, for a pretended philosophy; liberalism, for an affected liberality, &c. Our neighbours do not themselves seem to observe this difference, if we are to judge from their word for Christianity—*Chretianisme.*

May not the word *tipsy* be satisfactorily said to be derived from the tendency of the person affected to *tip* over? The deduction is quite legitimate.

I am glad, as a citizen and an Englishman, that the late wretched attempt to inclose Hampstead Heath has been defeated. The formerly open spaces around the capital have been too much inclosed—too much for the health and recreation of the public, if not for the avarice of adjoining proprietors; but Hampstead Heath is really too lovely a spot to be resigned to the spoiler.

Residents in London often complain that they can see nothing without pay-

ing for it; and many comparisons, disadvantageous to their own country, are made with the practice on the Continent. This is especially the case with regard to exhibitions of pictures and works of art; yet what is the fact? To say nothing of the numerous noble collections which may be viewed with the very slight trouble of calling for a ticket before the visit, there is the National Gallery, at No. 100, Pall-mall, always open, with a matchless collection of pictorial gems, amongst which the productions of our own countrymen, Hogarth and Wilkie, displaying, in addition to exquisite execution, a profuse store of that quality so unattainable to a foreigner, humour, are proudly pre-eminent over the masterpieces of the artists of Italy and Holland. In addition to this the Bourgeois Gallery at Dulwich is as easily accessible; and the most curious specimens of ancient art, and the most exquisite pieces of sculpture ever executed, are freely shown to any one who may choose to see them at that unequalled repository the British Museum.

It may seem hypercritical, but I cannot help thinking that the effect of Wordsworth's affecting little piece, "Poor Susan," is injured, in the minds of Cockneys at least, by the making of "bright volumes of vapour down *Lothbury* glide," since it is impossible, from "the corner of Wood-street" (the scene of the ballad) to catch a glimpse of that place, especially if "a river" is to be seen "flowing through the vale of Cheapside" at the same time. Does not Lothbury too, sound in unaccustomed ears as something pleasant and countryfied? —I know of nothing so exquisitely pathetic as the short piece in question in the whole range of British poetry, except a song in the "Life of Mausie Wauch," entitled "There's nae hame like our ain hame." I would rather be the author of that one little poem, than of all the fashionable novels that have followed one another into oblivion for the last fifty years.

The Old Queen's Head at Islington, (engraved in your Vol. for 1794, p.513,) —by far the most complete and interesting specimen of an ancient hostelry lately remaining in the suburbs, which was pulled down, to the regret of every lover of antiquity and of the picturesque, only a few months ago,—is already replaced by a modern erection, with nothing remarkable about its staring new brick front (alas! for the chubby cherubs at the corners, and the strangely-carved old porch that used to grace its predecessor!) except a bust of the "maiden queen," at the top, with the now counterfeit inscription, "The *Old* Queen's Head."

It is pleasant, just before the beginning of hay-harvest in the environs, to observe the monotony of some "long dull street" of dingy houses, broken by the simple music of the pipe and tabor, and the ringing of bells on the legs of the morris-dancers. It tells of the country and its delights to the dull ear of the Londoner, while, moreover, there seems a patch of old-time merriment in the active but not mincing motions of the ruddy and sun-burnt countrymen who thus endeavour to gain a few pence by the exhibition of their own peculiar pastimes to those "pent up in populous city." They generally perform three (perhaps more) different dances, one with sticks, the rattling of which, struck against one another, keeps time to the music;—another with handkerchiefs, which are gracefully waved in various directions; and a third, in which the hands are clapped in unison with the pipe and tabor. All are pleasing, when executed with precision.

I have often wondered that Mr. Hone never devoted a plate and one of his own heart-warming descriptions to this custom of morris-dancing in spring, in his delightful volumes of the Every Day Book and Table Book, works which, from their amiableness of feeling, interest of contents, and richness of illustration, deserve a place in the heart and on the shelves of every lover of literature.

It is customary with the present ephemeral race of "light" Magazines, to despise what they call their "heavy" predecessors, especially on the ground that the latter, instead of being exclusively devoted to the entertainment of the passing moment, also contained articles of "dry" information. Yet it is now found that periodicals all froth will not do, and numberless works of a more solid character, "Family Libraries," "Cabinet Cyclopædias," "Libraries of Voyages and Travels," &c. &c. &c. are monthly sent forth to sup-

ply the deficiency. Their contents being precisely the same as those of the articles sneered at in the old magazines, and carefully excluded by their conceited successors! Truly "Truth will prevail!"

Lord Byron, it appears, was so puzled at the verb "read" being spelt precisely the same both in its present and past tenses, although pronounced differently, that, in his journals, &c. he invariably spells the latter "redde." This is very ridiculous, and there is no precedent for the innovation. As an alteration is certainly required, I think it would be much better to substitute "reed" in the present tense, which would answer the purpose quite as well. J. W.

Mr. Urban, *Morley, near Leeds, Yorkshire, May 3.*

ENCOURAGED by the favour of having my remarks upon particular bells lately inserted in your Magazine, I venture to enlarge a little upon the subject, in order to make the communication more perfect. My object, it may be remembered, is to show the uses to which these bells were appropriated in ancient times, and the stations they occupied.

Your Magazine abounding in plates of our old churches, (especially since about 1787) discover to us some very curious structures, the peculiarities of which, as I before hinted, deserve more comment than has been bestowed upon them. For the present I shall confine myself to the bells and their receptacles.

In your volume for 1800, p. 25, for 1803, p. 305, for 1804, p. 9, for 1806, p. 793, for 1826, p. 393, and for 1820, p. 577, we have five instances of the Greater "Saint's Bell," once suspended in its little open gable immediately over the Roodloft, but which in every plate appears to have been removed. Again, in other instances, as at Skelton church, co. of York, and Bishopton, co. of Warwick, engraved in your Magazine for 1810, p. 313, we perceive it once hung with another in separate recesses over the roodloft; and here it is worth remarking that the Saint's Bell is gone, while at Bishopton one of the two remains.

Another class of churches (as regards architecture), discovers to us in similar angular capped, open gables at the west end, the same two bells, the smaller of which, on the authority of your learned correspondent in vol. LXXVI. p. 525, and note, was evidently the Saint's Bell; of this description are the churches in your vols. for 1797, p. 377, 1789, p. 772, 1804, p. 113, 1805, p. 793, and 1820, p. 113; to which I may add the church of Crosthwaite, in Cumberland, where one bell remains, but the other has disappeared.

But besides these there are churches having towers, in which the "Saint's Bell" has formerly hung. Of this we have a fine instance in Tong Church, Shropshire, mentioned in your Magazine for 1800, part ii. p. 934, and more especially in your vol. for 1763, p. 162. A church having six bells, besides a very large and a small one in *another chamber*; certainly the Saint's Bell, and possibly the passing bell. Another instance occurs at East Meon, in Hants, mentioned in your vol. for 1819, p. 297. These references make good the quotation in Nares's Glossary:

"Whose shrill Saint's Bell hangs in his louverie,
While the rest are damned to the plumberie." Hall, *Sat.* v. 1.

Indeed, I am very credibly informed that in Catholic countries, upon the Continent, the Saint's Bell always hangs in a solitary or separate recess.* Of these bells in the interior of a church, see a very singular account in vol. xcv. p. 525.

Bells, it is well known, were a great object of superstition with our ancestors. Each of them was represented to have its peculiar name and virtues. Your Magazine for 1818, p. 307, and Hone's Every Day Book, vol. ii. p. 136, have much general and entertaining information respecting them, but my thoughts are now directed to points which have been less frequently noticed.

It has been remarked that we seldom or never find the Saint's Bell in its proper recess, and I have further to observe, we seldom find more than one bell of higher antiquity than Charles, or James the First's reign, (in any country church, at least,) and that is generally the smallest bell in the new peal. The singularity of this discovery

* See Gent. Mag. vol. xciv. p. 530.

is well accounted for by Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Richmondshire, p. 296, vol. ii., who observes,

"One of the injunctions given by the Council of Edward VI. to the Commissioners sent about the kingdom, for the purpose of reformation, was this—'That all ringing with holy bells (and before the Reformation, all church bells, *save one*, were baptised or consecrated) to drive away devils, and all ringing or knowling of bells, *save one*, should be utterly forborne. This prompted the avarice of churchwardens, or parishes at large, to dispose of all their bells, *save one*, (which, for the same reason, was sure to be the least) as useless and superstitious.' But the fondness for the cheerful sound of a peal of bells gradually returning upon the people, the ancient complement was restored."

At this period, or under Elizabeth, therefore, I date the destruction of all the Saint's Bells in the kingdom of the larger kind—that is, such as were not hand bells.

I have hinted at one bell often found in our ecclesiastical structures, and which was *not consecrated*. This bell, I have reason to think, never hung among the peal in the tower, but in a lone recess like the Saint's Bell, and had no such inscription around it as others had. It was the bell used upon all secular occasions; was the alarm-bell in cases of fire, or approach, peradventure, of an invading enemy. From Stow's Annals, p. 286, and other works, it seems there was such a bell in London, before Henry III.'s reign, and I am well assured that such a bell was very common throughout the kingdom. The large bell in Tong Church, heretofore mentioned, was, perhaps, more likely to have been this bell than the passing bell. The latter had commonly "ora pro nobis," inscribed upon it. Were this without inscription, I should certainly pronounce it the secular bell, used upon various occasions of festivity, or rather parish business.

Yours, &c. N. S.

*** As it can be no novelty to the Ecclesiastical Antiquary to be informed that the small turrets frequently attached to churches, contain stairs, and that the stairs to the rood loft frequently remain, we must decline inserting our correspondent's letter on that subject.—Edit.

Mr. Urban, *July* 23.

As your Magazine contains much information respecting York Cathedral, and abounds with judicious advice and admonition on various subjects of "architectural innovation," I hope you will give publicity to the following appeal *to the subscribers for rebuilding the Choir of that Church*. Its lamentable conflagration excited a strong sympathy, and very painful emotions in every admirer of that sacred, splendid, and truly national edifice. It was one of the most memorable events in the modern history of our Cathedrals; for, although these noble piles were frequently destroyed, or greatly injured by fire; by the wanton battery and varied spoliation of the Pagan Danes, and by other ruthless warriors, in former times, they have suffered little, but from neglect and misdirected improvements, since that horrid epoch of civil warfare during the Cromwellian era. Some of our modern innovators, the officious and tasteless improvers on genuine Christian architecture, have certainly inflicted severe injury on too many of our sacred piles: but it is generally believed that better feelings and better taste now prevail—that even those who neither know much of, or care much about the real beauty and true spirit of ecclesiastical architecture, pay some deference to public opinion, and are more influenced by dread of censure, than solicitous to deserve praise. I am induced to make these remarks, in consequence of hearing that, among the projected alterations in York Cathedral, it is proposed to take down and remove the *organ screen*. The bare mention of such a deed—such a misdeed—is almost enough to call up the ghost of the late John Carter. Were he living, he would buckle on his armour and poise his lance in defence of that most beautiful, most interesting, most sumptuous piece of architectural design and sculptural adornments. He, like a Knight Templar of old, would desert his home, his domestic health, and all its comforts to guard the sacred temple of his adoration and devotion. He would watch it by day, as well as night, and attack any Saracen, Turk, or *Goth*, that dared to violate its holy shrine. Alas! "the days of chivalry" are fled—fanaticism prevails, and one of its high priests has fired the Cathedral now alluded to. He is pronounced mad by a jury, and sentenced to linger and rant in a vulgar crypt. Other fanatics, however, still roam at large, to the annoyance of good sense and good taste. Some of these, for nothing less than fanaticism,

or folly, can dictate it—propose to take down, and thus destroy, the screen referred to. If this was a commonplace piece of masonry, or carpentry,—if it was even a handsome piece of workmanship of Grecian or Roman architecture, as formerly at Winchester,—if there were palpable defects, either in its construction or application, we could easily part with it, in the hopes of having a new and more appropriate design: but in the present instance we have an architectural façade of unrivalled beauty—rich to excess, replete with interest, charged with historical sculpture of the highest class, as relates to the annals of the arts and the monarchy of England. Surely, therefore, the prudent, the good, the wise, will pause ere they commence such a work of useless, wanton sacrilege. I would further entreat them not only to pause, but enquire what end, what good will be effected by the removal? If the advantage be not great and palpable, why run the risk of injuring or of destroying this splendid screen? Why incur a great expense—speculate where the dangers are imminent, where no public or private advantage is likely to ensue, but where injury and consequent disgrace are likely to arise. It seems the infatuation of wantonness.

The late Mr. Archdeacon Eyre, who not only admired the Cathedral, but was well qualified to appreciate all its merits and manifold beauties, addressed a letter to me, a short time before his decease, stating, that he had earnestly advocated the preservation of the screen in its present and rational state; that he believed, and hoped, his brethren of the Chapter would agree with him, and preserve its inviolability. The opinion and wishes of such a man deserve the most respectful attention; for he was not only well informed on most subjects of art and antiquity, but possessed a genuine, unaffected love for all that was good and excellent. He justly and properly reprobated all innovation and affected improvements in the ancient part of the fabric: he also, in unison with the late Dean, Dr. Markham, strenuously urged the necessity of timely and substantial repair and renovation. These advisers—the true advocates and friends of antiquity, would never have given a vote in the Chapter for the taking down this screen. In expressing myself thus strongly on the subject, I am influenced by a sincere wish to preserve this interesting piece of architecture, not only from destruction, but from every injury. I would appeal to the good sense and integrity of the architect, Mr. Smirke *, to forego all consideration of commission on such "a job," advocate its protection, and even refuse to lend his aid, or give his advice, if it be resolved to remove it.

I think it wholly unnecessary to enter into any thing like argument, or refer to the many examples of organ and other screens, in aid of my remonstrance and appeal. The mere frivolousness and inutility of removal, and the many risks attending it, are quite sufficient with every admirer of this exquisite morceau. In my History of York Cathedral, published in 1819, I was precluded from giving a view, with full illustrations, from the difficulty of obtaining accurate drawings, and also from the expense attending the engraving of the whole. A plate of the central doorway, engraved by H. Le Keux, from an elaborate drawing by Mr. Blore, cost above fifty guineas, and to this I would direct the eye and fancy of him, who, without full deliberation, is silly enough to advise the removal. In conclusion, (for the present) I will appeal to every gentleman, who has advanced money towards the rebuilding and *correct restoration* of York Cathedral, not only to refuse his sanction, but to raise his voice against the work now projected, to enter his protest against it, and to demand a *faithful and full* statement of the works that have been done, at his and the public expense.

Yours, &c. J. Britton.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have seen a pamphlet, entitled, "A letter addressed to the subscribers to the restoration of the Choir of York Minster, on the subject of the removal of the Organ Screen," by a Subscriber. This very well-written pamphlet is a temperate but zealous appeal to the subscribers to resist the threatened work of destruction or removal. It also contains a full review of all the proceedings that have been adopted since the lamentable fire, and is calculated to produce a powerful and proper effect on every impartial reader.

* See Mr. Smirke's remarks on this Screen, in his Report on the Repairs of York Cathedral, in part. i. of this volume, p. 632.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The call we made a few months since on our learned Correspondents, requesting them to oblige us with Classical Communications, has been favourably received; and several valuable articles have already appeared; more particularly those by our old and highly respected Correspondent R. S. Y. It gives us pleasure to insert, in our present Number, under the head of CLASSICAL LITERATURE, a volunteer Review, by a very learned friend, of a work of an eminently Classical character. And we take this opportunity of remarking, that we hope this good example will be followed by other Correspondents, as reviews of new works of a decidedly Classical nature would form welcome communications for this department of our Magazine.

Life of Richard Bentley, D.D. Master of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, with an account of his Writings, and Anecdotes of contemporary Public Characters. By J. H. Monk, *D.D. Dean of Peterborough (now Bishop of Gloucester).*

TO recount the various advantages attendant on biography, were a work of supererogation. It was the pithy and just remark of our great moralist and critic, that "there is scarcely any person, however obscure, the story of whose life might not, if faithfully recorded, be made instructive to his fellow men." And although this will not excuse the excessive minuteness with which it has been long the custom to record the lives of even comparatively insignificant persons, yet few will deny that Biography, in order to be useful, must be *circumstantial;* and all must grant that the lives of men who were the *most eminent* of *their* class, whether as literati or persons engaged in the active pursuits of life (especially if their existence was long, and passed in intercourse with other eminent persons) must be written in *considerable detail,* being in some measure the history, literary or civil, of the time when they lived.

Now no persons were ever more decidedly the *first of their class* than Newton and Bentley; and yet, though we have long since had biographies of the former in some degree commensurate with his unrivalled fame, yet of the latter, until the present work, nothing worthy the name of a Biography had ever appeared. It is true that to competently accomplish such a work powers of no ordinary calibre are required. Yet when we consider that *our own country* has since the time of Bentley produced several who had the requisite endowments, it does seem not a little strange that such a work should never have been accomplished until the present time. Of those who were *pre-eminently* qualified for such a work, there have been Samuel Johnson, Richard Porson, Samuel Parr, and C. J. Blomfield. But besides these, there have been, and are, other persons, who, though ranking one degree below the above, have had and have the power of executing it to the satisfaction of the learned world. Among these is the distinguished scholar to whom we at length owe the present learned and most able and highly interesting piece of Biography. And when we consider that with his other eminent endowments, he unites that of being of the same college with Bentley, and having occupied highly important stations in the University of Cambridge for twenty years, we can with truth say that the work has fallen into the very hands which of all others we could have wished, and we cannot but congratulate the writer on having been, at length, (most worthily indeed) raised to the Episcopal Beuch.

Now, to so considerable an addition to the literature of our country, it is alike our duty and our wish to bestow an attention, if not proportioned to its importance, yet as great as the nature of our Journal will admit. We shall therefore assign far more than the usual limits to our critique, and in forming it we shall not follow the custom of our quarterly essayists, but pursue a plan which shall let the Author stand prominent, and the Reviewer be kept in the back ground. We shall consult, if not our own fame, the instruction of our readers, by giving (as a sort of foretaste of the literary banquet in the work before us), a brief but correct outline of the Life of Bentley, formed chiefly from the present work, and comprehending such extracts as shall present a fair sample of the performance. We shall add such remarks as may strike us on some of the more important circumstances as they arise, and which may be not wholly undeserving of the notice of the learned and candid Biographer, who may, we can augur, anticipate an early opportunity of making use of the suggestions which may be offered by any of our fraternity.

The illustrious subject of this biog-

raphy, the Prince of modern Critics, was born at Oulton, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, 27th July, 1661-2. His parents were of that respectable class, which, as Dr. Monk observes, has supplied every profession with some of its greatest ornaments,—*yeomen of the higher order* (such as by our ancestors were called *Franklins*), settled at Heptonstall in Halifax, who possessed some property, which appears to have suffered in the civil wars, in which Bentley's grandfather acted as a sort of Captain of Volunteers in the Royal army. His father possessed a small estate at Woodlesford near Halifax, and in 1661 married the daughter of a stonemason at Oulton, of some consideration, as having held a Major's commission in the Royal army. The first offspring of their union was the illustrious subject of this biography, who was called Richard, after his grandfather. And to this circumstance, perhaps, we owe much of what followed, as that might not a little influence his grandfather to so freely employ his little property in his education. It is not a little remarkable that the greatest of modern scholars received the first rudiments of classical instruction from a *female*, his mother, a woman of superior understanding, by whom he was taught the Latin accidence. He was first sent to a neighbouring day school, and afterwards to the very respectable grammar school of Wakefield, then under Mr. J. Baskerville, and which had afterwards the honour of producing Archbishop Potter; thus counting two Regius Professors of Divinity. To the place of his education Bentley was through life strongly attached. When he was thirteen years of age his father died, leaving his property to James, his son by a former marriage; and Richard was consigned to the care of his maternal grandfather, who lost no time in sending him (though at so tender an age) to College, and who bequeathed him two-thirds of the property of the small house in which Bentley was born, (of which the present work has an interesting picture,) with seven acres of land adjoining. Bentley was admitted a subsizar of St. John's College, then the largest in the University, and under the government of Dr. Turner, afterwards Bishop of Ely, and one of the seven prelates who made so noble a stand for the Church in the time of James II. Of his studies at the University our learned Biographer has been able to communicate no more than what may be inferred from the attainments which he subsequently exhibited. He, however, there laid the foundation for those extensive classical (and especially metrical) attainments for which he stands unrivalled. That he had conceived some of his metrical discoveries even at that early age, appears from his Dissertation on the Metres of Terence. Our learned Biographer observes, that the *academical prizes*, which now serve as a stimulus to the genius and exertions of students, and are the means of recording their early merits, had then no existence. But, as he observes, the *collision* of talent sure to occur in so large a society must have powerfully operated on such a mind as Bentley's. The studies of the schools then consisted of logic, ethics, natural philosophy, and mathematics. That Bentley attained a considerable knowledge of the mathematics, is inferred by Dr. Monk from the close and logical character of his style, and yet more from his selection of the Newtonian discoveries, a prominent subject of his Boyle's Lectures, and the familiarity he there displays with that kind of reasoning. Among the students of the same year, under Bentley, were Dr. Garth, John Dennis the critic, Richard Johnson the grammarian, and William Wotton; the best authenticated instance of prodigious juvenile learning on record, at least of those whose precocity of talent has been justified by subsequent attainments. Bentley held no exhibition from his school, and his finances were, no doubt, at first slender, till after two years he obtained a scholarship. At the regular period, Bentley, in the eighteenth year of his age, commenced B.A. with his name sixth in the first tripos. But, as the Vice-Chancellor and two Proctors then nominated each one student to a place among the honours immediately after the first man of the year, this (as Dr. Monk observes) makes Bentley's place *third* on the list. Bentley had now completed his education with distinction, but was excluded from a Fellowship by a provision of the College statutes, which confined the number of Fellows from each county to two. For a couple of years after he took his degree, our diligent biographer can trace no notice of him. He was doubtless occupied in laying up those stores of that knowledge which he soon afterwards displayed. At the expiration of that time, the Head Mastership

of Spalding School was conferred upon him by his College. And when we consider his extreme youth, the commission of so important a trust implies a high opinion both of his scholarship and steadiness. In this situation Bentley continued only a year, insomuch that during his lifetime it was very little known that our great Aristarchus had ever filled such a post. Had the junto of wits who combined their efforts to bring down this Goliath, got a knowledge of this circumstance, they would have been but too happy to have added "pedagogue" to their constant appellation of "pedant." The want of a house of residence at Spalding, however, soon induced Bentley to resign the school for a situation as private tutor to the son of Dean Stillingfleet. He was too, we suspect, much influenced by that *long-sight* which minds of such a calibre as Bentley's usually possess, and which was so remarkable in one who bore no small resemblance to Bentley, *Dr. S. Parr*. He, no doubt, saw that such a post would consign him to perpetual and hopeless obscurity; whereas the situation with Dean Stillingfleet gave him some chance of making his merits known, and advancing himself in life. Had he continued at Spalding, he would probably have been a *Richard Johnson* rather than a *Richard Bentley;* and some grammatical commentaries, or splenetic effusions of hypercriticism against his more fortunate compeers, would have probably been all that he would have produced. In truth, the very crisis of his fate for life turned on the pivot of his acceptance or rejection of this situation with the Dean, where he enjoyed the use of one of the best private libraries in the world, with the improvement which was sure to be derived from the society of one of the most learned men in Europe. Bentley took his M.A. degree at the usual time, and then, for some years, his connection with the University terminated; the Dean in whose family he lived residing principally in London. During this period, he prosecuted his studies with every advantage, and no doubt laid up much of those treasures of knowledge from which, in after times, he so readily drew forth, like the prudent householder in the parable, "things new and old." At this time, too, though his chief attention was devoted to Classics, yet he bestowed a considerable share of study on Theology and the Criticism of the New Testament, and in order thereto applied himself closely to the Oriental languages, and formed for his own use a sort of *Hexapla*, out of the various interpretations of Hebrew words in the ancient versions, and also wrote a quarto volume of various readings and emendations on the Hebrew text, derived from those versions, which (as we think) in the immaturity of his judgment, Bentley then appreciated too highly; being, we suspect, an Antipunctuist, and therefore no very sound Hebraist. The advances Bentley had made at that early age are the more remarkable, when we consider that he enjoyed none of those aids which are now so well adapted to smooth the path of the Classical and Biblical student. Grammatical learning was then very imperfectly known, and there was moreover a great want of good lexicons and indexes, which supply such valuable assistance to the scholars of the present day. But Bentley, in reliance on his own exertions, and drawing from his own resources, struck out an original path in criticism, in which his own consummate sagacity and subtilty of genius enabled him to obtain unrivalled pre-eminence.

In order to effect the important purposes in view, he did not rely on his *memory* (which, unlike the case of his predecessors Scaliger and Salmasius, and his successors Porson and Parr, was not extraordinary), but on the habit which he practised through life, of noting down (usually in the margin of his books) the thoughts which suggested themselves to his mind. Nay, he even formed for his own use indexes of various authors; a course, by the way, which was diligently followed by the mighty critics and philologists of the Dutch school. Bentley did not (from the unsettled state of the Church in the reign of James II.) enter into holy orders till some years after the usual age. But, upon his patron Dean Stillingfleet being promoted to the Bishoprick of Worcester, he took Deacon's orders, March 16th, 1689-90, from the Bishop of London, and was appointed Chaplain to his Patron. He a little before had accompanied his pupil James Stillingfleet, to a residence in Wadham College, Oxford, as his private tutor, and was incorporated M.A. of that University. Here he resided some time under very favourable circumstances; his connection with the Bishop of Worcester having introduced him to

the notice of some of the distinguished scholars of the University, with whom his own merits soon placed him on a footing of intimacy. Here Bentley fully availed himself of the boundless treasures of the Bodleian, and collected materials for various works which he meditated in widely different departments of literature. About this time, he was employed by some leading heads at Oxford to negotiate the purchase of the Library of Isaac Vossius, supposed to be the richest private collection in existence; but, from some deception employed by the persons with whom he had to negociate, the treaty was broken off, and the library, without any fault of his, lost to Oxford. Bentley now meditated, as the foundation of his fame, a complete collection of the Fragments of the Greek Poets: a vast undertaking, and of stupendous difficulty, as may be imagined from the collection Bentley actually made of the fragments of one single author, *Callimachus*. The project was, however, abandoned for very valid reasons, since, as Dr. Monk observes, "the object is better answered by several editors, each peculiarly versed in his own author, annexing to his entire works the fragments of those which have perished." Bentley at this time also devoted a considerable attention to the Greek Lexicographers, and undertook, at Bishop Stillingfleet's suggestion, to publish them in columns in one *Corpus*; but on finding that it was almost impracticable, he abandoned the scheme; but the notes he had prepared were exceedingly valuable, especially on *Hesychius*, by far the most important, but the most corrupt, we do not say of all ancient Lexicons, but of all Greek writers, since of this there is only one most incorrect MS. in existence. But while Bentley was meditating this and other works of magnitude and importance, mere chance directed his attention to a subject which was the means of establishing his unrivalled fame as a Critic. Among the numerous Chronicles compiled from ancient sources by early Christian writers, of the events from Adam to their time, was that of Joannes Malelas. Of this only one copy was in existence. An edition of this author had been prepared by Gregory and Chilmead of Oxford, accompanied with learned notes; and was now brought out at the Oxford press under the superintendence of Dr. Mill, afterwards the editor of the Greek Testament. To this work, the celebrated Hody wrote Prolegomena, and Bentley, at the request of Mill and Bishop Lloyd, was induced to furnish an *Appendix*, couched in the form of an "*Epistola Critica ad Millium*." On this work Dr. Monk makes the following pertinent observations, p. 23, et seq.:

"The various and accurate learning, and astonishing sagacity displayed in this Epistle, attracted the attention of every person capable of judging upon such subjects. The originality of Bentley's style, the boldness of his opinions, and his secure reliance upon unfailing stores of learning, all marked him out as a scholar to be ranked with Scaliger, Casaubon, and Gataker. Notwithstanding the reluctance with which the pretensions of a new author are usually admitted, and the small number of persons to whom such writings were likely to recommend themselves, we find that the fame of our Critic was at once established: among foreign scholars in particular, the sensation produced by this essay of a young and unknown writer, seems to have been unexampled; and Grævius and Spanheim, the chiefs of the learned world, pronounced him the 'rising constellation of literature,' and anticipated the brilliancy of his course. The learning of this essay seems like the overflowing of an inexhaustible stream: of the many topics which claim attention, we may particularly notice that the true nature of the compilation of Hesychius, and the mode by which its errors might be corrected, was here first made known: and that, by following the path pointed out by Bentley, the main improvements in this Lexicon from that day to the present must be attributed. The style of the Epistle is animated and lively, and implies the gratification felt by a writer engaged in a field where his resources are abundant, and where he is sure to instruct and interest his reader. A person who opens it with the expectation of a dry disquisition upon certain abstract topics, is agreeably surprised by meeting with information not less entertaining than profound; and is irresistibly carried on by the spirited character of the remarks.

"Such was the production which established the fame of Bentley, at the age of twenty-nine, in the highest rank of literary eminence; and from that moment the eyes of every scholar in Europe were fixed upon his operations. Great as is the number of persons who have since appeared with success in this department, it would not be easy to name a critical essay which, for accuracy, ingenuity, and original learning, can take place of the 'Appendix to Malelas.'"

Bentley now resolved to devote himself to Theology, but being summoned back to the Classics by the general voice of the learned world, he set himself to prepare new editions of Philostratus, Hesychius, and Manilius; three authors

(says Dr. Monk) of such different descriptions, and requiring in the Editor such different qualifications, as form a proof of the fertility of his learning and the energy of his mind. He never actually brought out any one of these writers, leaving Philostratus to Olearius, and Hesychius to Alberti; but his apparatus of critical remarks on the two last were very valuable to the above editors some years afterwards. Bentley was now (1692) appointed Boyle's Lecturer, and the subject of the discourses was a *Confutation* of Atheism, in opposition to Spinoza and Hobbes, whose pernicious principles, though they had been ably combated by Cudworth and Cumberland, yet required to be assailed in some more popular and effective manner.

"The reader of these discourses," says Dr. Monk, "is informed and delighted by the variety of knowledge which they contain, and their close and convincing train of reasoning. The success with which Bentley unmasks the tenets of the atheist, grapples with his arguments, and exposes his fallacies, has never been surpassed, and scarcely equalled, in the wars of controversy. He steadily follows up his antagonist, and never fails to dislodge him from his positions. Various as are the topics which come under discussion, he appears at home in all, and displays a familiarity with metaphysics, natural history, and philosophy, altogether wonderful in a person coming fresh from the field of classical criticism."

In the course of this work Bentley availed himself of the aid of Newton's immortal discoveries in philosophy, and indeed was the first to make them known to the world. To do this the more successfully, he corresponded much with Newton himself, and was aided by many valuable suggestions from him, so that, as our Biographer says,

"This department of natural Theology has never yet been so satisfactorily illustrated. The style is remarkable, not only for its vigour, but for a certain epigrammatic and witty turn, which gives it a peculiar character and effect, original, manly, and uncompromising, and every sentence has its weight."

Before the year was over, Bentley was presented to a Prebend in Worcester Cathedral, and his residence fixed for the months when the Bishop was at Worcester. The reputation and promotion which he had now attained produced the usual effect, *envy*, which was increased by a certain haughtiness of manner and vain-gloriousness which grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, and which may chiefly, perhaps, be attributed to his being in a great measure *self-taught*. This year Bentley commenced a correspondence with the celebrated J. J. Grævius of Utrecht, the most distinguished scholar of his time; which continued until the death of Grævius. All their letters are preserved, and are highly interesting, on various accounts. Grævius had now in hand an edition of Callimachus, to which Spanheim furnished an ample Commentary, and Bentley a full collection of the fragments dispersed in various authors, more than doubling those of former editors, and evincing a learning and critical acumen equal to that of almost any of his productions. In 1693-3, Bentley was appointed Keeper of the King's Library, at a salary of 200*l.* a year, then a considerable sum. In 1694, he was summoned to preach his *second* course of Boyle's Lectures. His subject was the defence of Christianity against the objections of infidels. These were unfortunately never given to the world, and in whose possession the MS. now is, Dr. Monk has never been able to discover. Amidst these engagements and this rising fame, Bentley became involved in that dispute which forms a prominent feature in his life, *the Controversy on the Epistles of Phalaris*. The origin and progress of this is detailed with great perspicuity and ability by our Biographer. We know not whether we shall make it fully understood to the reader in the following slight sketch.

This dispute had its origin in the controversy concerning the respective merits of the Ancients and the Moderns, in which Fontenelle and Perrault strenuously, but incautiously, maintained the superiority of the Moderns; while Sir W. Temple as stiffly maintained the claims of the Antients: running into the opposite extreme, by claiming for them a superiority in every department, not only in genius and taste, but in philosophy and science. His reasoning is, however, inconclusive, his views shallow, his credulity ridiculous, his manner too dogmatical; and his whole work savours more of a College declamation than a calm enquiry. However, it was much read and applauded, even by Boileau and Racine; but the imperfections of the disquisition became apparent to unprejudiced and cool thinkers. This induced Wotton to put forth his "Reflections on

Ancient and Modern Learning," in which he weighs the arguments of the rival champions, and adjusts the respective claims to superiority. This sound, judicious, and candid inquiry, was especially acceptable, after the shallow and declamatory ones which had preceded it. Though professedly an umpire, he more frequently sides with Fontenelle than with Sir W. Temple. Among other arguments for the decay of human genius, the latter had ventured to pronounce that the oldest books extant were still the best in their kind, adducing as examples what were believed to be the most ancient prose writers, *the Fables of Æsop, and the Epistles of Phalaris.* These Bentley, in conversation with Wotton, maintained to be "neither old nor good, nor even genuine;" and undertook to furnish his friend with proofs of their being *forgeries*, in time for the publication of his work, but, owing to a press of business and *a disposition to procrastinate*, he failed in his engagement, and thus Wotton's publication appeared without any notice of the Tyrant or the Fabulist. However, the panegyric on Phalaris by the most popular writer of the day, excited in the public a wish to become acquainted with his inimitable Epistles. The Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, had been accustomed to set his best scholars to give new editions of classical works, and to present a copy of each to every young man in his college as a newyear's gift, which reminds one of that kind of joint stock system by which the learned Benedictines were enabled to send forth those noble editions of the Greek Fathers. The Editor selected for Phalaris was the Hon. Mr. Boyle, brother to the Earl of Orrery, assisted by Mr. Freind (afterwards the celebrated physician) his private tutor. For the service of this edition it was thought proper to collate MSS. one of which was in the Library of St. James's. Mr. Boyle wrote to a bookseller of the name of Bennet, desiring him to get this MS. collated; who, after many unaccountable delays, applied to Mr. Bentley (before he was librarian) as he was one day in his shop, to procure a loan of the MS.; but as the application had not been made to him, Bentley took no great trouble about the matter, and even spoke slightingly of Phalaris. Bennet still, however, procrastinating, after a fresh application for the collation, laid the blame of the delay on Bentley, who was now librarian, and asserted that he had spoken disparagingly both of the book and its editors. This being implicitly believed by Boyle and his friends, convinced them that Bentley had acted uncourteously. After another and more urgent letter, the bookseller (still neglectful of the business) happening to meet Bentley in the street, renewed his request for the MS. which was delivered the same day, with an injunction, however, to lose no time in returning the book, as he was going shortly out of town, and must replace it. This promptitude in granting the request, at the earliest period of his being librarian, was surely anything but uncourteous or disobliging. The time of his leaving London now approaching, and as he was to set off on a Monday morning for Worcester, he the preceding Saturday applied to Bennet for the book, which had been in his possession five, or, as some say, nine days. The bookseller, however, had neglected to put the book into the hands of the collator (who was a mere corrector of the press) until the very last, so that comparatively little of the MS. was collated when Bentley demanded and obtained the book. To conceal his blame throughout the whole affair, the wily bibliopole thought it his interest to create such a thorough quarrel between the parties as might preclude all future explanation. Now in this affair it is clear that no blame can be attached to Bentley; and Boyle was only censurable for giving too implicit credit to an unworthy agent. On the publication of the Phalaris, the Editor reflected upon Bentley for this fancied uncourteousness, by the words, "cujus MS^tl copiam ulteriorem Bibliothecarius, *pro singulari suâ humanitate*, negavit." Whereupon Bentley wrote to Boyle, explaining the real state of the case, and requiring that the offensive leaf should be cancelled. This, as the work was already published, was impossible. There were indeed other modes of retractation, but Boyle coldly rejected all pacific overtures. And thus his whole conduct was alike unjustifiable. Bentley was urged by his friends to publicly vindicate himself from the calumny; but his good sense withheld him from bringing private complaints before the public. And thus the affair for the present terminated.

(To be continued.)

ON MACARONIC POETRY.

MR. URBAN, *July* 20.

AS if our reading hours were not sufficiently occupied in the perusal of works of real instruction or amusement, there have been learned triflers in every age, who have amused themselves at least (if not their readers), by the production of almost impossible literary buffooneries. A man of this class puts you in mind of one of the gifted followers of the valiant Captain Tranchemont, who was obliged to tie his legs together, that he might not overrun his prey. If the readers of these *difficiles nugæ*, are as open to ridicule as the writers, perhaps I should not say much on the subject, as I confess to having looked over several of these publications in my earlier days. The best excuse is, that an overgrown puzzle, which might require days to compose, is skimmed through in a few minutes. Having made a few memoranda, chiefly on Macaronic poetry, I now offer them for your service; with some hesitation, as their length may seem more than the subject warrants. Still, as I am not aware that it is to be found elsewhere in a connected form, it may save some loss of time to those inclined to throw away a leisure hour or two in search of these quaint compositions, by referring them to the principal works. As you have also given notice that you are desirous of receiving Classical communications, and thus fill up the blank left by the decease of the Classical Journal, I am the more emboldened to send this paper; not that it has any claim of regular connection with Classic literature, but that Journal itself, confined as it expressly was to one branch, did not think it incompatible to publish at length one of Dr. Geddes's Macaronic Poems, together with notices of the Pugna Porcorum, and other similar oddities.

Previously to entering on the Macaronic writers, it may not be out of character to touch on some other peculiar and affected styles of versification, bearing some analogy to it. For some of the examples I am indebted to the Journal just mentioned, especially for those from the classic writers, among whom may be found the following accidental specimens of alliteration:

Ἐν πεδίῳ πεπόλιστο, πόλις μερόπων ἀνθρώπων.—Homer.

Ὀσ' ἰξισώσει σοὶ τε καὶ τοῖς σοῖς τύχαις.
Œdip. Tyran. Sophocl.

Ἔσωσά σ', ὡς ἴσασιν Ἑλλήνων ὅσοι.
Medea Euripides.

Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari.—Horace.

Non potuit paucis plura planè proloqui.—Plautus.

Libera lingua loquuntur ludis liberalibus.—Naevius.

But our business at present is with affected alliteration, such as the line of Ennius,

O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, Tyranne, tulisti:

also verses of this description,

Machina multa minax minitatur maxima muris;

and,

At Tuba terribili tonitru taratantara trusit;

and the well-known lines on Wolsey,

Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred,
How high his Highness holds his haughty head!

to which may be added the following, attributed to Porson,

Cane decane cane, ne tu cane cane decane,
De cane sed canis cane decane cane.

However, as poems of this kind are usually classed as Macaronic, we will refer them to that head, and just mention the labours of some learned lipogrammatists, with a few other studied trifles, to which the following anecdote, given by D'Israeli in the second volume of his amusing "Curiosities of Literature, may serve as an apt illustration:

"The Orientalists are not without this literary folly. A Persian poet read to the celebrated Jami a gazel of his own composition, which Jami did not like: but the writer replied, it was, notwithstanding, a curious sonnet, for the letter *Aliff* was not to be found in any one of the words! Jami sarcastically replied, 'You can do a better thing yet; take away *all the letters* from every word you have written.'"

This Jami appears to have been a severe reviewer: his recommendation might be of service at present to other than alliterative works, and many resplendent with brilliant type and hot-pressed paper, forced into a fictitious and short-lived currency, would, like the burnt bank-notes, be reduced to a valueless residuum.

Among the most laborious of these literary experimentalists, is Tryphio-

dorus, a Greek poet and grammarian of Egypt, in the sixth century. Anxious to out-do Homer, he wrote a poem on the destruction of Troy, in twenty-four books, from the first of which the α was carefully excluded, from the second the β, and so on, through the alphabet.

D'Israeli mentions a prose work by Fulgentius, in twenty-three chapters, wherein a similar system of exclusion is adopted for the Latin alphabet: also an ode by Pindar, where the letter s is purposely omitted; and five novels by Lopes de Vega, the first of which is without the vowel a, the second without e, &c. In the Anthol. Græc. edit. H. Steph. are poems in praise of Bacchus and of Apollo, on a different plan. They consist of twenty-four lines, each word in the first line beginning with α, in the second line with β, and so on, *e. g.*

Αβροκόμων, ἀγχᾶκον, ἀοίδιμον, ἀγλαόμορφον, [χαίτην,
Βοιωτὸν, βρόμιον, βακχεύτρια, βοτρυοτρόφον, γονόεντα, γιγαντολέτην, γελόωντα,
Διογενῆ, δίγονον, διθυραμβογενῆ, διόνυσον.

There are some well-known English lines in the same style, ridiculing the siege of Belgrade, and beginning

An Austrian army awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade.

Even the learned Aldhelm indulges himself occasionally with some curious fancies. In the preface to his poem De Laude Virginum, consisting of thirty-eight lines, the first and last lines contain the same words, but in the last line they are retrograde. The respective lines begin with the successive letters of the first line, and finish with those of the last line: thus, the first and last lines, and the collected initial and final letters of the lines, consist of the same words; but, in the last line, the words occur backwards, and in collecting the final letters, they must be read upwards.

Rhopalic verses (from ῥόπαλον, the club of Hercules) begin with a monosyllable, and gradually increase, as,

Rem tibi confeci, doctissime, dulcisonoram.

Also,

Spes Deus æternæ stationis conciliator.

And,

Ὠμάκας Ἀτρέδη, μοιρηγενὲς, ὀλβιόδαιμον.
Il. γ. 182.

Another class consists of those, the invention of which is attributed to Sotades; hence sometimes called Sotadic verses: though, a higher authority is sometimes given for these, as the first specimen is said to have been an extemporary effusion of some unfortunate dæmon, who was carrying (by compulsion, of course) a certain fat canon of Combremer, from Bayeux to Rome; they read the same backwards and forwards.

Signa te, signa, temerè me tangis et angis,
Roma tibi subitò motibus ibit amor.

Other examples are,

Si bene te tua laus taxat, sua lautè tenebis.
Sole medere pede, ede, perede melos.

Also,

Et necat eger amor non Roma rege tacente,
Roma reges una non anus eger amor.

where the word *non* serves as a pivot.

These verses are also called palindromes, from πάλιν and δρομέω. In the following line, not only is the verse itself a palindrome, but each particular word also,

Odo tenet mulum, mappam madidam tenet Anna.

Round the font at Sandbach in Cheshire, and many other places, including the Church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, is this inscription:

ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ.*

A lawyer once chose for his motto "Si nummi immunis." And a noble lady who had been forbidden to appear at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, from certain suspicions against her, "Ablata, at alba;" the device on her seal being the moon partly obscured by a cloud.

The words *madam, eye,* and a few others, are palindromes; so that, like the *bourgeois gentilhomme,* who talked prose all his life without knowing it, we repeat extemporary palindromes daily, in utter ignorance of our talent. This is a redeeming quality, by the bye, to conceal any talent we have, when we are so proud of displaying those we have not. Indeed, our talents may often be divided in the same way as some handwriting I have heard of; first, such as nobody can find out; second, what none but ourselves can discover; and thirdly, what our friends also can discern. We will close these palindromes, after mentioning an English one by Taylor, the water-poet,

Lewd did I live & evil I did dwel,

* See our June Magazine, p. 487.

with an enigma, where all the words required are palindromes.

The answers will be easily discovered.

"First find out a word that doth silence proclaim,
And that backwards and forwards is always the same,
Then next you must find out a feminine name
That backwards and forwards is always the same;
An act, or a writing on parchment, whose name
Both backwards and forwards is always the same;
A fruit that is rare, whose botanical name,
Read backwards and forwards is always the same;
A note used in music, which time doth proclaim,
And backwards and forwards is always the same;
Their initials connected, a title will frame,
That is justly the due of the fair married dame,
Which backwards and forwards is always the same."

Another invention is, that of verses that may be read either forwards or backwards; and in the latter case, generally meaning quite the reverse of the apparent sense, and including sarcasm or satire. This sort was sometimes called Verse Lyon, and Sidonius is said to have invented it, or to have made frequent use of it. The following lines have been frequently quoted as specimens of the style, written in *praise* of Pope Clement VI. or Pius II. but of which, learned authorities are not quite agreed. It seems, the poet was afraid he might not obtain the reward that he deserved in his own estimation, and therefore retained the power of converting his flattery into abuse, by simply giving his friends the cue, to read from the last word backwards.

Pauperibus tua das gratis, nec munera curas
Curia Papalis, quod modo percipimus.
Laus tua, non tua fraus, virtus non copia rerum,
Scandere te faciunt, hoc decus eximium.
Conditio tua sit stabilis, nec tempore parvo
Vivere te faciat hic Deus omnipotens.

Of a similar description are these three distichs by J. Bellay, a French poet.

Ad Julium III. Pontificem Maximum.

Pontifici sua sint Divino Numine tuta
Culmina, nec montes hos petat Omnipotens.

Ad Carolum V. Cæsarem.

Cæsareum tibi sit felici sidere nomen,
Carole, nec fatum sit tibi Cæsareum.

Ad Ferdinandum Romanorum Regem.

Romulidûm bone Rex, magno sis Cæsare major,
Nomine, nec fatis, aut minor imperio.

A complete specimen appears in a line applicable either to Cain or Abel, being also hexameter one way, and pentameter the other. Abel says,

Sacrum pingue dabo, nec macrum sacrificabo.

To which Cain replies,

Sacrificabo macrum, nec dabo pingue sacrum.

(To be continued.) W.

Mr. URBAN, *Thetford, July 8.*

THE following trifles are at your service, and you will not expect better from me: *parvum parva decent.*

I. DAMM'S *Lexicon Homericum et Pindaricum.*

Your correspondent R. S. Y. in the Number for April, p. 292, desired to know in what estimation DAMM'S *Lexicon* was held by scholars. I can only say to this worthy TITUS TATIUS (Cic. *ad Her.* iv. 12), that I frequently use the work myself, and always derive much information from it. Those who do not possess a copy of EUSTATHIUS'S *Commentaries on Homer*, will find the substance of his explanations in DAMM'S work. My worthy friend, the Rev. H. HUNTINGFORD, B. D. has published an edition of Pindar, with DAMM'S *Pindaric Lexicon*, separated from the *Homeric*; "*Lexicon Pindaricum* ex integro DAMMII *Opere Etymologico* excerptum, et justa Serie dispositum, Editio altera," 1821, 8vo. The book was published for the use of Winchester school, and is dedicated to Dr. GABELL. He happily selected the following motto: "DAMMII *Lexicon Homerico-Pindaricum*, Berol. 1765, opus Herculei laboris, in quo utinam *Pindarica* seorsum ab Homericis vulgasset!" HEYNE'S *Præf. ad* PIND. *Carm.* The original work has been reprinted, or is now reprinting in Germany.

II. *Vitæ Clarorum Angliæ Philologorum.*

R. S. Y. in your June Number, p. 487, asks, "Why have not we our own *Vitæ Clarorum Philologorum*, as scholars on the continent have theirs?" I reply that I sympathise with him in this feeling. I have long been desirous to supply the *desideratum;* I have made some preparations towards filling up the *vacuum*, and I believe that sooner or later he will see the design

carried into execution. My intention is, however, to extend the plan so as to include the continental scholars, editors, critics, and philologists, LIPSIUS, SALMASIUS, &c. and to make the work a Supplement to my edition of LEMPRIERE'S *Classical Dictionary*. With this view I have requested PROFESSOR ANTHON of New York, in preparing materials for a new edition of the *Lempriere*, when it is called for, to insert in the *Appendix* suitable notices of LIPSIUS, SALMASIUS, &c. so that the student may have, in a compendious and accessible form, that information which he must necessarily require in so many instances. This part of the work will be extended by me, and in all probability it will have a separate title-page, for the accommodation of those who wish to purchase the book as a separate publication, and not as a Supplement to *Lempriere*. I shall thankfully receive any public hints or MS. materials from your Correspondents for this purpose. In the mean time, I refer R. S. Y. to a work, which will furnish him with very accurate and valuable information, even about English scholars of the olden times, viz. CHR. SAXII *Onomasticon Literarium*, and to the third vol. of NOLTENII *Lexicon Anti-Barbarum*.

III. HORACE, Epist. 2, 2, 12. *Meo sum pauper in ære.*

Your correspondent H. B. in your last Number, p. 488, solicits any remarks on the above quoted passage, and I hasten to gratify his wishes, and to satisfy his doubts. The entire passage of Cicero, to which the DELPHIN EDITOR and DR. FRANCIS allude, is this:

"Egebat? immo locuples erat. Debebat? immo in suis nummis versabatur. Avarus erat? immo etiam, antequam locuples, semper liberalissimus munificentissimusque fuit." *Or. pro. Q. Rosc. Comœdo*, c. 8.

ERNESTI, in his *Index Latinitatis*, sub v. *Numus*, merely says: "Rosc. Com. 8. *versari in suis numis*, opponitur, *in ære alieno*." And GESNER, in his *Thes. L. L.* sub. v. *Versor*:—"*In suis summis versabatur*, i. multas pecunias habebat, et nihil debebat. Hæc BUDÆUS. Alii *numis*."

With this passage of Cicero, let us compare the following, Cic. Verr. 4, 6: "Hominem video non modo in ære alieno nullo, sed in suis numis multis esse, semperque fuisse."

"Esse aut versari in numis, pecuniam habere, Cic. Verr. 4, 6. pro Rosc. Com. 8." FORCELLINUS.

In both the instances Cicero is speaking of men, who were so far from being in debt, that they were rather in a condition to lend money.

But in the line of Horace, the character described is living on a small independence; though not rich, he is above want; he is free from debt, but has no money to place at interest or to purchase luxuries; his wealth is unincumbered poverty, and his ample income is the sufficiency for his wants, with moderate views and a contented spirit.

In my excellent and learned friend PROFESSOR ANTHON'S valuable edition of Horace, published at New York in the present year, I find the following note:

"*Meo sum pauper in ære.* 'I am in narrow circumstances I confess, yet owe no man anything.' A proverbial expression most probably. The scholiast merely remarks in explanation of it, 'Nihil alicui quidquam debeo."

But there is, in my opinion, no *proof*, and little *probability*, that the expression was proverbial. In GESNER'S *Thes. L. L.* sub. v. *Pauper*, we have the following satisfactory explanation:

"Pauper quidem sum, sed tamen in meo ære, non in alieno constitutus, i. e. nulli quidquam debeo, PORPHYR.: 'Congesto pauper in auro,' Seneca, Herc. F. s. 3."

It will throw some light on the passage, if we keep in view the true meaning of the word *pauper*.

"*Pauper*, cui parva et angusta res familiaris est, qui non affluit opibus, nec tamen eget, tenuis, medius inter *egenum et divitem*." Terent. Phorm. 2, 3, 16. "Pauper cui opera vita erat, ruri fere se continebat," Cic. Parad. 6. 3. "M. Manilius pauper fuit; habuit enim sediculos in Carinis, et fundum in Labicano." Horat. Epist. 2, 2, 12." Forcellinus. "*Paupertas*," he subjoins, "differt ab *egestate*, quæ est cum res ad vitam necessariæ desunt; *paupertas*, cum non desunt quidem, sed vix sufficiunt. Cic. Parad. 6, 1. "Istam paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem tuam nunquam obscure tulisti," Seneca Epist. 87. sub. fin. "Paupertas est, non quæ pauca possidet, sed quæ multa non possidet," Val. Max. 4, 8, 2. 'Fabius in honorem patriæ paupertatem inopia mutavit, Seneca Octav. 895, 'bene paupertas Humili tecto contenta latet.' Sæpe cum *inopia* et *egestate* confunditur.'"

GESNER :—" *Pauper* proprie medium est inter *divitem* et *mendicum*, nempe cui necessaria tantum suppetunt, eum pauperem vocant. Martial. 11, 33. Nestorem plane nihil habentem deridens 'Nec toga, nec focus est,' etc. ita finit,

'Tu tamen affectas, Nestor, dici atque videri
'Pauper, et in populo quæris habere locum,
'Mentiri, vanoque tibi blandiris honore :
'Non est paupertas, Nestor, habere nihil.'

Add. BROUCKH. ad Tib. 1, 1, 3.

'Me mea paupertas vitæ traducat inerti,
'Dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus.
'Nec spes destituat, sed frugum semper acervos
'Præbeat, et pleno pinguia musta lacu.'
Cf. DRAKENB. ad Sil. i. 609."

I will conclude with noticing two usages of the words *æs meum* :—

" Translate *in ære meo esse* aliquis dicitur, qui meus est, seu inter meos amicos et necessarios censetur; ducta similitudine a possessione pecuniæ. Cic. Fam. 13, 62. 'In animo habui te in ære meo esse, propter Lamiæ nostri conjunctionem. Adde 15, 14. ||*Ære suo censeri*, est in se æstimabilem esse, nec aliunde egere commendatione. Seneca Epist. 87. 'Virtus super ista consistit, suo ære censetur.'" FORCELLINUS.

Yours, &c. E. H. BARKER.

Mr. URBAN, *Penzance, June.*

IN the biography of Dr. Sneyd Davies, and in that of Mr. Phelps, contained in the first volume of Nichols's " Illustrations of Literature," and written by the late Judge Hardinge, I perceive an emendation of a passage in Horace (lib. iii. od. 29) which was proposed by Mr. Nicholas Hardinge, if I understand rightly, and approved by Markland, Bentley, Parr, and Taylor. It is spoken of as a discovery of great value (see " Illustrations of Literature," vol. i. p. 728), and it is asserted, that the present reading, though it is that of all the editions and MSS. is perfect ridicule and folly. Certainly it would be presumptuous to controvert the opinions of Markland and Bentley; but may there not be some error in the account which is given of their approbation? and yet I can hardly imagine that there is any mistake relative to Bentley, as his commendation of the alteration is given with peculiar circumstances. Notwithstanding the above phalanx of names, I am induced to think that what is the reading of all the editions and manuscripts may be the right one; and if Mr. Hardinge were living, he would not be so violently startled at my presumption, if he could be informed, that I propose to retain the old reading, and yet give the passage his interpretation. The interpretations, not the text, appear to be wrong; and having taken a wrong view of the meaning, as given in translations, Mr. Hardinge endeavoured to alter the text itself, in order to produce that meaning, which the passage, even as it now stands in all the editions, will bear. The passage is as follows:

" Eripe te moræ,
Ne semper udum Tibur, et Æsulæ
Declive contempleris arvum, et
Telegoni juga parricidæ."

Mr. Hardinge says, that the scenery which the Poet here describes as that which he exhorts Mæcenas to contemplate no more for a time, is the very scene to which he invites him. How then would Mæcenas cease to contemplate the *semper udum Tibur*, &c. by coming to it? and to rescue Horace from this seeming inconsistency, he proposes to read *ut* instead of *ne*. Now, Sir, if *ut* had been found as a various reading, I should not hesitate to adopt it; but my idea is, that all the editions are right, and that *ne* is the proper word, and that the error is in not giving the right meaning to *ne*, which has here the sense of *quid ni*. Horace does not exhort Mæcenas to contemplate the scene *no more*, but he exhorts him to shake off that delay which *detains him from* contemplating. *Ne* has here (as I with deference think) the sense of *quid ni* or *lest*. I have given the meaning paraphrastically; but it surely has the same sense as in the following passages: " In culpa es ne cernere possis."—Lucret. " Eripuit se ne causam diceret." — Cæs. He rescued himself *so as not to* stand his trial. The implied and conjunctive meaning (if I may so express myself) of the particle *ne* has reference to *morâ*, and not to *eripe*. " In morâ es, ne contempleris; hâc morâ te eripe." I offer this explanation with submission; but I must add that, if it should be approved, it will give me great pleasure to have hit upon a plan of reconciling all parties, and to have made the design of Horace's pencil more clear, by applying a brush instead of a new piece of canvass.

Yours, &c. C. V. L. G.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ireland, and its Economy; being the result of observations made in a Tour through the Country in the Autumn of 1829. *By* E. Bicheno, *Esq. F.R.S. Sec. Linn. Soc. &c. 8vo. pp.* 308. *Post 8vo.*

MR. BICHENO, in this able philosophical view of the condition of Ireland, states the cause of distress to be the mercantile principle of treating land as a source of profit, through exchange of produce, and rejection of using it as a means of maintaining the people; in other words, he thinks that in old times the landlord preferred power and influence to luxury and ostentation; and had feelings for his dependants, which the mercantile principle necessarily suffocates. In detailing the processes by which this change was effected, he illustrates the results of changing a tillage into a grazing system; viz. that it takes away the land from providing food for human beings, to that of providing food for cattle, which requires little or no labour, and of course turns off to seek for maintenance, how they can, numbers of useful husbandmen. The position, so far as concerns local, and to a certain degree national support of the population, is unquestionably true, for he who exports cattle, and imports wine in exchange, returns nothing from which his own people derive benefit, although it may produce profit to the wine merchant, the shipping interest, and the foreign producer. The question is not here, what may be the general, but the local action of such a system; and that local action is, that the more land is thrown into grazing, the smaller is the quantity of labour, and in consequence, support of the people, which is required.

Under an Utopian plan, a man ought therefore to make provision for his poor dependants before he turns his arable to grass land, and so throws his people out of employ, and the means of support.

In England they have found a resource in trade and manufactures: in Ireland they have been driven to bogs and mountain lands, or forced to give for patches of potatoe ground an exorbitant rent, which throws all the profit of industry into the pocket of the landlord, and leaves only to the poor not a *minimum*, but *minimissimum* of maintenance, 1*d. per day* (see *postea*). It would be absurd to suppose that persons in such a state of want and ignorance, will not seek refuge from misery, in illicit distillation, in idleness and drunkenness, in gross animal indulgences, in the usual pleasures and habits of savages.

Under the Clan system of the old Celts, Scotch and Irish, Mr. Bicheno observes, that this neglect of the poor could not exist, because, when every Chieftain depended, for the security of his power and property, upon the number and allegiance of his retainers, he of course was obliged to consult the means of their support and comfort. Thus it was, that paternal Providence made good out of evil; for, whatever evil there was in robbery (*lifting cattle*, &c. was the phrase), in forming gangs of banditti, yet the very existence of such clan gangs implied a provision for maintenance of them; and by an impulse not to be resisted, when people are obliged to steal or starve, they commonly prefer the former. As law and governmental power augment in influence, the former becomes dangerous in the extreme, but still the evil exists. In Ireland and England, the evil was partially got rid of in the respective manners before described.

There are for such a state of things but two remedies, which carry relief to the population, *viz.* adoption of the naval or military profession (the best remedy), but which is checked from the expense in time of peace, or employ elsewhere, or emigration. If the quantum of population in Ireland was no more than equal to its means of employ, all civil and political evil would cease of itself, because the expectancy or possession of property makes people regard the laws, order, and tranquillity; for upon such a state of things entirely depend the security and enjoyment of property. But where labour is not wanted, will capital be applied to it?

In the existing state of things, i. e. one where there is not a common interest between the poor and the rich, but one in an unnatural state, that is, where the rich live by the poor through

the pressure of population upon subsistence, causing exorbitant rent, the affections of the latter are alienated from their natural protectors, and transferred to the priests; but kind and amiable as are the feelings of Mr. Bicheno towards that class of men, as to personal conduct, he has omitted to state that his arguments are useless in regard to Ireland, because no fact is better established than that beggary, rags, and indolence, are characteristic of every country where Catholicism is supreme. Spain, Portugal, and Italy, are sufficient testimonies; and more than all, the difference which prevails in this respect between the Protestant and Romish Cantons of Switzerland.

Poor Laws, Mr. Bicheno thinks, would be ineffectual, because for the best of reasons they could not be paid as to any adequate amount, if assessed.

"The Dietary in the *Irish* House of *Industry* at Limerick *(where no work is done)* is—for *breakfast*, 8 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint of new milk—*dinner*, 4½ lb. of potatoes, boiled, and 1 pint of sour milk. The cost of dieting a pauper was stated to be 1¼*d.* per diem."—p. 244.

Now this is exactly 2*l. per annum*, which, taking the number of paupers at six millions, would be twelve millions yearly, four millions more than the amount of Poor-rates in opulent England. Thus, under all the circumstances, there appears to be no efficient remedy but emigration; any other can be only palliatives; and repeal of the Union, and proposed independence, only aggravations, and measures which would produce war with England, and transportation, if successful, of the yet remaining capital, as well as civil war.

As to the modern theories of Political Economists, our author justly says,

"That they are of insignificant importance when applied practically to the actual circumstances of a country. Theories are educed from a *few* facts selected from a multitude, while practice proceeds upon the broad and expanded basis of *all* facts: so that it generally happens, that the theoretic principles are inapplicable to the existing exigencies of society. When for instance it is roundly stated that Ireland sustains no injury from absentee expenditure, because whatever rent is remitted, is without doubt represented in a great degree by the export of Irish commodities, and as far as expenditure is concerned, the chief difference seems to be in the place of consumption. But still, though the expenditure of an absentee landlord must be represented by the commodities of the country from which he derives his remittances, still it may not represent an equivalent in his own produce. A bill of 1000*l.* upon Paris may be for the manufactures of Manchester, and not a single ox or quarter of wheat may be represented in it: yet it can hardly be denied that the country must be wronged, where the landed proprietors overlook the interest of their own tenantry, and do not take care that the commodity which is exported, contributes to the employment of their own people."—pp. 296-9.

Emigration, the only efficient remedy, is rendered difficult, by the heavy expence: but our author says, that

"The land itself ought to bear the expences of the transplantation; and Ireland has now to make a temporary sacrifice of an amount suited to the urgency of the occasion."—p. 274.

According to this opinion, a tax ought to be levied upon the landed proprietors of Ireland, to pay the cost of emigration.

A Vindication of Dr. Paley's Theory of Morals from the principal Objections of Mr. Dugald Stewart, Mr. Gisborne, &c. By the Rev. Latham Wainwright, *F. S. A. Rector of Great Brickhill.*—8vo. *pp.* 204.

THE moral sense, we apprehend, grows out of the association of ideas; for how can a person distinguish between a feeling of right and wrong without comparison. We are of opinion that intellectual physiology neither is or can be understood, because if we know not the laws of vitality, we cannot determine in what manner it acts. We therefore think that all the eminent men alluded to by Mr. Wainwright, in this elaborate and well-written disquisition, have undertaken to define what is beyond their power, because beyond the association of ideas, and its palpable effects. We think that there are no intellectual actions definable, possibly because there are no other existent. We say existent, for it does not appear to us, that there is in mind a single uncombined idea, and if it does not so exist, it cannot have an independent being or origin. If so, the matters of dispute in this treatise turn upon the presumed existence of children which never had parents—spontaneous creations.

Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum. A new Edition, with considerable Additions and Improvements. By John Caley, *Esq.*, Henry Ellis, *Esq. and the Rev.* Bulkeley Bandinel, *D.D. In Six Volumes, Folio (divided into Eight)*, 1830.

IT is now nearly eight years since we reviewed the first three volumes of this truly important work (see our vol. XC. part ii. p. 425, for a notice of the first volume; and vol. XCII. pt. ii. p. 235, for one of vols. I. to III.); and we have now the gratification of announcing the completion of an undertaking, which confers honour not only on the editors, but on the nation at large. Nor ought our meed of praise, at the very threshold of our notice, to be withheld from Mr. Joseph Harding, the spirited projector of the work, to whom we are indebted for two publications, which whether viewed as to their intrinsic importance or deserved success, have never been exceeded—we allude to the work now under our hands, and to Lodge's "Portraits of illustrious Personages," the latter the most decidedly successful book in modern times.

From the Preface prefixed to the sixth volume, we are enabled to appreciate more correctly the relative labours of Dodsworth and Dugdale, in the original Monasticon. This we endeavoured to set to rest in our vol. XC. ii. pp. 425, 426. And our view of the respective labours of Dodsworth and Dugdale is confirmed by Mr. Ellis, as follows:

"Several of our best Antiquaries have supposed that Dugdale's share in the two first volumes of this work was much smaller than it really was. Mr. Gough, in his British Topography, says, 'The Two Volumes of the Monasticon, though published under Dodsworth's and Dugdale's names conjointly, were both collected and written *totally by the former:*' and Dr. Dunham Whitaker says, 'as Dodsworth unfortunately died in August, 1654, before one tenth part of the impression was worked, an opportunity presented itself, which Dugdale had not the fortitude to resist, of associating his own name with that of the REAL COMPILER.' Mr. Hamper, however, in his Appendix to Dugdale's Life, has endeavoured to vindicate his memory. 'That able writer, Sir John Marsham,' he observes, 'in his PROPYLAION to the Work, whilst he justly gives the palm to Dodsworth as the chief collector of materials, and praises Somner for his renderings of the Saxon parts, and of those from Leland into Latin, allows to Dugdale a full proportion of the labour, merit, and honour of the undertaking—'qui tantam huic operi supellectilem contulit, ut AUTHORIS ALTERIUS titulum optimè meritus sit.' Those, too, who have been more intimate than either Mr. Gough or Dr. Whitaker with the numerous Registers and Leiger Books which passed through Dodsworth's and Dugdale's hands, can attest, from the Tables of Contents and Memoranda remaining in many, that Dugdale was neither less assiduous nor less laborious than his coadjutor."

Dugdale's original "Monasticon" was published during a period of eighteen years. The present one has been completed in one year less.

"It was first undertaken by the Rev. BULKELEY BANDINEL, D.D. Keeper of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, who was the sole Editor of the first Three Portions, as far as p. 264 of the First Volume: but great as were the stores of the Bodleian, a residence distant from the metropolis ill suited the researches which were of necessity to be made among the Offices of Record, and before the Fourth Portion of the Work appeared, two other gentlemen were called in as coadjutors, JOHN CALEY, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office, and afterwards of those in the Chapter-House at Westminster, and HENRY ELLIS, Esq. then Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. To these latter gentlemen the Reader is indebted for the carrying on of the New Monasticon to its close.

"With the exception of a few small Monasteries, descriptions of Monastic Seals, notices of Records, and some other occasional paragraphs, the English preliminary Accounts have been written, and the Work, since the Third Portion, entirely arranged by Mr. Ellis: Mr. Caley, in addition to the paragraphs already mentioned, communicating numerous copies of Records, Abstracts of the Ministers' Accounts, and the Abridgements of the Valors of Pope Nicholas and Henry the Eighth; assisting in the correction of the sheets; and aiding in continual suggestions. Dr. Bandinel, since the publication of the Third Portion, has contributed occasionally only: but the Reader is indebted to him for the Abstracts of the Godstow and Eynsham Chartularies: and here it may be stated, once for all, that the Abstracts of Monastic Registers, which fill some of the Notes in these Volumes, will be found, in point of utility, to form one of their most important features.

"HUNDREDS of RELIGIOUS HOUSES which Dugdale knew nothing of, have been

introduced into the present Work, together with those of the different Orders of FRIARS, and Accounts, as far as they could be obtained, of very numerous DESTROYED MONASTERIES. Such CATHEDRALS also have been added of which Dugdale gives no description: but the CATHEDRAL of ST. PAUL LONDON it has been thought desirable to exclude; its History and Charters, greatly enlarged, and richly embellished, had been separately published in a style of uniformity with the Monasticon, by one of the Editors of that Work; so that to have reprinted them here, when nearly the whole of the same persons were subscribing for both Works, would have been materially enhancing the extent and cost of the Monasticon, without increasing its value to the Subscribers.

"It was at first intended, too, that a Life of Dugdale should be prefixed to the First Volume of the Monasticon; but Dugdale's own Account of his Life having been prefixed to the Reprint of St. Paul's, and a separate Volume having since appeared in the 'Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale,' edited by William Hamper, Esq. superseding further research, the intention was given up; nothing new could have been discovered of his Life, and the expense of the Work, already thought too great by the Subscribers, must have been enhanced."

"The Index has been compiled by Mr. Richard Taylor, author of the Index Monasticus to the Diocese of Norwich."

Not to mention the immense mass of new matter introduced into the work, in the proportion probably of three to eight, as compared with the old edition, the great advantage of the present edition over the former one, consists in the English descriptions of the religious foundations, and the abstracts of their registers, both omitted by Dugdale. The work has thus been rendered, by the unsparing research of its Editors, equally useful to the General Reader, the Antiquary, and the Lawyer.

From the passages which we have already extracted, the reader may judge of the immense labour bestowed on the work by Mr. Ellis, assisted, as he doubtless has been, by the constant advice of Mr. Caley. We have thus preferred adopting the words of the learned Editors to inserting any remarks of our own. We however congratulate them on the completion of their arduous task; as we do the public, on the possession of an edition of the "Monasticon," which comprises all that is valuable, not only in the original work by Dugdale, but in the Continuation by Steevens, and embraces a very large accession of materials from Leiger Books, Rolls, and other documents brought to light since Dugdale's time, thus giving a complete History of all our Monastic Foundations. This important work will probably never be superseded, but will form a necessary portion of every important Library in England.

It was at first intended to have copied all the Embellishments in the original edition; and in pursuance of this, the chief of the prints by Hollar have been re-engraved. But the plates by King, &c. being utterly worthless, this intention was happily abandoned; and the embellishments of the new edition have been chiefly confided to Mr. John Coney, "an artist," as the editors justly observe, "whose execution possesses the freedom and delicacy of Piranesi, without his occasional obscurity and coarseness."

These plates have been admirably etched by Mr. Coney, from his own drawings made exclusively for this work, and we believe they form the largest collection of Gothic architecture ever published.*

A rich series of Seals of the Benedictine Monasteries has been engraved by Mr. Coney, from the treasures under the care, and in the collection, of Mr. Caley. But we cannot speak equally in commendation of Mr. Coney's labours with respect to the Seals. The style in which they are etched is much too rough and undefined. They fall far short of the engravings of Seals by Messrs. Blore and Le Keux, in Surtees's "History of Durham," which are perfect in their kind, and admirably represent those beautiful specimens of antient art.

Sketches of a Collection of Antiquities lately imported at Liverpool from Alexandria in Egypt.

THIS is an elegant and valuable collection belonging to Mr. Waring, a merchant of Liverpool, and consists of Egyptian, Greco-Egyptian, and Greek remains. The pure Egyptian is known

* The etchings of "Cathedrals, by Mr. John Chessell Buckler," form good additional Illustrations, being equally faithful, and executed in a bold and masterly manner.

by having no anatomical detail of parts, and an utter deficiency in the grace of motion. The Greco-Egyptian takes date with the Ptolemies, successors of Alexander, and is enlivened by Grecian animation, and refined by Grecian beauty in proportions, attitude, character, and dress; the Roman Egyptian commences with the imitations of the age of Hadrian, and is distinguished by having no hieroglyphics, and the Roman drawing and character in Egyptian attitudes and dresses. (See Flaxman on Sculpture, Lect. ii. 33—49.)

The oldest Egyptian hieroglyphics are known by a relation to military subjects, supposed to be the exploits of Sesostris. The next æra is, where the subjects are of a religious character. The first of the five plates is of this *second* æra. We shall go through the plates *seriatim*.

Pl. i. A tablet of *three* compartments. The first consists of Osiris seated with the *pedum*, lituus, or shepherd's crook, in one hand, and scourge in the other.* The pedum seems to have been the Egyptian sceptre (see Diod. Sic. lib. i. p. 145, l. 3). The scourge has been treated but unsatisfactorily, by Kircher, Spon, Caylus, &c. We see in the inscription the Demotic sign of *lambda*, the hieroglyphics of *kappa*, *alpha*, &c. but we shall not attempt an interpretation. The first compartment evidently shows a worshipper, or messenger, followed by a boy bearing offerings; among which is apparently a rhytium or drinking horn. The second compartment contains Isis and Osiris repeated *twice*; behind a loaded table the same messenger appears in a different attitude. The third compartment refers to Isis, Osiris, and Horus. Osiris holds the lotus or some flower. Three men are approaching, apparently bearing presents.

Pl. ii. contains the inscription given hereafter.

Pl. iii. is a miscellaneous plate.—*Fig.* 1, inscribed ΑΤΕΙΗΡΩΙ, is Roman-Egyptian, and is a curious intermixture of Egyptian costume and the Roman armour of the Imperial æra.—*Fig.* 2, a female figure holding a bird, with ΑΔΑ, is in Roman costume.—*Fig.* 5, is a Victory.—*Fig.* 9, is a torso of a Roman lady in a stola.—We have selected these figures, because they are not appropriated in the letter-press.

Pl. iv. continuation. *Fig.* 10 is a Roman lady.—*Fig.* 11 is a Jupiter.—*Fig.* 12 is a Roman Empress.—*Fig.* 13 is a Minerva, with the Egis and Gorgon's head.—*Fig.* 15 is not a griffin's, but apparently intended for a lion's head.

Pl. v. continuation. *Fig.* 17 is a column inscribed ΙΛΑΡΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΙΣ.—*Fig.* 18 is an offering to Isis.—*Fig.* 20 is a tablet containing a mixture of Demotic and hieroglyphic signs; one represents a person kneeling and undergoing the bastinado from another standing.—*Fig.* 21 contains an hieroglyphic inscription duplicated.—*Fig.* 22 is an imperfect, seemingly Grecian equestrian, the chlamys flying behind.

We have thus made our own remarks upon subjects undistinguished in the letter-press; and can only regret that we are not sufficiently acquainted with Egyptian remains to vindicate more precise appropriations.

We are told in the Preface, that

"In the accompanying lithographic sketches it was found to be quite impossible to convey an adequate idea of the beauty of outline of several of these interesting relics of remote antiquity; and that the large Egyptian tablet in Pl. i. is in excellent preservation, the characters and figures beautifully and sharply cut."

The heads of oxen are known to be symbolic of sacrifices. Two altars in the same collection are not engraved. They are remarkable for having two bulls' heads, one with the eyes dead and weeping, the other with them full and animated. Mr. Taylor, an ingenious friend of Mr. Waring, says, that one was the altar of Joy, the other of Grief; and that they stood in every house for the purpose of domestic celebrations in summer and winter.

To Mr. Taylor we are indebted for the following translation of the Greek inscription, next given. It is sculped on a species of veined marble.

Το μνημειον κατασκευασαν ΕΡΜΗΣ και ΘΟΙΟΔΟΤΗ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΥ· Μη εξεστω δε ετερον τεθηναι, μεδενα ειμη ΕΡΜΗΝ παπαν, και ΘΟΙΟΔΟΤΗΝ, και ΕΡΜΗΝ· Το ονοματο ΕΡΜΗΔΟΣ, θρεπτον αυτων. Ει δε τις επιχειρησι θειναι τινα, μηδε γη καρποφορησοιτο

* Montfaucon (ed. Humphr. ii. 183) has engraved an Osiris with the same attributes.

αυτω, μηδε θαλασσα πλωτη, μηδε τεκνων ονησις, μηδε βιου κρατησις· αλλα ωλη, παν ωλη. Ει τις δε επιχειρησι λιθον αραι, η λυσαι αυτον, ητω επικαταρατος ταις προγεγραμμεναις αραις. Ουδε εξεστω εκχωρησαι τινι το μνημειον. Επιμελησονται δε οι διακατεχοντες το οικιδιον, το εξεναντι του μνημειου.

"Hermes and Thoiodota, the daughter of Apollodorus, have constructed this tomb. Let no one else be buried in it; no one, except Hermes the father, and Thoiodota, and Hermes himself; which Hermedos, brought up by them, has promised. If any one attempt to bury any other corpse within it, neither let the earth bear him fruit, nor the sea be navigable to him, neither let him have the comfort of children, nor sufficiency of livelihood; but may he perish! may he perish utterly (or altogether)! And if any one attempt to take away a stone, or to loosen it, let him be execrated with the before written curses! Neither let it be lawful for any one to remove the monument: of this those shall take care who have possession of the small house opposite to the monument."

Thoughts and Suggestions on the present Condition of the Country. By T. Potter Macqueen, *Esq. M.P.* 8vo. *pp.* 50.

MR. MACQUEEN, as chairman of a Parliamentary Committee, formed to investigate an important branch of the Poor Laws, and as magistrate of an agricultural county, suffering under severe distress, has availed himself of facts which have fallen under his knowledge. The pamphlet is accordingly so much to the purpose, so veracious and incontrovertible, that we should deem it a public injury not to exhibit at length its chief contents. Mr. M. starts with three indubitable postulates; (i) that population has enormously increased; (ii) that it is so rapidly increasing, as to render *full employment* utterly impossible, unless new sources be developed; (iii) that present remunerative employment is fast diminishing.—p. 9.

The superabundant population he attributes to bastardy, overseers' marriages, marriages to obtain more parochial relief, and imprudent love-marriages, small-pox and vaccine inoculations.

This superabundant population has introduced competition, and been accompanied with a diminished value of produce, so that there is not now paid a remunerative rate of wages, but only a minimum support of existence. Mr. M. illustrates the position thus. Farmers about the year 1790, through the increased value of land, and higher prices of provisions, became proud, disdained the society of servants in their houses, and compelled them, for the comforts of a home, to marry prematurely.

"The unavoidable consequent increase of parochial assistance to married labourers enabled the farmer to employ these persons at a lower rate, and partly at the expense of those who cultivated small farms, the tradesman, the shopkeeper, and the private housekeeper; for the last-mentioned parties being amerced to poor's rate, and *the family* of the labourer rather maintained from such rate, than from fair wages, all was in favour of the large occupier; and the valuable race of small yeomen became gradually extinguished. Thus, in the years of prominent agricultural prosperity from 1800 to 1815, although rates were enormously *high*, still the price of corn was comparatively *higher*. The labourer was underpaid in his regular work; and the superfluous charges of family, illness, accident, funerals, &c. defrayed by a parish fund, to which many others, as well as the great farmers, were liable. To illustrate this position, I will assume that the value of one-fifth of a quarter of wheat, or 102 pints, be the fair equivalent of weekly wages for an agricultural labourer. Then, in 1742, the average price of wheat being 29*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, at this estimate the fair rate of weekly wages *should* be six shillings. Now we find that six shillings *were* the average wages for that year; consequently the relative proportion was kept up, and the poor's rate next to nothing. In the year 1790, the price of wheat was 53*s.* per quarter; but the average rate of wages, instead of being, to preserve the proportion, 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, were only 8*s.* leaving a deficiency of 2*s.* 6*d.* or one-fourth. In 1801 wheat being 115*s.* 4*d.* wages ought to have reached 23*s.* whereas they only averaged 10*s.*; and in 1812, with wheat at 122*s.* 8*d.* wages, which ought to have been 24*s.* 6*d.*, were only 11*s.*; but, in 1826, wheat being only 57*s.* 11*d.* wages were 9*s.*" —pp. 10—11.

Hence Mr. Macqueen proceeds to show that crime necessarily grows out of the incompetent wages of honest labourers, which are far inferior to the allowance of culprits and criminals, who are so *handsomely* supported, clothed, and encouraged,

"That *convicts on board the hulks do not*

work so many hours, nor so hard as our common labourers do; live better; ARE NOT SUFFERED TO WORK IN RAIN; *and after they have served four years, very commonly leave the ship with from ten to forty pounds, and some of them with sixty or seventy pounds!!*"

Our hair stands on end with astonishment. Flogging and hanging are the only punishments left which are not nominal, and both these are petitioned against. We have read, that to spare the guilty is to punish the innocent. We have also read, that in foreign countries every criminal is compelled to earn his maintenance; and in Ireland the cost of an inoffensive pauper is *only three halfpence* per day!

"In England, men whom we are bound to suppose honest in principle, and against whom no impeachment can stand but want of fair employment, exist on a pittance perfectly incompetent to provide lodging, food, clothing, fuel, and washing, the average rate being 7*l.* 10*s.* per head per annum. In Hanslope parish the average price for five years for fifty-one able-bodied men, supported by rates, was 8*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per head.

"Now having considered the state of the pauper in unrestrained freedom, let us look at him, *if he be so fortunate as to be deemed worthy of punishment.*

"The average expense of a culprit on board the hulks from 1818 to 1821 was 34*l.*

"Ditto of a culprit in Millbank Penitentiary, 56*l.* 15*s.*

"Ditto of a culprit in the Refuge for the Destitute, average of five years, 37*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

"Ditto of a culprit in the Philanthropic, 36*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

"Ditto London Female Penitentiary, 41*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

"Ditto Magdalen, 42*l.* 8*s.*

"Ditto Newgate, 32*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

"Ditto Cold Bath Fields and Clerkenwell, without clothing, 31*l.* 2*s.*

"Ditto Bridewell, 42*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

"Ditto Worcester Gaol, 28*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

"Ditto Maidstone Gaol, 39*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*" —p. 15.

Now for transportation and its literal *comforts.*

"The charge for each convict going out to New South Wales is 34*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* The subsequent annual cost (according to the Report of Mr. Commissioner Bigge) is 27*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The miscellaneous estimates and extraordinary army expenses will show charges on this account to an extent far beyond what is generally conceived.

"Upon my own property in New South Wales (says Mr. Macqueen) I employ from sixty to eighty convicts, to each of whom I am compelled to give two suits of clothing yearly, lace boots, hats, stockings, linen, &c. when requisite, and a weekly allowance of seven pounds of beef, one peck of fine wheat flour, with a sufficient quantity of *tea, sugar, tobacco, soap,* &c. Beer or spirits are usually added (though not enjoined) to induce good behaviour. In fact, I calculate, from my steward's accounts, that every convict is placed in the possession of comforts, which would cost a *single* labourer in this country 56*l.* 10*s.* to provide."

If Providence punishes vice with adversity, disease, and abbreviation of life, as it most certainly does; and a person like Howard, however well-meaning, visits the gaols of all countries for no other purpose but to provide comforts for rascals, why then we affirm, that he throws out temptations for honest people to turn thieves. It is a known fact, says Mr. Macqueen,

"That the criminal *in health* is far better cared for than a large portion of the honest labouring poor; but if we look to the diseases so often produced by squalid poverty, as ague, debility, low fever, &c. then indeed the condition of the criminal invalid is a thousandfold superior; under such privations, the very idea of freedom loses its magical influence, and I have had repeated instances of culprits, whom it has been my duty to commit under summary conviction, *requesting permission to be the bearers of their warrants or orders of admission, with the assurance of punctual delivery.*"—p. 21.

Thus, *mirabile dictu!* is it made out clearly, that the false philanthropy of Howard has put the country to enormous expense for no other purpose than making the condition of thieves far preferable to that of honest men. A convict in the hulks has 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, besides advantages. But how would you remedy this evil? Why take example from the Irish houses of Industry, as thus stated by Mr. Bicheno (*Ireland,* &c. p. 244), and our ships of war.

"The dietary in the house [of Industry at Limerick] is, for *breakfast,* 8 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint of new milk; dinner, 4½ lbs. potatoes, boiled, and 1 pint of sour milk. The cost of dieting a pauper was stated to be 1¼*d. per diem.* At Cork, a gentleman competent to judge, informed me he would undertake to support 1000 persons, as the poor live in Ireland, at 1*d. per diem* each. At Sligo, I found the dietary every second day, potatoes and milk at breakfast and dinner, and the alternate days, *stir-about* for breakfast. The

actual cost of this is 2*d.* a day each person. At Clonmell, the diet in their house of industry was, for *breakfast* 1lb. oatmeal among three, and half a pint of new milk to each; *dinner*, 1 stone of potatoes to five infirm paupers, or four vagrants, and 1 pint of sour milk to each; supper ⅓lb. of bread, and half a pint of sour milk to each."

Thus by the most palpable cruelty and folly is a poor helpless, innocent person palmed off with 1*d.* a day, while a rascal is comforted with twenty times the amount. One half of the public money expended upon Howardian gaols in the county of Gloucester alone, would have thrown bridges over the Severn at Newnham and Tewkesbury, have cut most beneficial roads, and enriched the country. They who best know how to manage rascals are the officers in the Navy; and the best way of treating them is to make them useful drudges, and keep them in order by *severe discipline.* A barn of a workhouse is deemed sufficient for old, decrepid, virtuous labourers; but a palace is to be erected for worthless scoundrels. Philosophers know that the only way to effect permanent reform is suffering. Salt and potatoes, spring water, hard work, and a cat-o'-nine tails, and *(to prevent escape)* hulks for prisons, would *at a cheap rate* deter from crime; and a few barns would do for women and children. What is the cause of all this *expensive folly?* Nothing but unphilosophical religionism, which is always promising golden ages, i. e. races of men without vice or misery, by methods which remove suffering from the former, and leave the latter for the innocent.

Mr. Macqueen then makes an elaborate estimate of the respective advantages of each of our colonies for convicts and emigrants. He conceives that our criminals ought to be sent to the worst places, as Bermuda, the Cape or Trinidad, and even the West Indies; and if complaint is made that it is virtually sending them to destruction, Mr. Macqueen observes, that our gallant soldiers and sailors are obliged to go there, as well as thousands of inoffensive young people seeking a maintenance. Of all the colonies Mr. M. prefers Australia, and he wishes to relieve it, as far as possible, from the imputation of being a convict colony, and seems to hint a desire that it should be made a place of punishment only for those who have been driven to evil courses by sheer want and destitution. —pp. 32, 33.

Besides the known products of the colony, he states that the olive tree here produces superior oil; that hemp and flax may be grown sufficient to render us independent of foreign countries. Tobacco thrives well; and wine will shortly become a staple article of export.

Mr. M. concludes with the subject of emigration; which he shows to be absolutely necessary, in the manner following:

"We may say, for the sake of round numbers, that every unemployed family, consisting of a man and his wife and four children, is a dead weight upon the country of 40*l.* per annum; in other words, consuming annually 40*l.* which would otherwise be beneficially employed. If then you place this family in a condition where they can consume and pay for 20*l.* worth a-year of home manufacture, you are actually increasing the national wealth in a ratio of 60*l.* for every family so provided."—p. 35.

This statement, and the circumstance of thus augmenting the nursery for seamen, is a sufficient reply to the objections against emigration.

We shall conclude with Mr. Macqueen's summing up:

"The principal difficulty to surmount is the number of able-bodied paupers wholly destitute of remunerative labour. A judicious attention to emigration would, however, soon obviate this evil; and when a fair balance be once struck between home demand and employment, then there can be no objection to provide against a recurrence of future and similar danger; thus the common argument will be removed, that as fast as one swarm of population be thrown off, another will be produced. As to the plan of cultivating waste lands in England, after the most careful consideration I am convinced of the utter fallacy of such doctrine. One of the most prominent causes of the existing evil has been the bringing into cultivation portions of land, which can only bear tillage during high prices for produce. The expense of settling a man, his wife, and three children, on waste land at home, has been estimated before the Emigration Committee, by Mr. Cowling the surveyor, at 75*l.*

"The main objection to Mr. Wilmot Horton's plan of emigration was its complex machinery. I doubt not that parishes would gladly defray the outfit and a portion of passage expenses to their surplus population, say, twelve months average expense of a family; which I have already shown to be 40*l.* If an office were established under the

authority of Government, in which contracts for workmen and labourers could be registered by colonists in want of such assistance, and undertaking to indent the emigrant for a certain number of years, at moderate wages, but paying down the moiety of the passage money on his arrival; then indeed much of the present difficulty would be overcome. What is principally required is a *reciprocal system*, by which the *overstocked* parish of England could meet the *understocked* district of Australia, dividing the expenses of transmission, and insuring the comforts and prosperity of the emigrant.

"I will not now enter upon any calculation as to the present or future resources of the colony. All doubt is now removed, that it possesses the means, if properly developed, of rendering the most material service to the Mother Country. Probably when the higher latitudes are explored, mineral wealth and precious stones will be discovered; whether such discovery may tend to the benefit of the country, is a different subject. But the wealth derivable by good management in that new and virgin portion of the globe may do as much for England as any of her colonies has done in former periods of her history. The wealth poured into Britain from the West Indian islands, supported her finances during the American war. The treasures of the East enabled our Exchequer successfully to contend with revolutionary France. The yet untried sources of wealth, considering industry and employment *only* as wealth, which may be drawn from Australia, may yet extricate this country from the difficulties with which she is now embarrassed,—may afford plentiful means to thousands, who, from destitution and misery, are daily merging into crime,—and may tend to the accomplishment of that great and manifest intention of Providence, to carry civilization to the uttermost part of the universe."

Well does Mr. Macqueen say, THAT OUR CRIMINAL CODE REQUIRES REVISION. Philosophers do not care a straw about the religious opinions of sectaries; but they know what havoc they made in the time of Charles the First to propagate nonsense, and they abhor their interference in public concerns. No rational man builds large houses and keeps expensive establishments for profligate children, or patronises thieves. He subjects them to adversity and suffering. In a ship of war mulcts of grog, and a cat-o'-nine tails, produce most efficient and speedy reforms, and render a rogue a serviceable drudge. In Germany and Russia criminals work mines, and *repay the state by earning more than their cost.* In England, sectaries pour in petitions against flogging, a most indispensable instrument of maintaining order and obedience, but do not send in a single one in behalf of Mr. Becher's plans to preserve the virtue of the poor. Their heads are full of bubbles only, which are *known* to convert Christianity into a civil and political evil; and much mischief have they done the country by dabbling in state affairs.

The Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. By Allan Cunningham. *Vol. III. (Murray's Family Library.)*

IN vol. XCIX. ii. p. 51, we spoke with approbation of the volume of the Family Library which contained the lives of the most eminent Painters, and we are now to offer an opinion on that dedicated to Sculptors.

Mr. Cunningham is here on his own ground; his opinions are delivered ex cathedrâ; and, so far as we can judge, he brings to his work an enthusiastic love of art, a fine feeling for its capacities, a critical acquaintance with its nicest beauties, and a taste formed upon the purest and most classic models. There is something tangible, something definite and practical in all he writes on sculpture; he knows what he is talking about, and they who hear him feel and understand it too. His opinions are not barren and empty generalities; he praises, with the skill of a man who has a true relish for the work which has kindled his enthusiasm; he objects, and his criticisms are referable to principles, and to a standard of taste at once accurate, elegant, and discriminating. There is one complaint, which is uttered by Mr. Cunningham whenever an opportunity offers; to which, though we readily yield an assent, we are not quite sure if it proceeds with dignity from his pen. We of course allude to those querulous observations on the want of encouragement given to his art in architectural embellishments, whether applied to churches, to public edifices, externally or internally, to private mansions of the great, in cornices, chimney-pieces, &c., or to scattering vases about the gardens of palaces. We are, however, disposed to think that the patronage of this art is more general than at any former period, and although it may not exhibit itself in a demand for costly and elaborate workmanship,

by which the reputation of the artist is secured, yet there is scarcely a sculptor of name who is not transmitting to posterity the busts of men of great and small and no account, in duplicate and triplicate, to the bustle of his studio, and the great advantage of his purse. We hope we shall not be understood as deeming it of little importance in what branch of his art the sculptor is employed; but the public will take the liberty of deciding for itself, and no one can tell better than Mr. Cunningham, how much (in the present state of society) beyond the reach of the most princely fortunes would be the encouragement of sculpture to the extent of which many of its professors are qualified to conduct its exertions.

The lives in this volume are nine: they include Gibbons, Cibber, Roubiliac, Wilton, Banks, Nollekens, Bacon, Mrs. Damer, and Flaxman. The work is a history of sculpture from almost the close of the seventeenth century to the present day. For so much of the biography as relates to the domestic lives of the artists, the author is indebted to the labours of their respective historians, collected with diligence and compiled with care. His opinions of their labours are the result of his own observation; he criticises freely, but with much candour and impartiality.

Of Gibbons but little is known; and for that little we are indebted to Evelyn and to Walpole. Amongst his most celebrated works are the altarpiece of Trinity College, Oxford, and his carvings at Chatsworth. His style is well characterised by Mr. Cunningham:

"In the grace and elegance of his workmanship he excelled all artists who preceded, as well as those who have followed him; nevertheless in felicity of grouping and vivid richness and propriety of application, he was far surpassed by those intrepid artists who embellished our old Abbeys and Cathedrals. In comparing his works with those gothic carvings, the remark of Gilpin is confirmed, that 'Gibbons was no adept at composition,' but in execution he has no rival. There was an impediment in his way, I apprehend, which some men of taste will be reluctant to admit; the Grecian architecture which he was called upon to enrich, refuses to wear with grace a profusion of garlands, whereas the grovelike stateliness and harmonious variety of the Gothic carry fruit and flowers as naturally as trees bear leaf and bloom."—p. 16.

The next Sculptor commemorated in this volume is Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of the celebrated dramatic writer; his reputation as a Sculptor is built upon the celebrated figures of Madness and Melancholy, which once appropriately distinguished the entrance of Bedlam, and which are now preserved in the new establishment in St. George's Fields. Of these statues Mr. C. says, with much feeling, (p. 27,)

"I remember some eighteen or twenty years ago, when an utter stranger in London, I found myself, after much wandering, in the presence of those statues, then occupying the entrance to Moorfields. Sculpture was then to me at that time an art unknown, and it had to force its excellence upon my mind without the advantage of any preparation, either through drawings or descriptions. But I perceived the meaning of those statues at once, felt the pathetic truth of the delineation, and congratulated myself on having discovered a new source of enjoyment. The impression which they made upon me induced me to expect too much from the rest of our sculpture. In St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, I found much finer work, but less fervour of poetic sentiment, than what Cibber had stamped on those rough stones, which he is said to have cut at once from the block without the aid of models."

Cibber is designated as the "forerunner of whatever is poetic in the sculpture of Great Britain."

The third in order of time is Roubiliac. Of his life but little is known; but of his works, as they were numerous, so are they highly extolled by his biographer. "He was a reformer," says Mr. Cunningham, "who gave powerful assistance in abolishing the literal fidelity of Sculpture, and establishing in its stead the poetic personations of sentiment and feeling." A well-written account of the style of Sculpture, as it obtained in churches soon after the Norman Conquest down to the century preceding Roubiliac, introduces very appropriately the merits of this reformation.

Mr. Cunningham's remarks on the monument of John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, give a very lively picture of his style of criticism.

Of the statue of Newton it is well said,

"Newton is represented standing, holding up a prism, and between his hand and the thought stamped upon his brow, there is a visible connexion and harmony; he exhibits a calm colossal vigour of intellect, such as we have reason to believe was the character of the living man; touched too,

and that not a little, with those amenities enumerated by his friend Thomson."

"On looking at this noble statue," the author continues, "the worthy image of one of the loftiest of human beings, we may ask with the poet of the Seasons, when dwelling on the greatness of Newton's discoveries, and pointing out the wondrous harmony of their combinations,

'Did ever poet image aught so fair?'"

Mr. Cunningham's *evidence* on the comparative merits of the Theseus and the Neptune in the Elgin collection, and the Apollo Belvidere, is conceived in the spirit of an artist, and executed with the fervour of a poet.

Mr. Cunningham has a great contempt for allegory in Sculpture, and, if we mistake not, has done his best to purify the tastes of his contemporaries from such abortions. Of course the celebrated monument to Mrs. Nightingale by Roubiliac is exposed in this respect to an unsparing criticism; yet still, despite its allegorical drawback, it is honoured by very glowing praise.

"The dying woman," he says, "would do honour to any artist. Her right arm and hand are considered by sculptors as the perfection of fine workmanship. Life seems slowly receding from her tapering fingers and her quivering wrist. Even Death himself, dry and sapless though he be, the very fleshless cheeks and eyeless sockets, seem flashing with malignant joy."

Roubiliac died in 1762, and from his time the art of which he was so bright an ornament and so intelligent a restorer, has been progressing towards a rivalry (with reverence be it spoken) of the classic antique.

Of Wilton and Banks, the immediate followers of Roubiliac, our limits will not permit us to speak; of the former, it is said that his genius was humble, that his merit was not original, and that he often attempted what Sculpture is unable to perform. Of Banks, his epitaph records his character in a few but expressive words.

"In memory of Thomas Banks, esq. R.A. Sculptor, whose superior abilities in the profession added a lustre to the arts of his country, and whose character as a man reflected honour on human nature."

We have so recently reviewed the "Life of Nollekens," presented to us by his "ungentle executor," Mr. Smith, that a slight notice may now suffice. A truer picture of the man and the sculptor, and one more honourable to his character, is given by Mr. Cunningham. It is true, indeed, that the author is considerably indebted to Mr. Smith's pages; but the exaggeration and caricature are suppressed. We have the sobriety of truth, and not the vituperation of disappointment.

The progress of carving a bust, of which Mr. C. is so excellent a judge, is explained with correctness and animation:

"In transferring the likeness of the plaster to the stone, much depends on the accuracy of those who rough-hew the bust—much more on the skill of him who carves, and not a little on the quality of the marble. If the marble is something dull and opaque, close copyism will do, because the materials resemble each other; but if the marble is more transparent, a bolder mode of treatment is demanded—for the lucid beauty of the stone gives something of the effect of carving in crystal—the markings of thought and touches of sentiment are lost in light—deeper and grosser lines and touchings are necessary. Such must frequently be the difference of the marble from the model—but the difference between the model itself and the living original must be much greater still. In all busts—I speak of works of the most eminent—the eyes are deeper sunk, the hollows on each side of the nostrils deeper, and the corners of the mouth more strongly given than in life. Nay, it is seldom indeed that the measurements of what would seem most important parts correspond with the flesh and blood. An artist who knows his profession never aggravates any of the deformities of nature—a wide mouth he never widens, a long nose he never lengthens, nor does he make a narrow forehead narrower. There are other differences yet. A swarthy face and dark eyes will, when copied in marble, differ in most material points from the same face, if it had a fair complexion and light eyes. To get the full effect of the black eye-lash and the dark eye, the sculptor must cut much more deeply into the stone than if he were seeking for the expression of the other. The contrast between the swarthy glance and the white material calls for deep shadows. No one knew the resources of his art better than Nollekens—but he did not always work successfully. He had less mastery in his treatment of the eye than in any other part of the human frame."

Amongst the artists of the latter part of the last century, Bacon held a very prominent place: from the humble modeller of images for a pottery he rose to eminence and fortune as a sculptor. Perhaps the most elevated of his works are the statues of Johnson,

Howard, and Rodney, in St. Paul's Cathedral. His merits are well estimated by Mr. C.

Towards the Hon. Mrs. Damer, the author has been sufficiently gallant; yet not permitting himself to overstep the truth. Quoting the eulogium of Horace Walpole, he adds, "A colder account must be rendered of her genius and her works by one who has never been cheered by her wit nor charmed by her beauty." To be sure the following estimate of her talents is cold enough.

"Those works which we *know* to have been actually carved by her own hand, are all rude in execution; there is no ease of hand, none of that practised nicety of stroke, that undulating rise and fall of flesh which every one feels to be necessary, and which no one can hope to reach without great knowledge and practice."

Of her head of Nelson, it is added,

"It is an image of death rather than of the heroic; there are marks enough of the chisel, but any one can see the hand that held it was unskilful: the mouth—that place where ignorance stops and knowledge triumphs, looks like a crevice in a rock, and the eyes have 'no speculation.'"

The last in the volume, and the highest in estimate, is Flaxman. On this life Mr. Cunningham has bestowed much care, and narrated it in a kindred spirit. With the following well written remarks on the classical style of Flaxman, we close our notice of this elegant volume, which we think will do higher honour to Mr. Cunningham's name than any previous work which he has given to the world.

"The classic compositions of Flaxman include his Homer, Æschylus, Hesiod, Dante, and the Shield of Achilles. It is wonderful, while he pencilled these, how much he lived in the past, and how little in the present. All things of this age—all shapes which he found in nature—all feelings for existing loveliness were dismissed from his mind; and obtaining the prayer of Homer to his muse, things past became present, and the days of the "Tale of Troy divine" came back with all their warriors. The Shield of Achilles is one of the worthiest of all these works—the very way in which he made it was peculiar—he modelled it roughly in clay, had it cast into plaster of Paris, and then finished it for the silver moulder. It was in this way that he made his chief works—no one could work so felicitously in plaster as himself; it carried a softness and a beauty from his touch which it could derive from no other hand. Of the twelve wondrous scenes which adorn the shield, there is not one which is not replete with beauty of its own. All is moving and breathing—there is the gentleness of peace, the tumult of war, and the charm of wedded love."

Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. Natural Philosophy. Mechanics. By Capt. Henry Kater, *V. Pres. R. S. and the Rev.* Dionysius Lardner, *LL.D. F.R.S. &c.* 18mo. *pp.* 340.

THROUGH Natural Philosophy intellect has become a scientific power, in action assimilating deity, while man in a natural state is in character lowered into a cart or a wheelbarrow, a mere passive machine. Through science new limbs and organs are added to the species; but it is waste of room and time to expatiate upon the blessing derived from Natural Philosophy.

That indeed is a science of which every man, who values his time, money, or happiness, ought to have an elementary knowledge, were it only to warn him against impostures and impracticabilities, and show him how to surmount difficulties. To circulate this knowledge, by means of diminishing the expense of acquiring it, may have also the effect of producing an important change in the public mind. It may generate a taste for that which is really useful, and increases the happiness and well-being of the species. Such a work as this, conducted by such men as the authors, is a national benefit; for if a common book of arithmetic has often been the means of making a capital mathematician, who can tell what may be the results of a scientific auxiliary, which is a far more powerful lever, because it confers more copious information, and carries a student much further on his road.

The extracts which we shall give will refer to the uses which we have been in the habit of making of philosophy, namely, of opposing it to the trash which, under the holy name of religion, menaces the ruin of the national character for common sense. It is not that we care for the opinion of A, B, or C, but when forming the nucleus of a party they bear upon civil or political good, and we are sure, from history, that nonsense never did produce any other than evil. When publications of the latter character daily issue from the press, all determining the actions of the Almighty according to the personal opinions of the respective authors, it may warn the

public against the charlatanry of such pretensions, by exhibiting how impossible it is for men to claim such lofty knowledge, and how proper it is for all persons "to do justice, and love mercy, and *walk humbly with their God.*"

The laws of vitality are utterly unknown, and yet vitality extends every where, and no two particles of matter throughout the whole creation are in contact or motionless. See pp. 9, 65, 68. It is too demonstrative, that in the interstitial spaces around each atom resides two powers, repulsion, and beyond that attraction. What the primary atom may be we cannot conceive, unless it be a portion of the *vis divina*, and the following extract will show, that if matter be infinitely divisible, even animated organization may be so too; and inanimate matter may after all have only an apparent existence, because our powers of vision are very limited.

"*Animalcules.*—Animalcules have been discovered, whose magnitude is such, that a million of them does not exceed the bulk of a grain of sand; and yet each of these creatures is composed of members as curiously organised as those of the largest species; they have life and spontaneous motion, and are endued with sense and instinct. In the liquids in which they live, they are observed to move with astonishing speed and activity; nor are their motions blind and fortuitous, but evidently governed by choice, and directed to an end. They use food and drink, from which they derive nutrition, and are therefore furnished with a digestive apparatus. They have great muscular power, and are furnished with limbs and muscles of strength and flexibility. They are susceptible of the same appetites, and obnoxious to the same passions, the gratification of which is attended with the same results as in our own species. Spallanzani observes, that certain animalcules devour others so voraciously, that they fatten and become indolent and sluggish by over-feeding. After a meal of this kind, if they be confined in distilled water, so as to be deprived of all food, their condition becomes reduced; they regain their spirit and activity, and amuse themselves in the pursuit of the more minute animals, which are supplied to them; they swallow these without depriving them of life, for, by the aid of the microscope, the one has been observed moving within the body of the other. These singular appearances are not matters of idle and curious observation; they lead us to inquire what parts are necessary to produce such results. Must we not conclude that these creatures have heart, arteries, veins, muscles, sinews, tendons, nerves, circulating fluids, and all the concomitant apparatus of a living organised body? And if so, how inconceivably minute must those parts be! If a globule of their blood bears the same proportion to their whole bulk as a globule of our blood bears to our magnitude, what powers of calculation can give an adequate notion of its minuteness?"

The Picture of India; Geographical, Historical, and Descriptive. 2 *vols.*

TIMES were when happiness and well-being were deemed results only of prudence and virtue; but golden ages and *summum-bonums* are now manufactured as plentifully as stock-jobbing bubbles, and advertised as such. One says that the felicity of a home and private dwelling is misery compared with being impounded in barracks or colleges; a second, that religious enthusiasm and unphilosophical absurdity cause happiness to pour down upon us like a water-spout; a third, that if we will but let foreigners rival us in our own markets, and render this country tributary to others for its corn, there will be nothing but laughing and growing fat over the whole realm; a fourth, that if we will but have parliamentary reform and universal suffrage, so that they who have got nothing may gain the ascendancy over those who have property, folly and error will be immediately extinguished; a fifth, that because India has been always a losing concern to the Company, and generative of heavy debt, it would be very advisable to ruin that Company, add the whole burthen of its debt to that of the nation, and pay the interest by general taxation; because as none but Europeans in India use European goods, it follows that the natives, under the change desired, will then wear, in a burning climate, as many great coats as a stage-coachman.

We shall enter no further into the subject, for our author very justly says,

"As the time for agitating the renewal of the charter approaches, there will, judging from past experience, be a great deal of writing and publishing about the subject; and again, judging from past experience, the quality of that writing will bear no reasonable proportion to the quantity. Upon both sides it will be party writing, and India has all along been so different from England, both physically and morally, that no argument which applies in the one country

will apply in the other. Thus the public will be bewildered by *ex parte* statements, of which they are unqualified to form a sound opinion."—Pref. p. iv.

Our author, therefore, tenders the PICTURE of INDIA as evidence; and we willingly allow it the credit of being a copious, satisfactory, and interesting work.

As to Anglicizing India, our author observes,

"The British rule exists in India only because no British feeling has been inspired in the natives; and if such a feeling were to be inspired, the dominion would not last for a day."—ii. p. 216.

The opinion which we have of our Radicals and sectaries as politicians is, that they would throw open India, and so distract it with feuds of opinion, that they must either be checked by force or expulsion, or the country be lost, and thus be again sunk to misery and despotism.

We shall take our extract from an interesting account of the diamond-mines. Golconda, it is to be remembered, is only the mart where they are exposed for sale.

"Pannah has long been celebrated for its diamond-mines, those costly gems being often found of large size, and so pure and free from roughness or opacity on the surface, that they hardly require to be cut or polished. As is the case with all places where diamonds are to be found, the surface around Pannah is sterile, and the soil containing the diamonds is gravel. This gravelly soil is more or less tinged with iron, and it varies in depth from three to twelve feet, that which is deepest being the richest in diamonds. The mines are not kept open or worked during the whole year; but filled up carefully before the rains, and opened again about a month after these are over. During the dry season they remove and carefully examine the kuckroo or gravel; and when the search is completed they carefully return it into the same pits from which it was taken. The production of the diamond, considering that it has always been met with in gravel, and gravel apparently of the same description, and never embedded in rock, or with its crystals adhering to the nodules of pebbles in gravel, is a very curious matter, and quite out of the way of common geological theory. The native miners or searchers for diamonds at Pannah, who, according to the general practice of the country, follow the occupation from father to son, all assert, with the utmost confidence, that the production of diamonds is constantly going on. The mere assertion would not be worth any thing, but they add to it a sort of proof, and as that proof is a practical one, and involves their own interests, it is the more worthy of attention. They return the kuckroo which they have searched with the greatest care, back into the mine, in order to produce more diamonds; and they add, that after it has lain undisturbed for fifteen or sixteen years, they open it again with precisely the same chance of success as if they opened a portion that had never before been touched."

"There is no reason why they should misrepresent the facts, because they can have no inducement to do so; and if they did not find the fresh turning of the same gravel productive, of course they would let it alone."

"This is a subject on which it is impossible to come to any conclusion, because we know nothing of the process by which diamond is formed. We know, however, that it is pure carbon or charcoal; that when burnt it combines with oxygen, and a portion of pure carbonic acid, exactly equal in weight to the diamond and oxygen consumed, is the result. This being the case, we are quite sure, that, if we could take a quantity of pure carbonic acid, and abstract from it all the oxygen that it contains, the remainder would be exactly the same substance as diamond; and as we know of no forms under which carbon exists in nature pure and unmixed with any other substances, but that of diamond, analogy would lead us to suppose that, if we could but abstract the oxygen from pure carbonic acid, the result would be diamond itself in all its hardness and brilliancy."

"Now the colouring matter that is found in all diamond-gravels is an oxide of some sort or other; it contains oxygen, and therefore the metal, or metal and alkali united, that enters into this oxyde, may derive its oxygen from the decomposition of carbonic acid gas; and by mutual attraction the atoms of pure carbon may be crystallized into diamond. This is only conjecture, however; but those who have access to the gravel might make experiments."

We ought to add, that the work is elegantly got up with plates and woodcuts.

Archæologia, Vol. xxiii. Part i.

(*Continued from Part I. p. 588.*)

VI. *Account of some Subterranean Chambers discovered near Carrigtohill, County of Cork, and at Ballyhendon, near Fermoy, in the same County.* By Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq.

It appears from Mycenæ and Orchomenos, the Roman Favissæ, &c. &c. that subterranean treasuries or granaries (also used as places of retreat under danger) were quite common. To such-

uses these chambers appear to have been applied, and we conceive that they had no connection with the Danish invasion, but belonged to the Celtick Raths, common to the country.

VII. *Account of some Architectural and Sculptural Remains at Pæstum; with Observations on the reference the latter may bear to the Mythological History of that City.* By William Hosking, Esq.

Mr. Hosking's remarks apply to some architectural peculiarities, which are not intelligible without the plates.

Mr. H. is most certainly mistaken, in supposing the mutilated female figure, with the semblance of a fish's tail in front, to have been a siren; for, though some modern authors have pretended that the line of Horace,

"Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne,"

applies to a siren, no ancient author ever describes sirens as ichthyomorphous in any such manner. The figure is that of a Nereid. These marine deities had sacred woods and altars in many parts of Greece, especially upon the shores of the sea. Pausanius (Corinthiaca) says that the Nereid Doto had a celebrated temple at Gabala. Conjoined hands are symbolic of concord. The Phrygian helmet covering the head entirely down to the chin, and the round shield in the upper, the κνημιδες, or greaves, in the lower figure, prove very remote antiquity, and very possibly the whole has some reference to events described in the Iliad.

VIII. *Description of two ancient British Shields.* By Samuel Rush Meyrick, LL.D. and F.S.A.

This, as being Dr. Meyrick's, is of course a valuable paper, and the subject is well illustrated. We beg to add a passage from Ossian concerning the studs and gilding of the shield, because Dr. M. adduces no authority for that fashion.

"The chief was among them like the stag in the midst of the herd. *His shield is studded with gold.* Stately strode the King of Spears." § *Carthon.*

The thongs are also mentioned:

"Through *the thongs of Swaran's shield* rushed the blade of Luno." § *Cathloda.*

Thus, Dr. Meyrick's shield authenticates the antiquity of the Gaelic bard, and the text of the latter that also of the shield.

IX. *Account of an Ancient Bath in the Island of Lipari.* By Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., F.R. and A.S.

A very good paper; already fully noticed in Part I. p. 65.

X. *On the Viola of the Ancients.* By Lord Viscount Mahon.

The viola is presumed by his Lordship to have been not the modern *violet*, but the iris of our gardens. His Lordship exhibits passages which are analogous to the iris, and not to the violet; but the best part of the evidence is, that the Sicilians still denominate the iris *viola.* Add the remarks of Saumaise. The Greeks, he says, gave the general name of ιον to the flower that the Latins called *viola*; but the Greeks had two kinds of ιον, the first called μελανιον,* the other λευχαιον. The *melanion* came up of itself, without being sown, and was what the French call *violet.*† The second, called *leukaion*, was cultivated in gardens, and is the [French] gilliflower, or wallflower, called *violiere.* The Greeks distinguished three sorts of these, the yellow (the most common), the white, and the purple. It is of the yellow *violieres*, and not of *violets*, that Horace speaks in this passage:—"*nec tinctus viola pallor amantium;*" the Latins have named indifferently *violæ* both the *melania* and *leukaia* of the Greeks. According to the use of the word among the French and English, *violet* was a vague term given to various kinds of flowers.

XI. *Disquisition on the member in Architecture called an Oriel.* By William Hamper, Esq. F.S.A.

Ducange having said, under the word *Oriolum*, "Vocis etymon non agnosco," a dispute has arisen concerning the origin of the term, it being common not to see the wood for trees. It seems to be nothing more than an Anglicism of *Aureola*, an abbreviation of [*Camera*] *Aureola*, a term, Mr. Hunt says (Parsonage Houses, p. 26), applied to the abbot's place in the refectory, and the oriel windows in halls, probably from the splendour of the stained glass when illuminated by the sun. In an old Dictionary we have "ORIOL, [Latin], *the little waste-room next the hall, where particular*

* See Theophrastus. REV.

† But the French so denominate different sorts of flowers. See Cotgrave. REV.

persons dine;" and that certainly was the sense in which Matthew Paris uses it, *e. g.* "unless he should dine in the refectory or oriel" [a° 1251]; and again, "that the infirm monks should dine not in the infirmary but apart in the oriel." Mr. Pennant, speaking of Conway Castle, says, "In one of the great towers is a fine window in the form of an arched recess or bow, ornamented with pillars. This in ancient times was an elegant part of architecture, called the *oriel*, usual in the houses of people of rank; and appears, from a poem of the very age in which this was built, to have been the toilet, or rather the boudoir, of the ladies, and probably might have been that of Queen Eleanor." We shall now examine the several definitions given by Mr. Hamper. The *first* is a *penthouse*. An oriel *over a gate* (p. 106) does not imply a *pent-house*, but a *room*. The *oryel* which communicated with St. Chad's church (p. 107) was nothing more than a galleried room used for a pew, of which there exists a fine specimen at Woodchester in Gloucestershire; it communicated with the contiguous manor-house by a covered passage. Such a pew was also that called the "abbot's pew," in conventual churches. The third instance, from Charpentier, may as well imply a *room*, as, by torture, a penthouse. The *second* definition is a PORCH (p. 108). The first instance quoted means only a *room*, for the words are "*orioli cameræ*" (genitive); the second is a *room* also, the usual parlour, or anti-room, at the entrance of halls or principal rooms. The third is a *room* over a door. The fourth, the college, shows only that the latter was so denominated from a preceding messuage, called "*the oriole*" (p. 108). The fifth denotes only the *Parvis* or room over the Church porch; the sixth, another room (110); the seventh was an *oratory* (an admitted sense); the eighth (p. 111) a *boudoir* (admitted); the ninth and tenth a *room*.

In short, there is not a single instance in the examples quoted, which, except by prepossession or assumption, will bear the meaning of a penthouse or porch. The prepossession seems to have arisen from the following passage in Matthew Paris, "atrium nobilissimum in introitu, quod Porticus vel *oriolum* appellatur." Here it has been forgotten, that the relative *quod* refers to the antecedent *atrium*, which implies a modern hall; that the passage means only that an entrance hall was called porticus or oriel; and that *Porticus* did not imply anciently a projecting or detached addition, but a section of it, at the entrance part (see Archæologia, xiii. 290—308). In the earliest Basilicæ or Churches, the porticus was only the place adapted for Catechumens or Penitents. See *Ducange*.

The ascription as a *gatehouse* is only assumptive, from the passage in Matthew Paris last quoted, and bears no such construction.

The extracts from William of Worcester, when he mentions an overstorye called an *oriel*, with windows and vanes *gilt;* from Lord Stafford's roll, for an *oriel* over a stable, and for a new *oreyell* for the Lord's trumpets in the hall, show certainly distinct corruptions of the term, by extension of the primitive precise meaning. The first is only the old *Solarium* of Anglo-Saxon date, the others are as stated.

Of oriel *windows*, as places of recess, there is no doubt.

We therefore assume, that not from the preceding data, or any other that we have seen, does the term *oriel* imply any other thing than a *room* or recess. We also affirm, that if *Camera aureola* means the oriel, as Mr. Hunt says it does in barbarous latinity, that *there* is the legitimate origin of the word. By *oriel*, in general, we are inclined to think that our ancestors commonly distinguished rooms with large, light, and decorated windows; and that they used the term much as we now do *bow-windowed*, for pleasanter rooms.

XII. *Observations on the mode of Construction of the present old London Bridge, as discovered in the years* 1826 *and* 1827. By William Knight, Esq.

Mr. Knight's valuable paper is printed at length in Part i. p. 294. Mr. Knight presumes that the bed of the river was not laid dry, but that the late starlings were only coffer dams, which the builders knew not how to empty, and therefore filled up with stones. Mr. Seyer (Bristol, ii. 32) says, from Stow, that the bed of the river *was* laid dry; and it is certain, that from the starlings both here and at the old Bristol Bridge, our ancestors did not suffer obstruction of the waterway to be a consideration worthy competition with the bridge being a street upon which houses could be erected, and derive additional support from the starlings. It is to be recollected, that

bridges were also constructed upon principles of fortification.

XIII. *Copy of a MS. Tract, intituled, "A Brief Discovery of the great Purpresture of New Buildings nere to the Citie."* Written in the time of King James the First. Communicated by Henry Ellis, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary.

James was a decided enemy to absenteeism from country residences, because he thought that it occasioned decay of "hospitalitie, and injured the nation" (Nichols's Progresses of King James, iii. 268); and many country gentlemen who appear to have come up with their wives and families to avoid creditors, were much grieved at being obliged to go home again (id. 782). In 1622 a proclamation was issued, prohibiting country gentlemen to stay in town, except during term-time only, or other business, and then they were not to bring their wives or families with them (id. 804). The women, it seems, were particularly offended (id. 842), and it was deemed a measure suited "to beggar the town quite." (See p. 1006.)

The policy of James is stated in this document to have the following objects; prevention of increase of tradesmen, that the old ones might have less competition; the prices of provisions and house-rent be kept down; and the resort of dissolute people and vagrants for an asylum be prevented. Further, that the prevention would decrease the number of alehouse-keepers, papists, adventurers, smugglers, quacks, paupers, and bad characters of all kinds. For through the increase of the metropolis it came to pass,

"That in some one parishe there were above two thowsand people, which received relief, and many thowsands which lived without any man's knowledge howe, not using any manner of art or trade."—p. 124.

"Such a resort was also thought to increase sickness and infection, and endanger the King's person."—125, 126.

The tradespeople were therefore to be put under the control of companies, and

"Carpenters and bricklayers were bound not to erect any newe buildinges, before they had certified the Companie, and the Companie the Gov'nors, and the Gov'nors the Ll of his Maties moste ho^ble Privie Counsell." —p. 128.

Pretty arbitrary all this!

A Word on Cathedrals, Oratories, and Clergy-Magistrates, addressed to Lord Mountcashel. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, *Canon Residentiary of Sarum*, 8vo. *pp.* 42.

THE mortification of Christianity was intended only to prevent undue ascendancy of sense and passion: but, to reiterate Mr. Pelham's axiom, whenever Religion is brought into discussion, Reason is lost sight of, and Enthusiasm takes its place. It is proper, therefore, to religious enthusiasm to be irrational. We accordingly wish that we could impress upon the public this axiom concerning religious discussion, because it would tend to stop the progress of folly and faction. But to the subject before us. We do not envy Lord Mountcashel his taste in the choice of his hobby, and think that it is a strange one for a senator to ride, because it is only a vulgar donkey, used by the low and ignorant. If, as Mr. Bowles says, (p. 19) his Lordship deems the sublime strains of Handel *profane*, and talks of *idolatrous fiddle-sticks*,

"Tears such as tender critics shed"

only flow from our eyes; for it does appear to us a feeling to be classed with intellectual disease, to divest piety of its charms—to make of it a Gorgon's head, which we cannot look upon without being petrified. Now all this emanates from a school which patronizes erotic hymns, such as (p. 28)

"Oh! grant me children or I die!
Was once the *love-sick* Rachel's cry."

And evangelical ladies,

"Hiding their blushing faces on their
Saviour's breast."

Also hymns upon matrimony, so bad that Mr. Bowles says, "he could not pollute his pages with them."—p. 29.

Mr. Bowles adds (p. 30),

"Along with these hymn-books, and other godly similar tracts, it might sometimes be as well if the Society for the Suppression of Vice were to employ some reverend Paul Pry to examine the bottom of the baskets of those who sell evangelical works. One miscreant, under 'The Dairyman's Daughter' and other tracts of that description, concealed the more edifying 'Moll Flanders;' and under this, pictures and publications too infamous to be thought of, which he was observed selling to a crowd of children. On being brought before the magistrate, he said 'He only sold those things to enable him to bring up a *large* family in the fear of the Lord.'—*Police Reports for Feb.* 1830."

As to the other point—a Clergyman should be as extensively useful as circumstances permit, and by being a ma-

gistrate, his means of doing good and checking vice are greatly enlarged. Besides *we* think (from 1 Corinth. c. vi., v. 1—8) that it is an office which Clergymen *ought* to undertake, from the authority of Scripture itself.

When vulgar thinking has got such head as to be exceedingly troublesome and mischievous, it is of as high public benefit to check its progress as it is to check hydrophobia. There is no other agent of general well-being but reason. Self-evident as that is, it is pitiable to see the delusions to which the people are exposed; and we think that silent contempt on the part of the Clergy is no longer permitted by circumstances. Very few, however, have stepped forth; but among those few is Mr. Bowles, whom it is an honour to reckon among them.

Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, with Notes, &c. By B. Hanbury, *in* 3 *vols.* 8*vo.*

BECAUSE Hooker's pre-eminent work is "the standard appeal for all advocates of the English Establishment" (i. xiii.), Mr. Hanbury being (he says) "a nonconformist by birth and education," has published a new edition, for the purpose of invalidating the argument of the text, by notes. These notes, according to the usual defective reason of Dissenters, are irrelevant. It does not follow, that because every man is politically at liberty to express his religious sentiments, there is therefore no necessity for a clerical establishment. All Mr. Hanbury's postulates are of a political character only; postulates which, growing out of the necessity of toleration, may have a just relation to expediency, but not to the right or wrong of the question. Archdeacon Daubeny's admirable work on the Sin of Schism cannot be disproved by Acts of Parliament made for the relief of Dissenters, and cannot invalidate the apostolical prohibition against sowing divisions, because removal of a punishment does not justify the offence. Such, however, is the logic of Mr. Hanbury; the gunpowder by which the inimitable ratiocination of Hooker is to be exploded into atoms. So far as reason is concerned, the explosion is perfectly harmless. Mr. Hanbury, in his own consideration (i. xiii.) quotes the authority of a foolish clergyman, who claims a right for every man to misrepresent and misunderstand the Bible; a notion which we affirm to be both antiscriptural, mischievous, and irrational. No man can have a right to mistake and misrepresent anything, no more than he can have a right to tell lies. It is a positive sin. It is, however, unnecessary to say more; the motive is on Mr. Hanbury's part factious and political; and however painful it may be to our feelings to speak thus severely, we cannot become accessaries to a plot for murdering the Established Church of the realm, by means of such palpable sophistry as would disgrace the theme of a schoolboy; and for what object?—that of removing from the public service gentlemen and educated men.

"*Hear the Church.*" *Ten Discourses on some of the Principal Articles of the Church of England. By* William Hancocke, *M. A. Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Kilburn.* 12*mo. pp.* 167. Seeley.

THESE Sermons are published, as we learn from the preface, in compliance with the wishes of some members of the author's congregation. They embrace the Articles of the Church of England, from the ninth to the seventeenth inclusive. We are glad to see publications of this kind, as we are fully sensible that by the Articles being too much overlooked on the one hand, and too confidently claimed on the other, many doctrinal errors have made their way; and where these creep in, practical ones are not far behind.

We recommend this production to such as wish for a serious and candid exposition of our Church's tenets on the controverted points. The nature of our pages, and their limits, forbid us entering into particulars, but we must remark, that these discourses are written in that manly style which best characterises the search of truth, and shows that the writer's language is not that of profession or controversy, but of conviction and experience. In the first discourse, on Art. ix. the author's abilities appear to most advantage, as the subject admits of a wider range of argument than the others. We will quote a single passage.

"It is to be feared that *Pelagius* has too many secret followers in the present day. Those are his followers who maintain that man is the creature of circumstances, and that the mind of the infant is as a sheet of blank paper, on which you may write good

or bad, just as you please. But while *philosophers* are thus speculating upon the innocence and untarnished purity of infants, *mothers* and *nurses* will give you a practical refutation of their flattering theory, by showing you the baby convulsed with anger, or deformed by perverseness, even before it can speak. They who affirm, 'that all evil comes by imitation,' must explain the *phenomenon* of the power of *imitation* existing previous to the power of *observation*; and of *particular* evils developing themselves in the child, of which it has had no examples set before it."—pp. 7, 8.

If the author has left us anything to regret in his performance, it is that his book only includes a portion of the Articles, although the most important. We should have been glad of a standard volume on the subject from his pen. We hope he will think of this.

The profits of this little work, we must not omit to state, are given to the Kilburn Day and Sunday Schools.

Hints on the Examination of Medical Witnesses. By John Gordon Smith, *M. D. M.R.S.L. Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of London. London*, 8vo. 1829, *pp.* 138.

THIS small volume is an abridgment of Dr. Smith's larger work for Barristers, "when they go the circuits," for "on a journey books and brickbats are almost equally objectionable, if we carry them in our portmanteaus."

Dr. Smith, speaking of the law against "Mala Praxis," says:

"A medical practitioner is not to be consigned to ruin merely on the score of mediocrity of talent," which "may be compensated for, to a considerable extent, by diligent application; and if a medical practitioner has pursued the proper course of study, and sustained the established ordeal, through which he ought to pass to the exercise of the healing art, he is in the eye of the law a qualified person."—An "occasional, and perhaps even a very frequent failure in his honest endeavour to do good, ought in justice to be, and in fact always is, visited with lenity."

"Nevertheless, there have been many occasions on which persons of this description have been sued for damages by their patients; and not a few might be quoted in which they have been the subjects even of *criminal* prosecution. Justice compels us to add, that these cases have been chiefly referred to the department of SURGERY. It is not often that a physician in the ordinary acceptation of the term, can be sued in courts for *malpractice*. The *good* they do is oft interred with the bones of their patients; and (as in reason it should be) the *evil*. But the SURGEON can rarely rely upon such a *hiding place*."

"Of *empirics* (Anglicè QUACKS) we shall merely observe, that their success is an indelible disgrace to those who are especially appointed, by royal charters and acts of the legislature, to *put them down*. Of the medical metropolis of England, it is perfectly appropriate to say, in the words of Shakspeare:

'Fie on't, O fie!
'Tis an unweeded garden.'"

pp. 91—92.

All that we have to say upon the subject is, that if a Surgeon understand his business, mutilations and deformities will not happen under his hands, unless he is grossly negligent; if he does not understand his business, or is hazarding a particular case, a consultation is always open to him, and if he do not avail himself of superior assistance, he deserves the strong arm of the law for the bad consequences of his self-sufficiency, and criminal folly.

We know a man, a member of no hall nor college, who by means of the women, instead of abilities, rose into a large general practice, and, to the shame of the patrons, to the appointment of Surgeon to a Casualty Hospital. What was the consequence? We were called to a case of broken thigh, which had been under his management, where one fractured end of the bone was riding laterally over the other, an ugly tumour was jutting out in the part, and the heel of the injured extremity was hitched up to the middle of the calf of the other leg. We were obliged to reproduce the fracture, and place the ends in apposition, and at last succeeded in effecting a re-union with only a shortening of the heel to the extent of half an inch from the ground. The same thing has happened to the same man since, in his hospital practice; for, not having been checked by a prosecution, or public exposure, which he thoroughly deserved, he of course took advantage of the public confidence to continue practising what he knew nothing at all about.

Professor Macartney, of Dublin, in detailing the blunders of "THE PURES," tells a ludicrous anecdote of the treatment of a surgical case by the combined

efforts of a "PURE Physician," and a "Pure Apothecary," for which we are sorry to say we have no room at present.

Dr. G. Smith is a known master of his subject, and his compendium is a serviceable manual.

Dialogues on Natural and Revealed Religion; with a Preliminary Enquiry; an Appendix, containing Supplemental Discourses; and Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. Robert Morehead, *D.D. F.R.S.E. formerly of Balliol College, Oxford. Post 8vo. pp.* 468.

THE dialogues consist of able metaphysical disquisitions, the bearing of which is to infer that we may predicate futurity from apparent intention; but, the laws of Providence in relation to vitality being unknown, we conceive that Revelation was intended to supply the defect, and that it is an inevitable misfortune, attached to metaphysical investigation upon such a subject, that there must be much gratuitous assumption.

The Appendix contains Sermons fit for an enlightened audience, eloquent, persuasive, and much in the elevated manner of Alison.

Part of the trash circulated by those who have founded their religion upon the dogmas of ignorant enthusiasts, is a Gothic feeling of contempt for profane learning, worthy a barbarous age, and most mischievous in its civil and political operation. Dr. Morehead puts the matter in the following just light:

"Nor is it only in divine learning, in the stricter acceptation of that term, that the Clergy of our establishments in the present day, require to be actively exercised. In an age in which philosophy, both true and false, is so widely diffused, and literature and inquiry of every kind are so universally extended, it is peculiarly necessary that 'the children of the light' of heaven should have their eyes open, likewise, to all that illumination of truth which may be reflected back upon them from the lower objects of earth, and should be prepared to disperse the dark and poisonous exhalations which ascend, too, amid earth's foggy atmosphere. There are periods of society, it may be, in which the simplicity of faith and of scriptural enunciation will go far to give a Church its due influence over a people; and there is no period in which, without these sanctifying graces, that influence will be holy and genuine. But in the present remarkable circumstances of the world, how unseemly and suicidal would it be were Churchmen to appear narrow and limited in their views, and without the love of liberal and extensive knowledge! were they alone, of all the classes of lettered men, found indifferent to the vast speculation which the unbounded works of God in the material and mental universe awaken—or to the splendid efforts of ability which are ever, from time to time, throwing a brilliant, though it may be perilous radiance over the ways and walks of man! Here, too, the great Churches to which I have been adverting, hold out to their sons numerous and most distinguished models. Our philosophers, our men of literature, our eminent writers of every description, number in their highest ranks many of the Clergy of our national establishments, throughout all that increasing flood of learning, wisdom, genius, and eloquence, which from the period of the Reformation has clothed with so bright a verdure of moral and intellectual wealth the Southern division of our land—to the later rays of historical, literary, and philosophic light, which have shed so enlivening a gleam over these colder Northern regions. When such gifts and endowments are employed, as they have been in these instances, in the great cause of sacred truth, and for the overthrow of error and infidelity, need I say that they too are hallowed and converted into no mean instruments in the 'Armoury of God'."

A Letter to Thomas Greene, *Esq. M.P. on his Bill for the Commutation of Tithes into Corn Rents. By* R. H. Jago, *Land-surveyor.* 8vo. pp. 36.

An Apostolical Catechism, or a brief Summary of the Arguments in support of the Established Church; particularly adapted for the confirmation of Orthodox principles in the minds of young persons. By a Lay Member of Magdalen College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 41.

THE success of the Catholic Association has induced many to think that revival of the times of Charles the First is feasible; and accordingly we find Political Union Societies, and writers concerning the inutility of the House of Lords and a church establishment, all, as the latter author says, "united, however greatly divided in other matters, in a principle of hostility to the Church" and Constitution.—Pref. vii.

As both these pamphlets have the same bearing—one, that of vindicating Church property, the other, counteraction of the levelling principle, which places the teachers of all sects upon an equality with the regular clergy—we have united them in our notice.

Mr. Jago proposes emendations as to the working parts of Mr. Greene's bill,

which well merit attention, and we hope will receive it, for Mr. Jago is a professional and we believe an able man. The pamphlet is cheap, and the details require study, experience, and calculation; for which we have not time or room. We shall therefore only make an extract, which applies to the incendiaries of anarchy before alluded to.

"If tithes were removed, the farmer would afterwards only pay one sum in rent, which is now divided into rent and tithes. The outcry of the landlord is equally unfounded. If he bought his land subject to tithes, he gave a smaller price for it in consequence of the incumbrance; and with what shadow of justice can he ask to be placed on the same footing as the man who purchased both land and tithes; and if tithes were abolished to-morrow, and the clergy were to be paid by a general assessment of the people of England, it would be a tax levied on the people generally, for the advantage of those only, who gave a proportionate low price for their land, because it was subject to the payment of tithes."—pp. 25, 26.

Mr. Jago therefore wishes, by the aid of Mr. Greene's bill (with his alterations) to afford an opportunity to tithe receivers and tithe payers of for ever settling their receipts and payments, upon a principle of perfect justice to both parties—p. 26.

We shall embrace the opportunity now afforded us of exposing a grand source of contention, which arises out of the sale of advowsons. Previous to the vendition, an estimate is made of the proceeds, according to a maximum, which no purchaser can enforce, without living in perpetual hot water with his parishioners. Before buying, he should therefore make necessary investigations, and deduct from the valuation accordingly.

Our other author has compiled his work, judiciously and elaborately, to shew, he says,

"Upon what real grounds the Church rests her authority, and founds her claims of pre-eminence."

He is fully convinced, that

"There never was an age, since the foundation of Christianity, which called more loudly than the present for the *early and sound instruction of Children*, in these essential points of Church government, as well as Christian doctrine—to prevent them, when grown up, from falling into a state of indifference to, if not open defiance of, the sacred order of Priesthood."—pref. viii.

Because also, he adds,

"In the train of well-regulated education, are to be found, marching in goodly order, industry, discretion, subordination to authority, civil and ecclesiastical loyalty to the King—and obedience to God."—pref. viii.

If our Cooks do not succeed in providing us with well-dressed dinners, it is not the fault of our Bibliopoles. Cookery Books abound; and "*The Cook's Dictionary, and Housekeeper's Directory*, by Mr. Richard Dolby, *Cook at the Thatched House Tavern*," seems one of the best. It is arranged *alphabetically*, certainly the easiest mode for reference. The Editor states that very many of his receipts have never before appeared in print, and that "to the important subject of Confectionary much attention has been paid." We therefore recommend our fair readers to pay "much attention" to Mr. Dolby's instructions.

The Cook and Housewife's Manual, by "*Mistress* Margaret Dods, *of the Clerkum Inn, St. Ronan's*," has deservedly reached a fourth edition; in which have been incorporated numerous additions, particularly as to French and English made-dishes, liqueurs, &c. The volume is an excellent Manual of Cookery; while, at the same time, it is so interspersed with amusing "light reading," as to prove a most entertaining and witty companion. The wit, however, is always kept down in strict subservience to solid and useful information.

The Practice of Cookery, by Mrs. Dalgairns, is a truly practical and cheap system of Cookery. Every receipt has been tried by the author, or by those on whom she could safely rely. It is a valuable present for Cooks, or for young mistresses of families, where economy in domestic arrangement is necessary.

Mr. Marshall's *Letter to the Rev. Andrew Thompson, D.D.* affirms that there is no true religion except among Dissenters; true religion, as he thinks, consisting (1st) in a troublesome clergy, and making a great fuss about mysticism and trifles; and (2dly) in indefinitely augmenting a pauper-population "by supplying them out of the abundance of the more wealthy, *till they have, as much as their occasions require*."—p. 133. Defective reason and bad policy are notorious among the Dissenters; and until these errors are productive of public good, we shall think a Church Establishment indispensable to prevent the extension of folly.

Concerning Mr. Crutwell's *Letter on the Currency*, we shall only say, that Sir R. Peel, in a recent Parliamentary speech, has most conclusively settled the question.

Thomas Fuller, D.D. whose "Worthies" and "Church History" have attained so high a degree of celebrity, although a voluminous author, is little known except by those works, and perhaps his "Holy War," or history of the Crusades. Under these circumstances, we feel highly indebted to Mr. Pickering for a pocket edition of "*Good Thoughts in bad times; Good Thoughts in worse times; Mixt Contemplations in better times*"—originally three tracts, the two former published during the Civil War, and the latter at the Restoration. We never read any compositions of this favourite old writer without being amused by his quaint metaphors, apt similes, and ingenious antitheses; a style highly entertaining, and yet always leading to some reflections pregnant with sound sense and instruction, frequently of a moral and religious tendency. In the present volume, intentionally written, not in that character of an historian in which he is now mostly known, but as a Christian divine, are combined all the excellencies above enumerated. We may read for amusement, yet cannot rise without instruction, nor without admiration of the piety and unfeigned purity of intention, as well as the genius, of the author—an author undoubtedly one of the brightest ornaments of the Church of England, although his premature death so soon after the Restoration prevented his elevation to a prelacy.—Uniformly printed, is another volume, by one of the most eminent prelates of the preceding generation, "*The Private Devotions of Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester,*" translated from the Greek and Latin by the Rev. Peter Hall, B.A. of Brazenose College, Oxford. This is a manual which cannot but increase our estimation of the private character and personal piety of a Father of the Church, who was in his own days esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of his order, and regarding whom it was regretted by Lord Clarendon that he was not appointed the successor to Bancroft in the Primacy. Towards the close of Bishop Andrews's life, the original manuscript of these "Private Devotions" was scarcely ever out of his hands; "it was found worn in pieces by his fingers, and wet with his tears." It appears that the Translation published in 1730 by Dean Stanhope, afterwards re-edited by Bishop Horne, and now on the list of books of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was so greatly altered by the translator, that the present Editor says, "it is, in fact, the Manual of Dean Stanhope, and not that of Bishop Andrews." Mr. Hall has strictly followed the original, of which also he has published an edition. — We cannot leave these volumes without noticing the miniature portrait of the author, exquisitely engraved by T. A. Dean, with which each is embellished.

The Villa and Cottage Florist's Directory, by Mr. James Main, is a useful and concise compendium of the Florist's art. As it contains directions for the propagation of all sorts of tender exotic plants, it will be as serviceable to the rich as it will be useful to the labourer and mechanic, who may be instructed by it to raise his own favourite flowers around his humble dwelling.

Mr. Wilson has just published a very useful work, in two volumes, under the title of "*Flora Medica.*" It contains coloured delineations of the various Medicinal Plants admitted in the different Pharmacopœias, with their natural history, botanical description, and medical and chemical properties. Also, a list of the indigenous Plants possessing medical properties, not included therein. Prefixed is a concise Introduction to Botany, a Glossary of Botanical Terms, and a List of Poisonous Plants.

The *Description of Bradgate Park*, and the adjacent Country, with Remarks on the Natural History of Charnwood Forest, is a very neat guide to interesting excursions in the neighbourhood of Leicester, both on account of the natural beauties of the scenes, and the historical recollections with which those scenes are associated. A diagram is given of the objects to be seen from Old John, one of the highest points of Bradgate Park. Much information from "Nichols's Leicestershire," and other sources, is well compressed, intermixed with an account of the places in their present state. In Mr. Nichols's voluminous work will be found views of most of the scenes herein described. A Memoir of Lady Jane Grey is also given in this Guide.

A new edition has been printed of the *Description of Duncombe Park*, (the seat of Lord Feversham,) *Rivalx Abbey, and Helmsley Castle; with Notices of Byland Abbey, Kirkdale Church, &c.* In the present edition of this Guide to the Beauties of Duncombe Park, the principal addition which we perceive is an epitomized account, from Professor Buckland, of the contents of the Cave at Kirkdale. All the places noticed in this Guide have been at various times described in our volumes.

Mr. Pinnock's various Catechisms of Science and General Knowledge have been universally approved of; and he has now in the course of publication a series of "Grammars of Geography and History." The first division, "Modern History," has been very favourably received, and the second, "Sacred History," seems deserving of the same success. In addition to the geographical part, it abounds in biblical and historical memoranda, and the volume is closed with biographical sketches of the most eminent Reformers.

Cottage Poetry, contains very simple and beautiful poems, which, if they were liberally distributed, could not fail to be useful among the class they are designed to benefit. They are evidently the production of an amiable and very superior mind. The same author has published a Collection of Fables, under the title of "Old Friends in a new Dress," which has been very successful, and is now admitted into the Catalogue of Books patronized by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. In the present little work the author has added twelve additional Fables to his former collection, in very easy verse.

FINE ARTS.

Engravings of Antient Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, &c. by John Coney. The fifth Part of this magnificent work contains four excellent Plates: 1. S. View of Rouen Cathedral, a subject rendered familiar by Mr. H. Le Keux's beautiful engraving, from a drawing by Mr. C. Lewis, in Dr. Dibdin's "Bibliographical Tour." 2. N. W. View of Notre-Dame, Paris, a very clear and beautiful etching. 3. N. E. View of the Abbey of St. Ouen at Rouen, taken from the gardens behind the Hôtel de Préfecture. This point of view is not commonly seen by strangers, but is well calculated to show to advantage the noble central tower, which rises upwards of 100 feet above the roof, and 240 feet from the ground. In the corner is seen a curious small Norman tower, of a castellated form, said to have been part of a former church. This Plate is finely etched. The fourth and last subject in this Number is the Hotel du Bourgtheroude, at Rouen. This exquisite Plate is a fund of amusement for the lovers of antient times. Mr. Coney has well represented this very singular and interesting mansion, and has peopled the court-yard with an almost innumerable company, attired in antient costume, which add greatly to the interest of this exquisite plate. Many of these form an imaginary procession, leading the unhappy Joan of Arc to execution.

Of *The Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels*, two Numbers have been published, engraved by W. and E. Finden, in their happiest manner. The graphic abilities of Barret, Brockedon, W. Daniell, R.A., Dewint, C. Fielding, J. D. Harding, S. Prout, R. R. Reinagle, R. A., Robson, T. Stothard, R.A., Stanfield, and W. Westall, A.R.A. will be called into action; and, from the specimens before us, we hesitate not to say that the result will be most gratifying, and that a work will be produced worthy of illustrating the writings of even Sir Walter Scott, works which have afforded such universal delight. We recommend that the passages illustrated, now printed on the wrappers, should be arranged when the work is completed, and re-printed so as to bind up with the Plates.

Mr. Henry Shaw, (whose History and Antiquities of the Chapel at Luton Park we lately highly commended,) has published two Numbers, in quarto, of "*Illuminated Ornaments selected from Missals and MSS. of the Middle Ages.*" We rejoice to see that some of the beauties which lie concealed in our ancient MSS. in endless variety, are likely to be made known to the public by a gentleman who can so justly appreciate their excellence. Mr. Shaw intends to select his examples from specimens executed from the time of the Saxons to that of the Reformation, so that he has a wide range from which to glean amusement, and we doubt not instruction, for modern practitioners in various branches of art. To those who are not familiar with our antient MSS. a new source of innocent gratification will be opened by this publication; and those who are acquainted with them can best appreciate the excellence of Mr. Shaw's copies. The first two numbers contain specimens of borders and initial letters. We hope others will be given of whole pages, with the illuminated paintings, so as to show the combined effect of the originals. The work is well executed in lithography. There are three editions: the first plain; the second coloured after the originals, which we strongly recommend in preference; and a third, for the curious, on large paper, with the Plates highly finished in opaque colours, and heightened with gold. The work will make 12 Numbers, and contain 60 Plates.

The celebrity which the former volumes of *Sir W. Gell on Pompeii* obtained, both in this Country and on the Continent, has encouraged the author, we are happy to announce, to favour the world with two more volumes, which will be published in 12 Parts. Three of these are now before us; and the Plates appear to be executed in the same beautiful manner as the former volumes. The Preface gives an account of all the recent discoveries, which, if possible, exceed in interest those described in the former volumes. But as it is our intention, when the plan is more advanced, to dilate somewhat at large on this beautiful and interesting work, we shall content ourselves, in the mean while, with heartily wishing it success.

The first Part of *Illustrations of Popular Works*, by George Cruikshank, contains six admirable specimens of chaste humour by our modern Hogarth. They are designed to illustrate Roderick Random, Vicar of Wakefield, Knickerbocker's New York, and Burns's Poems. Mr. Cruikshank's very

clever publication only requires to be seen: it recommends itself.

Mary Queen of Scots, and her Secretary Chatelard.—We rejoice to see this beautiful picture, by Mr. Henry Fradelle, so exquisitely engraved in the line manner by Mr. A. Duncan. Though consisting only of two figures, the lovely Queen and her love-stricken Secretary, the accessories of the scene are so happily disposed, and the light so well managed, that we scarcely recollect a more pleasing picture. We believe it has been before published in mezzotinto, but we greatly prefer the present print. It measures 15 in. by 10, is admirably calculated for framing, and no doubt will be very popular.

Mr. Henry Fradelle has also published two beautiful Prints from "Ivanhoe," 20 inches by 15.—The first is, *The Black Knight and the Clerk of Copmanhurst.*—"Fast and furious grew the mirth of the parties, and many a song was exchanged betwixt them." This boisterous scene between the Crusader King and the King of the Bandits, both in disguise, is well represented. The heroes are sitting at their carouse in the hermit's cell, and the light from the lamp suspended above them falls happily on their countenances. The picture is well copied in mezzotinto by Mr. W. Say.—The second is, in our opinion, a more pleasing subject. It represents *Rebecca and Ivanhoe.* The Hero of the Romance is having his wounds dressed by the Jew, when Rebecca enters, and checks the address of Ivanhoe, "by placing her slender finger upon her ruby lips." It is a most pleasing composition, and is well engraved in mezzotinto by Mr. W. Lupton.

A Portrait of *Robert Burns*, aged 27, from the original picture by the late Peter Taylor, in the possession of William Taylor, esq. of Leith, has been very well engraved, in the line manner, by J. Horsburgh (9 in. by 7½). The Print is dedicated to Sir Walter Scott, and no doubt will be highly acceptable to the admirers of the truly national Bard.

A Portrait of the Right Hon. *John Wilson Croker*, Secretary of the Admiralty, and M.P. for the University of Dublin. This picture is mezzotinted by Samuel Cousins, from the Painting by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, now exhibiting in the British Gallery. We think the painting one of Sir Thomas Lawrence's happiest performances, and the print is beautifully scraped by Mr. Cousins, who has arrived at perfection in his art. The size of the print is 11 in. by 9.

The Fair Penitent, painted by H. Fielding, and well mezzotinted by W. Giller, (18 in. by 10,) has had greater pains bestowed on it than the joke deserves. It is a front view of a black man seated in the stocks, with a spaniel biting at his toe; which the black seems to bear very stoically. The design might have been sufficiently represented as a common caricature.

Artists' Fund.—John Pye, Esq.

In vol. xcviii. i. p. 449, we noticed a very clever picture, "The Wolf and the Lamb," by Mulready, which he presented to the Artists' Fund. This picture has been beautifully engraved by Mr. John Pye, to whom the Artists' Fund are under various other obligations, particularly for his suggestion of the publication of plates to increase the funds of the Society. A meeting was held June 31st, R. R. Reinagle, esq. R. A. in the chair, when the chairman presented Mr. Pye with a silver vase, thus inscribed:

"Presented to John Pye, esq. by one hundred and forty-three members of the Artists' Incorporated Annuity Fund, as a tribute of gratitude for the eminent services he has rendered to the Society.

"May 31st, 1830."

Also, a vellum inscription, with the autograph signatures of the 143 subscribers to the Vase. The following is written on the vellum:

"The Members of the Artists' Incorporated Annuity Fund, whose names are hereto subscribed, present to John Pye, Esq. a piece of Plate, as a tribute of their regard, and to commemorate the many services he has rendered to the Fund by his zealous and able discharge of the several offices he has honourably held.

"It is their desire to express, in the strongest terms, their sense of the obligation he has conferred on the Society, by originating and indefatigably assisting in bringing to maturity, a plan to increase the annuities of the superannuated members and their widows, by the publication of prints; and it is with high satisfaction they here record, that the first Plate produced an augmentation to the funds of nine hundred pounds.

"May 31st, 1830."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A History of the County Palatine of Lancaster. By Edw. Baines, Esq. Author of the "Topography of Lancashire," &c.

A Geographical and Topographical Work on the Canadas, and the other British North American Provinces, with extensive Maps. By Lieut.-Col. Bouchette, the Surveyor General of Lower Canada.

Lady Morgan has just committed to the press her new work on "France, in 1829-30," containing the substance of her Jour-

nal kept during her recent residence in that Country, with the striking changes which have taken place within the last fourteen years. Editions are to be published simultaneously in London and Paris.

Boswell's Life of Johnson, complete in one small octavo volume.

Mr. John Abraham Heraud, the author of the "Descent into Hell," is engaged upon another poem, in *terza rima*, to be called "The Resurrection," the argument of which will commence where that of the "Descent into Hell" concludes.

Flora Oxoniensis, &c. Phanerogamous Plants of Oxfordshire, and its contiguous Counties.

No. I. of Views in India, from Sketches by Capt. R. Elliot, R.N.

The Anatomy of Society, by Mr. St. John.

A Memoir of his late Majesty George the Fourth. By the Rev. Geo. Croly, A.M.

A Brief View of the different Editions of the Scriptures of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches.

Prince of Killarney, a Poem, by Miss Bourke.

The Northern Tourist, or Stranger's Guide to the North and North-West of Ireland. By P. D. Hardy.

Six new Lectures on Painting. By the late Henry Fuseli.

Mr. Britton's Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages, including the Words used by Old and Modern Authors.

Travels to the Seat of War in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829. By J. E. Alexander, 16th Lancers.

A Memoir of the Rev. T. Bradbury, Author of "The Mystery of Godliness."

Christus in Cœlo, &c. By the Rev. J. Brown, of Whitburn.

London in a Thousand Years, and other Poems, by Eugenius Roche, late Editor of the Courier.

Popular Lectures on the Prophecies relating to the Jewish Nation. By the Rev. Hugh M'Neill, M.A. Rector of Albury, Surrey.

The Greek Testament, with Critical and Explanatory Notes, in English. By the Rev. Edward Burton, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxford.

A Narrative of the Peninsular Campaigns, extending over a period of nearly six years' service in Spain and Portugal, from 1808 to 1814.

Lord Byron's Cain, with Notes, vindicatory and illustrative, in 1 vol. 8vo. By Harding Grant.

The Journal of a Tour made by Senor Juan de Vega, the Spanish Minstrel of 1828 and 1829, through Great Britain and Ireland.

Select Works of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Withers. By Robert Southey, LL. D.

Schola Salernitana, a Poem on the Preservation of Health, written in rhyming Latin verse, by Giovanni di Milano, in the name of the School of Salerno, and addressed to Robert of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror, with an Introduction and Notes, by Sir Alexander Croke, D.C.L. and F.A.S.

A Physiological History of Man, tracing his gradual progress through the various stages of animal existence, from his first formation to the destruction of his body. By H. W. Dewhurst, Esq.

London University.

July 14. The annual distribution of prizes to the Students took place this day. Mr. Denman presided on the occasion, and complimented the authors of the prizes, which were thus distributed:

Latin—1. A. Allen. 2. S. Price.

Greek—1. J. W. Donaldson. 2. A. Allan. 3. J. C. Meade.

English, "On the state of English Literature in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the causes of its sudden advancement at that period"—1. R. W. Royson. 2. C. Demaine. 3. C. Duncan.

Mathematics—The first class received certificates instead of a prize. The members were, Count Corlas, W. A. Turner, —— Powell. The second class prize, J. Chance.

Natural Philosophy—1. Count Corlas. 2. —— Powell.

Botany—1. F. Taylor. 2. Professor's prize extraordinary, W. Griffin.

Hebrew—W. C. Young, of Essex-street.

French—1. Clowes, of Parliament-street.

Law—1. R. D. Creagh. 2. J. Robinson.

Winchester, *July* 24.

The Warden and Sub-Warden of New College, arrived at Winchester College, for the purpose of electing scholars. They were received at the entrance by the Right Rev. Warden (the Lord Bishop of Hereford), with the other members of the institution, and welcomed in a Latin oration, delivered with much spirit, by Mr. Hall, son of Dr. Hall, Master of Pembroke College.

The following gentlemen obtained medals for their respective prize compositions.

Gold Medals.—English prose: "On the necessity of moral courage in the conduct of life." Palmer.

Latin verse: "Pharos Edystonia." Fellowes.

Silver Medals.—"T. Quinctii Oratio ad Populum Romanum." Gunner.

"Lord Erskine's speech upon the prosecution of the 'Age of Reason.'" Butler.

College in New South Wales.

A College has been founded at Sydney, in New South Wales. The first stone was laid on the 26th of January last. The following inscription (in Latin), engraved on a brass plate, was inserted in it: "This foundation-stone of Sydney College—an institution founded for the vigorous and pious pro-

motion of polite literature and the liberal arts among the youth of Australia — was laid by Francis Forbes, chief justice of New South Wales, on an auspicious day, viz. the 26th January, in the year of our Lord 1830, in the happy reign of George IV.; Lieut.-Gen. Ralph Darling being Governor of New South Wales."

The Byzantine Historians.

The collection of the works of the Byzantine Historians is publishing under the auspices of Mr. Niebuhr, and other able philologists. Georgius Syncellus, and Nicephorus C. P., have recently appeared at Bonn. Syncellus has been entrusted to the revision of M. Dindorf, whose works have rendered him justly celebrated. In a short preface, M. Dindorf states that he has availed himself of two manuscripts in the Paris library. The one served as the basis of the first edition published at Paris in 1652, by Father Goar; the other is mentioned in Bredow's Parisian Letters. M. Dindorf calls Goar *mediocri homo doctrinâ, artis criticæ facultate nullâ, negligentiâ incredibili*: but has nevertheless re-printed his Chronological Canon, his Notes, and even his Index! The republication of Syncellus must, however, be very serviceable at the present moment, facilitating as it does a knowledge of the dynasties of Egypt. As for Nicephorus, that Archbishop of Constantinople merely gave a *chronographia compendiaria*, an abridgment, in which facts have been intercalated posterior to his epoch.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Some workmen digging out clay from a ditch in the neighbourhood of Kertch, a seaport and fortress of European Russia on the east coast of the Crimea,* discovered in the month of March, 1829, three antique tombs, upon which were placed ten little statues in terra-cotta, with six vases of the same material (the form of one of which was most elegant), and a quantity of small articles of mother-of-pearl, ivory, and glass, belonging to the ornaments of a female. Some metallic articles, discovered in the same ditch, were so corroded by time, that they broke with the slightest effort. The statues, which are more or less injured, all represent the figures of women. Six of them are draped, and possess no attribute by which to recognise what divinities they personify. The four others form a kind of group, representing Venus and Love. The most remarkable of these pieces, and that which at the same time is the least injured, shews the goddess of Cytheres, seated on a rock, partially covered by fine drapery. By the side of the goddess stands on the rock a Term, surmounted with the head of Serapis, with the *modius*; and at the foot of the Term is the child of Venus, standing in a very graceful attitude. Below the rock are two Cupids, mounted, the one on a dolphin, the other on a swan. This composition is in a good style; and wants only the fore-arm of Venus, and the head of one of the Cupids.

The Museum of Antiquities at Kertch has also made another new acquisition. M. Poumentsoff, Captain *(jessaoul)* of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, residing at Temruk, in the district of Tamane, has presented the Museum with a marble, having an ancient Greek inscription, containing a consecration or oblation to Hercules, and which bears the date of the time of King Perisade, the son of Spartocus. Unfortunately the part of the marble on which was the commencement of the inscription has been broken and lost. The following is the preserved part, the letters of which are very beautiful and distinct:—

. . . ΑΔΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΣΠΑΡΤΟΚΟΥ
. . . ΤΙΜΟΓΕΝΟΥ
. . . ΑΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΟΥ
. . . ΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΙΝΗΝ
. . . ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙ

King Perisade, the son of Spartocus, who is not mentioned in history, and who is known to us only lately, by a similar inscription found at Kertch a few years ago, and afterwards transported to Theodosia, reigned over the Bosphorus, after the year 284 before Christ; the epoch at which, according to Diodorus Siculus, Spartocus IV. died.

* Near this place stood the ancient town of Panticapæum, distinguished by the death of Mithridates.

Venetian Antiquities.

Dr. Labus, of Milan, (says the *Revue Encyclopedique)* has just published a series of very curious observations on some Latin inscriptions recently discovered at Venice, or in its neighbourhood, and particularly on an antique altar which was found last year in repairing the altar of the ancient chapel of the baptistery of the basilic of Saint Mark. In raising upon that occasion the valuable table of oriental granite which forms what in Italy is still called, after the usage of the primitive church, the *mensa*, or sacred table, it was discovered that it rested on an antique altar, dedicated to the sun, as appears from the following inscription, engraved in very beautiful Roman characters:—

SOLI
SACR
Q. BAIENVS
PROCVLVS
PATER
NOMIMVS.

Dr. Labus's explanations with respect to this monument and its inscription have for their principal object to shew the worship

for which the altar had been used, and the title by virtue of which it was erected. He establishes, by a number of analogous ancient inscriptions of the same age, that the monument in question was consecrated to the worship of the Sun, revived in the east from that of the Persian god *Mithra*, and that it was one of the ministers of that worship, termed *pater nommius*, or, as Dr. Labus interprets it, *legitimate father*, *consecrated father*, who erected this monument of one of the oriental superstitions which longest and most obstinately disputed the ground with infant Christianity. Dr. Labus remarks, that the expression *nomimus*, hitherto unknown to Latin lexicographers, is only the Greek νόμιμος latinised, according to a custom of which the inscriptions of the same age furnish numerous examples; and that this expression answers to those of *pater* and *sacratus*, which appear by themselves in several Mithriac inscriptions. Dr. Labus might have added, that the title which seems to have been the most eminent in the Mithriac hierarchy, that of *pater sacrorum*, which is to be met with in several inscriptions of the second and third centuries, is probably the same which is expressed in this altar by the words *pater nomimus*; since the Latin qualification of *pater sacrorum* cannot be rendered into Greek in a more precise and exact manner than by πατὴρ νομίμων, words which re-appear, almost identically, under a Latin form, in the words *pater nomimus*.

Phœnician Inscription.

A Phœnician inscription, says a French Paper, has just been found in Sicily, of the year 2025 before our era, accompanied by a later translation in Greek. It speaks of a great famine in Canaan, and the emigration of a part of its inhabitants, who fixed themselves in the dominions of an Atlantide Prince who was then reigning, but whose name is unfortunately effaced.

Antiquities in Cambridgeshire.

On the 16th of June, as some labourers were digging on the common between Fulbourn and Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, they discovered a bronze battle-axe, or spear-head, in a fine state of preservation. Some human bones were likewise found, and several iron links, much corroded, near the spot. The bronze weapon is now in the possession of Mr. W. Hancock, of Fulbourn. — Some few years since several ancient warlike instruments were found near the same spot; drawings of them were taken by the late Rev. T. Kerrich, M.A. F.S.A. and an account of them was written by the late E. D. Clark, LL. D. and published in the Archæologia, vol. XIX. p. 46; there were five in number, and all of them consisted of bronze, namely, two swords, a spear-head, and two forrules. In the year 1819, as some labourers were trenching up a yard upon the estate of Mr. Fromont, of Fulbourn, they discovered an earthen pitcher surrounded and covered with bricks in a very careful manner. It was given to the late Rev. R. Fisher, the rector of Fulbourn. The "Fleam Dyke," beginning at Balsham, and ending at Fen Ditton, runs contiguous to the place of these discoveries.

SELECT POETRY.

AN ECLIPSE.

HEAVEN'S flame-fring'd orb curtails its glow,
When incense woos the morn;
Cloud-mantling shadows frown below,
And leave this world forlorn.
Yon pale-eyed Cynthia, intervening,
Obstructs, awhile, omnifluent sheening;
Where Phœbus guides his costly car
'Mid golden showers that gleam afar.

Soft Nature sighs, at once bereft
Of Sol's transcendant blaze;
The plantain on the wave-girt cleft,
The mountain capp'd with haze.
Each purple vine no longer blushes,
Where the bright streamlet eddying rushes;
The vale's pure lily gently rears
Its snow-gemm'd forehead shrin'd in tears.

Thus sighs the soul which sins depress,
And Hell's insidious guile;
What time the Son of Righteousness
Withdraws his lambent smile.

'Tis an Eclipse, of baneful sadness,
Which cancels spirit-circling gladness,
All halo-like, when breath'd above
Each prayer salutes that Lord of love!

And thus too sighs the lonely heart,
Ensnar'd with beauty's mould;
When soft attraction's smiles depart,
And leave the bosom cold:
That dark eclipse which soon comes on,
When Love's own light-wing'd form is gone;
And the lone mind, deserted, ponders
On charms where every sweet thought wanders.

A few brief hours, and Sol resplendent
His lustre will assume;
Around him blazon'd clouds attendant,
Shall dissipate the gloom.
E'en thus, Sin's dread eclipse departs,
When grace divine its light imparts:
And thus, when beauty greets the eyes,
The lonesome heart absorbs its sighs!

June 22, 1830. Richard Jesson.

DAMON AND ALEXIS.

An Idyl.

DAMON.—ALEXIS, sad! what cares to thee belong,
And why the woods no more give back thy song?

ALEXIS.—Hast thou not seen the nymph of yonder plain?—
I love, and fondly hug the galling chain.

DAMON.—Does the blind God thy ev'ry thought inspire,
And can'st thou now neglect thy tuneful lyre?
Cease, cease, Alexis, foolish boy! to burn;
Forget the girl, and Love's allurements spurn.

ALEXIS.—Ah! till my soul the urchin rul'd supreme,
No troubled thought disturb'd youth's flatt'ring dream.

DAMON.—Let thoughts like these no more oppress thy mind,
Give sighs and sorrow to the hollow wind.
Suppose we now beguile the tedious hour,
And try who sings the best in yonder bow'r.
I first the beauties of the rising morn;
With evening's praise thy softer strain adorn.
Or shall we of our country's heroes sing,
And with their praises make these mountains ring.
Away, blind Love, bewitching boy, begone!
No more shalt thou inspire our rural song;
To higher realms our lofty verse we aim:
We vie with Homer, an immortal name.
We to the Gods heroic rhyme rehearse,
Despise, O nobler Muse, Love's meaner verse!

ALEXIS.—In vain I sing, in vain I tune my lyre,
And vain I sigh for Homer's epic fire,
So long as Amyrilla, cruel maid!
Rejects my love.

DAMON.— Alone she seeks the shade.
When fair Aurora opes the door of day,
With joy unfeign'd, she then inspires my lay.

ALEXIS.—Grey twilight is, when leading solemn night,
To me more lovely than the rising light.

DAMON.—How beautiful! how awfully sublime!
To see the sun o'er eastern mountains climb.

ALEXIS.—He sets, and in his beams, the dancing tide
Reflects the barks that on its bosom glide.

DAMON.—The blithsome lark his grassy couch now leaves,
And flies towards heav'n to meet the morning breeze.

ALEXIS.—The evening song is chaunted by the thrush,
And blackbirds chorus from the hawthorn bush.

DAMON.—Beneath the yoke the patient heifer bends,
And the rich soil the crooked ploughshare rends.

ALEXIS.—The rooks' return the weary peasants hail;
Their rapt'rous song floats on the evening gale.

DAMON.—Bright Lucifer forsakes the glowing sky,
And Phœbus mounts his golden chariot high.

ALEXIS.—Now the new moon begins her evening reign,
And forms deceitful deck the misty plain.

DAMON.—The purple clouds proclaim the setting sun;
The ploughboy sings, his daily task is done:
Freed from the yoke, the oxen spurn the plough,
And Phœbus sinks behind the mountain's brow:
To dew-fraught gales yon stately beeches bend,
While the dense vapours from the plain ascend.

JOSEPH CHATTAWAY.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.)

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 1.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury* presented his Majesty's answer to their Lordship's Address, in which the King returns thanks for the expression of their confidence in him, and assures them that he shall best deserve their support by his efforts to maintain the reformed religion established by law, and to protect the rights and liberties of all classes of his subjects.

The House went into a Committee on the FORGERY BILL, when the *Lord Chancellor* proposed to retain the punishment of death in the case of negotiable securities and the transfer of stock, with all the instruments connected therewith. —*Lords Wynford, Tenterden*, and *Eldon* supported the amendment, and the *Marquess of Lansdowne* declared himself in favour of the Bill as it then stood. On a division there appeared, For the amendment, 77; against it, 20: majority, 57. The capital punishment part was then again introduced into the Bill.

In the COMMONS, the same day, *Lord L. Gower* brought up his Majesty's answer to the Address of Condolence.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the third reading of the BEER BILL. After some debate, Mr. *Maberly* moved a clause, by way of rider, for postponing the operation of the Bill for two years, on which the House divided—For the Clause, 91; against it, 133. Mr. *T. Estcourt* moved the introduction of a clause to limit the operation of the Bill to such parishes as contained more than three hundred houses.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the effects of the clause proposed would be to destroy the Bill altogether. In Wiltshire there were 317 parishes, out of which only 18 would be able to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bill.—Mr. *T. Estcourt* withdrew his clause.—Mr. *Batley* moved a clause for the continuance of the fine of 5*s*. in case of drunkenness, which was negatived without a division.—The Bill then passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 6.

The *Duke of Wellington*, in moving that the BEER BILL be read a second time, said that the object of the Bill was to give beer at a cheap rate to the poorer classes of the community. This Bill was not introduced into Parliament until a Select Committee had pronounced upon the propriety of its introduction.—The *Duke of Richmond* said, that he approved of the principle of the Bill, but he objected to beer being drank upon the premises.—The *Earl of Falmouth* denied that the Bill in question would be attended with advantages to the lower orders. It was sacrificing morality to the interests of the revenue.—*Lord Teynham* was in favour of the Bill, and wished the Duties to be taken off malt also.

After a short discussion between *Lord Ellenborough, Earl Malmsbury, Lord Falmouth, Lord de Dunstanville*, and the *Duke of Richmond*, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS the same day, *Sir Robert Peel* brought up an answer from his Majesty to the Address to the Throne, in which his Majesty expressed his gratitude for the loyal and affectionate Address of the House of Commons, and trusted that they would be able, without causing any embarrassment either to private or public business, to proceed without delay to make provisions for the service of the State, during the period between the dissolution of the present and the assembling of the new Parliament.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the BEER and CIDER DUTIES' BILL was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. *R. Grant* brought forward a motion for appointing a REGENCY to conduct the affairs of State in case of the demise of the Crown, and addressed the House at considerable length. The Hon. Member grounded the necessity of his motion chiefly on the precedent afforded by George III. who, on the occasion of his indisposition in the year 1765, considered the interests of his kingdom so liable to hazard, in the event of the demise of the Crown, while the Prince of Wales was yet a minor, that he himself came down to the Parliament to urge the immediate appointment of a Regency. He concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, stating, in effect, the readiness of the House "to take into immediate consideration any measure which his Majesty might be graciously pleased to recommend, in order to guard against the possible hazard which was to be ap-

prehended from the demise of the Crown in the present circumstances of the country. — The *Solicitor-general* contended that no paramount necessity existed for the proposed Address, and which alone could justify its adoption. If unhappily the event alluded to should occur, Parliament would be ready, as in former times, to provide for it.—The *Attorney-general* thought no danger could accrue from a postponement of the question, which it would be more respectful to his Majesty, and a safer course to pursue, than to agitate it just on the eve of a dissolution of Parliament.—*Sir R. Peel* said, it would be not a very auspicious commencement of a new reign for the House to oblige the King to do what he had declared he had no intention of doing. Many contingencies might occur, too, which it might be extremely difficult to provide for; and after exerting the utmost ingenuity in devising remedies, they might produce ten thousand times more danger than if the contingencies took place without them. The motion was supported by Mr. *Bankes*, Mr. *C. W. Wynne*, and Mr. *Brougham*:—and opposed by Lord *Darlington* and Mr. *Dogherty*. On a division the numbers were—For the motion 93; against it 217.

The House went into a Committee on the LIBEL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—*Lord Morpeth* made an amendment in one of the clauses, leaving out the additional penalties for libels in newspapers.—The *Attorney-general* opposed the amendment.—The House divided—For the amendment 27; against it 21.—The other clauses were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 8.

The House went into Committee on the Beer Bill, when the *Duke of Richmond's* clause for preventing the consumption of beer in houses to be established under the new law, was rejected by a majority of 60 to 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July* 9.

The Beer and Cider Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill were read a third time and passed.

On the Order of the Day being read for the further consideration of the LIBEL LAW BILL, the *Attorney-general* moved, as an amendment, that the clause for raising the security on newspapers should be increased from 300*l.* to 400*l.* —*Lord Normanby* was not disposed to increase the power of Attorney-generals, and least of all the present one.—Mr. *P. Thomson* was opposed to the amendment, as he thought the sum of 300*l.* which was the present amount of security, was quite sufficient.—*Lord Howick* thought the present law quite sufficient to punish any misconduct on the part of the press.—Mr. *Warburton* thought it unfair to new newspapers to impose greater penalties on them than on those already established.—The House then divided, when there appeared—For the *Attorney-general's* Amendment, 68; against it, 47.—After some further discussion, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 12.

The SALE OF BEER BILL was, on the motion of the *Duke of Wellington*, read a third time.—Several amendments were then proposed by the noble Duke, and agreed to. One was, that two householders should be security for the person taking out a licence.

July 13.—On the motion of the *Earl of Shaftesbury*, the Forgery Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Welsh Judicature Bill was read a second time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Brougham* concluded a long and eloquent speech by moving a resolution to the effect that the House would, at the earliest practicable period, take into consideration the most effectual means of mitigating the condition of the Slave population, and finally, of abolishing slavery altogether; and that they would further take into consideration the state of the West India Colonies, with a view to amend the administration of justice in the said colonies.—*Lord Morpeth* seconded the motion. After a long debate the House divided, when the numbers were—for the motion 27; against it 56.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 20.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved their Lordships' concurrence in the Address to his Majesty, to remove Sir Jonah Barrington from the office of Judge of the Admiralty Court of Ireland, he having been proved guilty of malversation in the exercise of his judicial functions.—The motion unanimously agreed to.

July 21.—The ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BILL, the LIBEL LAW AMENDMENT BILL, and the EAST RETFORD DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

July 23. His Majesty prorogued Parliament in person. He was attended by the Duke of Wellington, the Earl Marshal, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain, and the other High Officers of State. The Speaker of the House

of Commons, attended by many members of the Lower House, made his appearance at the Bar, and addressed his Majesty in a neat speech, which adverted to the principal acts enacted during the past Session. After this his Majesty delivered the following Speech from the throne.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"On this first occasion of meeting you, I am desirous of repeating to you in person my cordial thanks for those assurances of sincere sympathy and affectionate attachment which you conveyed to me on the demise of my lamented Brother, and on my accession to the throne of my ancestors. I ascend that throne with a deep sense of the sacred duties which devolve upon me; —with a firm reliance on the affection of my faithful subjects, and on the support and co-operation of Parliament;—and with an humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he will prosper my anxious endeavours to promote the happiness of a free and loyal people. It is with the utmost satisfaction that I find myself enabled to congratulate you upon the general tranquillity of Europe. This tranquillity it will be the object of my constant endeavours to preserve: and the assurances which I receive from my allies, and from all foreign powers, are dictated in a similar spirit. I trust that the good understanding which prevails upon subjects of common interest, and the deep concern which every state must have in maintaining the peace of the world, will insure the satisfactory settlement of those matters which still remain to be finally arranged.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted, and for the provision which you have made for several branches of the public service, during that part of the present year which must elapse before a new Parliament can be assembled. I cordially congratulate you on the diminution which has taken place in the expenditure of the country: on the reduction of the charge of the public debt; and on the relief which you have afforded to my people by the repeal of some of those taxes which have heretofore pressed heavily upon them. You may rely upon my prudent and economical administration of the supplies which you have placed at my disposal, and upon my readiness to concur in every diminution of the public charges which can be effected, consistently with the dignity of the crown, the maintenance of national faith, and the permanent interests of the country.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot put an end to this session, and take my leave of the present Parliament, without expressing my cordial thanks for the zeal which you have manifested on so many occasions for the welfare of my people. You have wisely availed yourselves of the happy opportunity of general peace and internal repose calmly to review many of the laws and judicial establishments of the country, and you have applied such cautious and well-considered reforms as are consistent with the spirit of our venerable institutions, and are calculated to facilitate and expedite the administration of justice. You have removed the civil disqualifications which affected numerous and important classes of my people. While I declare on this solemn occasion my fixed intention to maintain to the utmost of my power the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law, let me at the same time express my earnest hope that the animosities which have prevailed on account of religious distinctions may be forgotten, and that the decision of Parliament with respect to those distinctions having been irrevocably pronounced, my faithful subjects will unite with me in advancing the great object contemplated by the Legislature, and in promoting that spirit of domestic concord and peace which constitutes the surest basis of our national strength and happiness."

His Majesty returned to St. James's a few minutes before three o'clock, amidst the deafening acclamations of thousands of all ranks and sexes who lined the way.

On the following day the Parliament was dissolved by royal proclamation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French elections have been carried on with much spirit, but with great disadvantage to the ministerial candidates. The tide of popular feeling has been against them in nearly all the provincial departments; and the ministerial defeat in the departmental college of the Seine (otherwise that of Paris) was the most signal; not so much because the opposition candidates were all returned, but because the majority which secured their success was the most overwhelming. Out of 2,158 voters, M. de la Borde obtained the suffrages of 1,790, and his antagonist, M. Hennequin, of only 424. Not more than a fifth part of the higher constituency of Paris could be prevailed upon, by official circulars and Royal proclamations, to give their suffrages for a candidate in any way attached to the party of the Government, or disposed to support its system. Out of 394 returns, the Opposition mustered

255, and the Administration could only reckon on 130. The majority against the politics of the Court was therefore 123, 11 votes being undecided.

On the 25th of July, in consequence of the result of the elections, Charles X. issued two arbitrary and despotic ordinances, which were countersigned by all his Ministers, the one abolishing the freedom of the press, and the other, changing the mode of election — the Chamber of Deputies to consist only of Deputies of Departments. Moreover, the new Chamber of Deputies, before its assembling, is dissolved.

ALGIERS.

The City of Algiers has at length fallen, and this den of pirates is, we trust, for ever annihilated. The official dispatch, announcing this important event, was communicated by General Bourmont, on the 5th of July, the date of its surrender. "The opening of the fire (says the dispatch) before the fort of the Emperor, was deferred till the 4th of July, in order that all the batteries might fire at once. At four o'clock the following morning a rocket gave the signal, and the firing commenced: that of the enemy replied for three hours with much briskness. The Turkish gunners, though the wideness of the embrasures left them almost wholly exposed, remained bravely at their posts. At eight o'clock the firing of the fort was silenced; that of our batteries continued to ruin the works. The order to make a breach had been given, and was beginning to be executed, when, at ten o'clock, a dreadful explosion caused part of the fort to disappear. Torrents of flame, clouds of dust and smoke, rose to a prodigious height; stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accident. Gen. Hurel, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to pass over the space between our troops and the fort, and to place them in the midst of the ruins of it. At two o'clock a flag of truce was brought to me on the ruins of the fort Emperor. It was the Secretary to the Dey. He offered to indemnify France for the expenses of the war. I replied that, first of all, the Casauba, the forts, and the port, must be delivered up to the French troops."—The Dey consented, and retired into a house in the city, which he inhabited before he took up his abode in the Casauba. The French troops got possession of a great number of brass cannon, and of all the stores of every description which were in Algiers. Twelve ships of war also fell into their hands; but that which gave the most lively joy to the French was, to find that they had recovered their shipwrecked fellow-countrymen, who were confined in that city. The lives of all the unfortunate men, with the exception of those who fell by the fury of the Arabs in the mountains, had been respected.

It is stated by the French General that the number of soldiers put *hors de combat* since the day of landing was 2300, of which number 400 were killed, and 1900 sent to the hospitals.

The substance of the Convention between the General-in-Chief of the French army and the Dey of Algiers, is, that the fort of the Casauba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, were to be delivered up to the French troops. The Dey of Algiers to have his liberty, and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally, and to retire with his family to the place which he shall fix upon; all the soldiers to have the same advantages and protection. The exercise of the Mahometan religion to remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their commerce, their industry, to be inviolate; their women to be respected.

It appears that the most perfect submission has been the consequence of the surrender of Algiers. The Bey of Titery sent in his submission by his son, sixteen years old, and the following day presented himself before the victorious General. The latter consented to let him remain in his government, upon paying the same tribute as the Dey.

Admiral Duperre's despatch, dated before Algiers, July 3, stated that the whole fleet was that day engaged for two hours under the continued fire of the enemy's artillery. The Dey and all unmarried Turks resident in Algiers, have been obliged to leave the territory; and the Dey, with about 100 of his friends and attendants, has embarked for Naples.

ITALY.

The famous Grotto of Neptune, one of the wonders of the cascade of Tivoli, is now dry. The course of the river Anio, which formerly precipitated itself into this grotto with a deafening noise, has been turned into another direction; so that, by means of stairs cut in the rock, and of wooden bridges placed at certain points, persons can now descend to the bottom. The cascade, augmented by the waters of the Grotto of Neptune, is much improved, and can be seen by means of the change from various points, and at different heights, thereby rendering the effect more picturesque.

TURKEY.

The principal chiefs of Bosnia Herzsevina, a part of Macedonia and Albania, have organized themselves into a confederation for resisting the encroachments of Russia. They will acknowledge the sovereignty of the Grand Seignor, if he consents to give up the new political and military systems and institutions he has introduced into the empire; renounces the military costume and discipline of the Franks, resumes the turban, throws aside the cap worn by the christian slaves, and restores the ever victorious Janissaries. The insurgents declare they will never recede from these bases, and the same principles appear to prevail in all the chief towns of Turkey. To this end committees have been formed at Seraglio, in Bosnia; at Pristina, in the Arnaouthlik: at Fotchia, Gasco Scodia, Elbossan, Berat, Janina, Larissa, Jacova, Kuptuli-Vardar, and Sarnocovo. The Servians, although partly emancipated by the treaty of Adrianople, have concurred in the plan.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs have at length taken a decided turn in Columbia. General Bolivar, seeing himself to be an object of unextinguishable jealousy to his fellow-countrymen, and unable otherwise to prove the disinterestedness of his motives, has formally announced his resolution to hold himself free of any share in the Government. On the 27th of April he addressed to the congress, sitting at Bogota, a modest and unpretending message, in which he says the good of the country alone exacts from him the sacrifice of withdrawing himself for ever from the land which gave him birth, that his presence may not become an impediment to the happiness of his fellow-citizens.

To this message the Congress replied on the 30th of April, that it saw in this proceeding on the part of Gen. Bolivar, a new proof of his disinterested devotion to his country, and an additional claim to the glory with which his name would be handed down to posterity.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Want and misery appear to be on the increase in many parts of Ireland.—In several districts of the Queen's County the lower orders are actually perishing from famine. They have been tempted into the commission of outrages by their distress, and their proceedings are now assuming a most dangerous character from a secret system of organization which seems to regulate them. The distress in the northern suburbs of Dublin equals in intensity that which has been felt in most parts of Ireland. In Howth, Baldoyle, and Clontarf, the population have been in the most dreadful state of destitution. Above 4,000 wretched creatures, young and old, of both sexes, have been employed by the relief committee of Limerick breaking stones on various roads and bye streets of the city. For three weeks past many families in the county of Leitrim contrived to subsist upon herbs and nettles.

July 2.—The noble spire of the church at *Rotherham* (represented in our Magazine for last September) was struck by lightning. Having been upwards of 63 yards high, it has long been the pride of the town and the admiration of strangers; but it is much feared that the injury received has so materially displaced eight or ten yards of the upper part, from its centre, that it will be necessary to take it down.

The history of the spurs worn by the "Herald" at the proclamation of his Majesty at *Exeter*, is somewhat curious. Mr. Baker, an ironmonger in the High-street of that city, had purchased them in a lot of old iron by weight at one farthing per pound. On their being polished for the ceremony, they proved to be silver, decorated with a fleur-de-lis, and worth, as old silver, upwards of 3*l.*

The property of the late Sir C. Hawkins, bart., in *St. Ives*, and which secures the purchaser a seat in Parliament for the borough, was lately sold by auction in London for the sum of 57,200*l.* It is reported that the purchaser is the Marquess of Cleveland.

July 19.—Some months ago the threefold crime of rape, robbery, and murder, attended by circumstances most disgustingly horrible, was committed by two carters named Thomson and Dobie, near the village of Gilmerton, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The unfortunate victim of their unnatural brutality was a woman named Paterson, whom the monsters had induced to ride in their cart; and after the perpetration of this foul crime, they threw her into the road, where she was afterwards found

nearly dead. They were this day tried at Edinburgh in the High Court of Justiciary, with closed doors. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both the parties. After the verdict had been received, Lord Moncrieff observed, that the case was one which it "beggared all power of language to describe, and all terms of condemnation to characterize," and Lord Justice Clerk Boyle declared, in passing sentence, that "no words he could use were capable of worthily describing the unparalleled brutality and wickedness of so foul a crime." When his Lordship was proceeding to direct the bodies of the criminals to be given for dissection, Dobie exclaimed—"My Lord, it is a grand thing that you canna dissect the soul!"

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

His Majesty William the Fourth.

His Majesty, since his accession to the Throne, has been rendering himself extremely popular by his frequently appearing in public, and conducting himself with great condescension and affability towards all around him.

On the 19th his Majesty inspected the Coldstream Guards on the parade in St. James's Park, accompanied by the royal Dukes and an immense concourse of people. He afterwards held an investure of the most ancient and noble order of the Thistle, when the Duke of Sussex was invested with the insignia of that Order. At one o'clock the King held a court at St. James's, for the purpose of receiving addresses from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

On the 20th his Majesty inspected the 1st and 2d battalions of the 3d Guards on the parade in St. James's Park. After the troops went through their various manœuvres, the officers were separately presented to his Majesty, and kissed hands. Among those present were the Dukes of Cumberland, Gloucester, and Wellington; Princes George of Cumberland, Leopold, Frederick of Prussia, and a great number of field officers. After the review his Majesty proceeded to visit the exhibition of the Royal Academy at Somerset-house.

On the 21st his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, and attended by a numerous suite, inspected the two regiments of Life Guards in the Regent's Park. Their Majesties afterwards breakfasted with the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House. About two o'clock his Majesty returned to St. James's Palace, and held his first levee since his accession to the throne.

The 22d of July the King inspected the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Grenadier Guards, on the Parade in front of the Horse Guards; and afterwards the 9th (or Queen's Royal) Lancers, commanded by the Earl of Rosslyn.

On the morning of the 26th inst. his Majesty had a grand review in Hyde Park of the Household and other troops, consisting of two troops of Horse Artillery; two batteries Foot Artillery; 1st and 2d Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards; 1st, 2d, and 3d battalion of Grenadiers; 2d battalion Coldstream Guards; 1st and 2d battalion of Third Guards; the entire of the Troops under the command of Gen. Lord Visc. Combermere. The whole presented a very brilliant sight.

On the 27th the King attended a review of the Artillery and Engineers at Woolwich; after which his Majesty and attendants partook of a most elegant dejeuné à la fourchette with the Artillery officers. In the course of the entertainments his Majesty, after toasting the Royal Artillery, gave "the Duke of Wellington and the Army and Navy combined."

On the 28th his Majesty held a levee at St. James's Palace, when great numbers of the nobility and persons of distinction had the honour of being presented.

A new street from Waterloo-bridge to Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, is to be carried into immediate effect. The Government give the Marquis of Exeter 25,000*l.* for his share of the ground which it will occupy, and the Duke of Bedford generously contributes 4,000*l.* towards the plan. The Waterloo-bridge Company will subscribe as their proportion 5,000*l.* The Mercers' Company have at their own cost agreed to carry the new street entirely through to Charlotte-street, where, in a direct line through Bedford-square, Gower-street, by the London University, it will fall into the Great North Road. Mr. Arnold, the proprietor of the English Opera-house, will immediately commence the re-erection of his theatre on a partially new site.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 5. John Forbes, M.D. F.R.S. of Chichester, to be a Physician to the household of the Duke of Cambridge.

July 6. 3d Foot Guards; Capt. H. Colville to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—87th Foot. Major James Rowan, to be Major—Unattached; Capt. Lord G. A. Hill, to be Major

of Inf.—Garrisons; Capt. J. C. Griffiths, to be Fort-Major at St. John's, Newfoundland.—Unattached; Brevet Lieut.-Colonels W. Cochrane and D. M'Dougall, of Nova Scotia, and J. F. Love, of New Brunswick, to be Majors of Inf.

Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. to be Colonel in the Northamptonshire Regular Militia, and Langham Rokeby, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.

July 16. 79th Foot. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Duncan M'Dougall to be Major.—87th Foot, Capt. Hon. N. H. C. Massey, to be Major.—Officers on the Staff promoted to unattached Commissions; to be Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry—brevet Col. Hon. J. Ramsay; brevet Lieut.-Colonels G. C. D'Aguilar, C. Turner, Sir Guy Campbell, bart., C. H. Churchill, H. G. Smith, K. Snodgrass, H. B. Harris, Lord J. T. K. Somerset, and T. Drake.—To be Majors of Infantry; brevet Lieutenant-Colonels L. L. Foster, R. Egerton, W. Stavely, G. Evatt, W. Beresford, J. Shaw, T. Noel Harris, brevet Major C. Wood.

Officers lately removed from Staff situations in Ireland, promoted to unattached commissions.—To be Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry; brevet Col. E. J. O'Brien, and R. Owen.—To be Major of Infantry; brevet Major J. C. Smith.—Brevet; Major Alex. Campbell, to be Lieut.-Col.—Staff; Major W. Marshall, to be Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

July 19. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Aylmer, K.C.B. to be Governor of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the island of Prince Edward; and Major-Gen. George Mackie to be Governor of St. Lucia.

July 20. 68th Foot; Major J. Reed, to be Lieut.-Col.—82d Foot; brevet Major Brook Firman to be Major.—Unattached; to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf. brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Grant.—To be Majors of Infantry, brevet Major Wm. Hanbury Davies, brevet Lieut.-Col. John Gurwood, Capt. F. Du Vernet.—Staff; brevet Col. W. Beresford to be Permanent Assistant Quartermaster-general; Major H. G. Broke, to be Deputy Quartermaster-general in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

July 21. Knighted, Martin Archer Shee, Esq. Pres. R. Acad., Jas. South, Esq. of the Observatory, Kensington, Wm. Henry Richardson, Esq. Sheriff of London, George Drinkwater, Esq. Mayor of Liverpool.

July 22. To be Aide-de-Camps to his Majesty for the Militia force, Cols. Sir W. W. Wynn, bart., George Earl of Aboyne, Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, Thomas Wood.

War Office, July 22. Sir Robert T. Wilson, restored to his rank of Major-Gen., and to be Lieut.-General.

The following officers to take the rank of Brevet as undermentioned:—To be Field Marshals in the Army; Generals Sir A. Clarke, Right Hon. Sir S. Hulse.

To be Generals in the Army; Lieut.-Gens. Earl of Dalhousie, T. Baker, H. Williams, Marquis Conyngham, Hon. Sir A. Hope, Sir J. Fraser, P. Heron, J. Ramsay, Sir J. D. Broughton, bart., W. Dyott, Sir R. C. Ferguson, bart., Sir R. Macfarlane, J. G. Crosbie, E. Stack, Hon. J. Brodrick, Sir H. Warde, J. Durham, hon. D. Leslie, J. M. Kerr, T. Scott, Sir T. H. Turner, C. Chowne, Hon. W. Maitland, Lord Crewe, Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, Q. J. Freeman, Earl of Granard, F. Moore, Viscount Lorton, Sir W. H. Clinton.

To be Lieut.-Generals in the Army; Major-Gens. Sir C. Imhoff, G. Gordon, A. Adams, Lord Macdonald, S Need, E. Webber, T. L'Estrange, C. Craven, J. Foveaux, G. K. Dana, J. Moore, Sir H. M. M. Vavasour, bart., H. R. Knight, S. V. Hinde, T. N. Wyndham, T. B. Glegg, Hon. J. Ramsay, L. Mosheim, Sir C. Grant, Sir J. Lyon, J. Orde, C. B. Egerton, Sir T. Beckwith, H. J. Cumming, Sir C. Phillips, H. Bruce, T. B. Reynardson, Earl of Caryafort, Sir P. Maitland, Hon. E. Capel, Sir W. Sheridan, bart., G. B. Mundy, Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, Sir J. Keane, Lord G. Beresford, R. Campbell, R. Balfour, Earl of Carnwath, J. Cuming, Sir C. Halkett, Sir H. Bunbury, bart. Sir H. Lowe, Sir Fred. Adams, Sir R. H. Vivian, bart.

To be Major-Generals in the Army; Col. R. Ellice, Sir J. Buchan, N. M'Leod, M. C. O'Connel, J. P. Murray, Sir H. Gough, J. Macdonnell, L. Moore, A. Pilkington, J. Gardiner, G. Middlemore, Sir W. Williams, J. Lomax, J. W. Sleigh, A. Nesbitt, W. G. Davy, C. W. Maxwell, C. Ashworth, A. Campbell, M. Napier, J. Wardlaw, J. Yates, J. Kearney, E. J. O'Brien, T. Foster, Hon. J. Ramsay, J. A. Farquharson, R. Owen, A. G. R. Norcott, C. Bruce, J. F. Fitz-Gerald, A. B. Clifton, W. Stewart, W. C. Eustace, Lord Greenock, E. Lindsay, Sir A. Leith, J. Ross, Count F. Rivarola, Sir J. Browne, Hon. Sir R. L. Dundas, Lord R. Manners, Hon. H. Arbuthnott, Sir R. Arbuthnott, G. G. C. L'Estrange, T. Pearson, D. L. Gilmour, Sir G. H. B. Way, Sir J. Douglass, J. Waters, W. Macbean, Sir W. P. Carroll, the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, Sir G. Elder, W. Cotton, J. Clitherow, J. Hanbury.

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut.-Colonels W. Smith, J. Watling, M. Marston, Sir F. H. Doyle, bart., H. Yonge, W. Gray, E. Darley, J. R. Ward, H. Williams, W. V. Hompesch, C. Hamilton, J. Daniell, W. W. Blake, Sir E. Miles, G. Teesdale, guards; W. H. K. Erskine; G. J. Reeves, M. Mahon, Hon. H. Murray, J. M. Everard, J. Grey, G. Wyndham, A. Cameron; Sir J. Wilson, T. K. Burke; T. Dalmer, Sir H.

Watson, E. Walker, T. Evans, J. Johnson, A. Maclaine, W. G. M'Gregor, J. Hay, W. Wood, W. Warre, C. A. à Court, C. G. d' Aguilar, J. G. Cuyler, G. O'Malley, N. Ramsay, P. D'Arcey, J. Gillies, E. R. J. Cotton, C. Turner, W. F. B. Loftus, F. S. Tidy, G. Burrell, J. Farrer, R. Ross, T. B. Aylmer, J. M'Dermott, H. J. Riddell, R. G. Elrington, H. C. E. V. Graham, J. Ready, C. A. Vigoureux, Sir J. A. Hope, Sir R. J. Harvey, Sir E. K. Williams, H. Sullivan, B. Camac, R. M'Douall, H. John, R. Armstrong, A. Brown, R. Waller, Sir F. Stovin, Sir G. Campbell, bart., R. G. Hare, A. Thompson, J. W. Mallet, M. Clifford, F. G. Heriot, S. Rice, W. F. P. Napier, J. Duffy, M. Lindesay, H. Daubeny, D. Mercer, F. M. Milman, J. Reeve, J. Tonson, W. A. Gordon, S. A. Goodman, T. Kenah.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.—Majors J. Moore, J. Jones, C. Milner, W. Fawcett, J. Phillott, M. Close, M. Ryan, W. H. Taynton, F. Elwin, W. M. Morrison, W. H. Lapslie, T. Hole, J. Peat, M. A. Bozon, H. Cameron, H. White, E. Carlyon, G. G. Cochrane, P. Campbell, T. Weare, T. Burke, J. Bogle, A. Todd, R. Campbell, H. Cameron, J. Creighton, W. S. Forbes, W. Vincent, B. Stone, T. S. Nicolls, D. O'Kelly, C. H. Smith, G. A. Eliot, James Jenkin, James Lewis Basden, D. Campbell, J. P. Oates, E. T. Fitzgerald, C. Pratt, G. Spottiswoode, J. Harvey, L. Gray, C. Campbell, H. Obins, G. Tovey, J. Horton, J. Laing, E. A. Angelo, J. Bradish, R. Jones, J. Campbell, D. M'Neil, G. S. Thwaites, W. Sall, S. Bircham, S. Colberg, R. Hilliard, Lord R. Kerr, J. S. Lindesay, G. Bunce, N. Brutton, W. Morris, R. Rochfort, J. M'Mahon, D. O'Donoghue, J. Jerrard, R. Terry, J. T. Whelan, A. Morris, G. Elliott.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captains M. M'Leod Tew, J. J. Hollis, A. Mackenzie, J. Proctor, R. Hunt, E. Charleton, C. Bennett, B. Halfhide, R. Mullen, J. Bent, F. Heatley, J. H. Phelps, J. Rivers, H. Pratt, J. Henderson, H. Wellman, W. North, W. Smith, E. Rennick, D. J. Macqueen, G. A. Delhoste, P. S. Norman, S. Workman, R. J. Denham, C. S. O'Meara, J. Swinburne, R. Moore, J. Garvock, R. S. Aitchison, J. W. Nunn, C. Schaw, J. Tongue, J. Johnson, W. S. Bertrand, R. Jebb, J. Fitzgerald, J. H. Barnett, P. Lowen, R. Hammill, P. Duncan, M. M'Gregor, J. Kitson, H. Hawkins, E. E. Hill, F. Fuller, B. Jackson, D. E. Johnson, S. Noel, G. Ingham, G. Macpherson, T. S. Begbie, J. J. Anderson, A. F. Barbauld, R. N. Crosse, T. Pardoe, S. Kennedy, G. E. Jones, P. Baylee.

To be Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty with the rank of Colonel.—Sir R. Gardiner, J. Fremantle, Lord G. W. Russel, E. Wynyard, J. Fergusson, T. W. Brotherton, Sir A. J. Dalrymple, bart. Sir J. H. Reynell, W. Smelt, A. Creagh, J. R. Arnold, W. Wemyss, G. Fitzclarence.

The following officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to take rank by brevet:—

To be Lieut.-Generals in the Army.—Major-Gens. J. Humphrey, H. Eustace, Lord Bloomfield, G. Cookson.

To be Major-Generals—Colonels E. Pritchard, J. Viney, R. Beevor, J. Shorthall, R. Legg, R. Crawford,

To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Cols. P. Ketlewell, F. Coulson, R. Uniacke, G. Irving, Sir J. May, J. F. Burgoyne, C. W. Pasley, Sir H. de Ross, Sir C. F. Smith, C. G. Elcombe, H. Goldfinch, J. W. Smith.

To be Lieut.-Colonels.—Majors W. M. G. Colebrook, T. Tidall.

To be Majors.—Captains J. Darby, S. Rudyerd, W. Bentham, C. C. Dansey, D. Bissett, A. F. Crawford, H. W. Gordon, J. Oldfield, M. C. Dixon, R. King, W. D. Jones, P. D. Calder, F. Arabin, C. Dixon, R. B. Hunt, C. Cruttenden, P. Faddy, J. B. Harris, W. H. Slade, W. Wylde, C. E. Gordon, J. Harper, W. E. Maling, P. W. Walker, A. Maclachlan, T. Scott, C. Blachley, J. Longley, H. R. Moor, H. G. Jackson.

The following officers of the Royal Marines to take the rank, by brevet, as undermentioned:—

To be Major-General.—Col. G. E. Vincombe.

To be Lieut.-Colonels.—Majors N. H. English, R. Bunce, and T. Adair.

To be Majors.—Captains R. Parry, R. White, J. Maughan, R. Owen, A. K. Colley, F. G. G. Lee, J. S. Smith, J. S. Pitcher, J. R. Hore, T. L. Lawrence, E. S. Mercer, R. S. Wilkinson, T. Mitchell, J. Moore, Joseph Williams (1), W. Walker, F. Waters, W. Taylor, J. M'Callum, T. Lemon.

The 9th regiment of light dragoons to assume the title of the 9th (or Queen's royal) lancers.

Admiralty Office, July 22.

Admirals of the Red, Lord Gambier and Sir C. M. Pole, to be Admirals of the Fleet.

Admirals of the White, J. Wickey, esq.; J. Fish, esq.; Sir J. Knight, Sir E. Thornborough, S. Edwards, esq.; Sir J. Saumarez, bart.; T. Drury, esq., the Earl of Northesk, Visc. Exmouth, Sir I. Coffin, bart., J. Aylmer, esq., to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue, Sir J. Wells, Sir G. Martin, Sir W. S. Smith, T. Sotheby, esq., Sir H. Nicholls, Sir H. Sawyer, Sir D. Gould, Sir R. G. Keats, the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, M. Robinson, esq., Sir T. Foley, Sir C. Tyler, Sir M. Dixon; and Vice-Admirals of the Red, I. G. Manley, esq., E. Crawley, esq., to be Admirals of the White.

Vice-Admirals of the Red, Sir T. Williams, Sir W. Hargood, J. Ferrier, esq., Sir R. Moorsom, Sir C. Hamilton, bart., Hon. H. Curzon, Sir L. W. Halsted, Sir H. B. Neale, bart., Sir J. S. Yorke, Hon. Sir A. K. Legge, the Earl of Galloway, Sir F. Laforey,

OBITUARY.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

June 26. At the Castle of Windsor, in the 68th year of his age, and the 11th of his reign, George the Fourth, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; King of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh; Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick, the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George; Knight of the St. Esprit in France, the Golden Fleece and Charles III. in Spain, Maria Theresa in Austria, St. Anne, Alexander Newski, and Black Eagle in Russia, the White Eagle in Poland, Gustavus Vasa in Sweden, William in the Netherlands, St. Hubert in Bavaria, Pedro in the Brazils; D.C.L. F.R.S. and S. A. &c. &c.

George-Augustus-Frederick, the eldest child of King George the Third, and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was born Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and High Steward of Scotland. His birth took place at St. James's-palace, on the forty-eighth anniversary of the accession of the House of Brunswick to the English throne, Aug. 12, 1762, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the great officers of state, and a large concourse of lords and ladies. The King, who was waiting in the adjoining room, gave the bearer of the intelligence a £500 bank-bill. Just after the joyful event was announced, a long procession passed under the palace windows, conveying a large quantity of bullion captured in the Spanish frigate Hermione. This occurrence was regarded as propitious, and excited the delight of the populace to enthusiasm.

On the 17th of the same month the new heir-apparent was created by patent Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. His baptism took place in the council chamber at St. James on the 8th of September following, when the sponsors were, his great-uncle William-Augustus Duke of Cumberland, his uncle Adolphus-Frederick Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (whose proxy was William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain), and his grandmother Augusta Princess dowager of Wales.

On the 26th of December, 1765, the Prince of Wales was invested by his royal father with the Order of the Garter, together with the Duke of Brunswick, who, in the preceding year, had married his aunt the Princess Augusta. His Royal Highness's installation did not take place until the 25th of June, 1771, when he was joined in that ceremony by his brother the late Duke of York, his uncles, the Dukes of Cumberland, Mecklenburg, and Brunswick, the Dukes of Marlborough and Grafton, and the Earls of Albemarle and Gower.

At the early age of three years the Prince of Wales received, and, having been instructed by his father, replied in a few words to an address presented by the Society of Ancient Britons; and in 1769 a drawing-room was held in his name and that of the Princess Royal. In the general course of the royal economy, the young Princes were kept in the greatest privacy at Kew. In that circle was the Prince's childhood passed under the care of Lady Charlotte Finch, superintended by the Queen herself, until, in 1771, a separate establishment was formed for the education of the Prince of Wales and his next brother the Bishop of Osnaburgh. Robert Earl of Holderness was appointed their Governor, Mr. Leonard Smelt their Sub-governor; Dr. Markham (at the same period made Bishop of Chester), and the celebrated Dr. Cyril Jackson, both of Oxford, undertook the task of tuition. These parties continued in office until 1776, when there was a total change. Lord Bruce (the late Earl of Ailesbury) was for one week the Governor; but on the 8th of June it was announced that "the King has been pleased to appoint his Grace George Duke of Montagu to be Governor; Richard Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Preceptor; Lieut.-Col. George Hotham, Sub-Governor; and the Rev. William Arnald, B.D. Sub-Preceptor, to their Royal Highnesses George-Augustus-Frederick Prince of Wales, and Prince Frederick Bishop of Osnaburg." Bishop Hurd and Mr. Arnald were both Cambridge men. Previously to this change Carlton-house had been repaired and fitted up for the young Princes; a stated sum, by way of privy-purse, was given to each, and a weekly account of expenditure returned.

March. of Ely, Countess Brownlow, Lady Clinton; Principal Bedchamb. woman, Lady Caroline Wood; Bedch. women, Lady Wm. Russell, Lady Isabella Wemyss, Hon. Mrs. Berkeley Paget, Hon. Mrs. Hope, dow. Lady Bedingfeld, Lady Gore, Miss Wilson, resident; Maids of Honour, Misses Olivia de Roos, Hope Johnstone, Boyle, Eden, F. Sneyd, Mitchell; Gent. Ushers of Privy-ch. Capt. G. Pechell, R. N., Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. Hoste, Capt. Vincent, R. N.; Daily Waiters, Lt.-Col. J. Wilson, Hon. G. Strangeways, Capt. Stanhope, R. N.; Quarterly Waiters, Capt. Henry Murray, Mr. Richard Cumberland, Major Wright; Treasurer, John Barton, Esq.; Attorney-gen. W. Horne, Esq.; Solic.-gen. John Williams, Esq.; Master of the Horse, the Earl of Errol; first Equerry, Col. Macdonell; Equerries, Capt. Usher, R. N. Lt.-Col. Fox; Pages of Honour, Hon. Chas. Grimston, Mr. Munday; Physicians in Ordinary, Sir H. Halford, Dr. C. M. Clarke; Extraordinary, Drs. Southey, Turner, Locock; Surgeon, and to the Household, Rob. Keate, Esq.; Extraordinary, Mr. Arnold; Apothecary, Mr. Davis; to the Household, Mr. Brande.

The Marq. of Cholmondeley to be deputy Great Chamberlain of England; *vice* Lord Gwydir (the coheiresses undertaking the duties of the office in alternate reigns).

John Leslie Foster LL.D. to be one of the Barons of the Exchequer of Ireland.

The Duke of Sussex has been elected a Knight of the Thistle.

William King of Wurtemburg has been elected a Knight of the Garter.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. P. Hunt, D. C. L. to be Dean of Peterborough.
Rev. P. Bliss, D. C. L. Avening R. co. Gloc.
Rev. T. C. Boone, Kensworth V. Herts.
Rev. G. Gleed, Chalfont St. Peter's V. Bucks.
Rev. T. B. Gwyn, St. Ishmael's V. co. Carm.
Rev. W. A. Keppel, Brampton R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Lever, Tullamore V. co. Meath.
Rev. D. Macfarlane, Church of Renfrew, N.B.
Rev. T. G. Penn, Edington and Chilton-super-Polden CC. Somersetshire.
Rev. E. J. Phipps, Stoke Lane C. Somerset.
Rev. J. T. Powell, Stretton Dunsmore V. co. Warw.
Rev. R. Wallace, St. Michael's ch. at Dumfries.
Rev. E. O. Wingfield, Tickencote R. Rutland.
Rev. J. Gunn, chaplain to the Duke of Sussex.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. W. B. Hall, to be Head Master of Risley Grammar School, Derbyshire.
Rev. W. Hazel, to be Head Master of the Grammar School at Portsmouth.
Rev. F. Smith, Mathematical Professor in the E. I. College at Haileybury.

BIRTHS.

June 21. The lady of Sir F. Sykes, bart. a dau.——30. At Brussels, Lady Blantyre, of twins.——A few days ago, at Eaton Socon, Beds, the lady of John Wood, esq. M. P. a dau.

July 1. At Beverley, the lady of Major James Bell, a son.——The wife of Capt. Henniker, R.N. of Ashdown Park, a dau. ——3. In Brook-st, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, of a dau.——4. The wife of Lee Steere, esq. of Hale House, Surrey, a son.——11. At Durham, the wife of the Rev. James Raine, a son.——At Birdhurst, Croydon, the wife of Lt.-Col. Jas. Tod, a son.——Mrs. H. Hely Hutchinson, a dau.——12. The lady of Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart. a son.——16. Lady Emily Pusey, a son.——18. The Visc. Stormont, a dau.——The Visc. Mandeville, a dau.——19. At Sutton, Surrey, the wife of William Morgan, esq. jun. a son.——20. At Marks Hall, Essex, the wife of W. P. Honywood, esq. M.P. a son.——At Suttons, Essex, the lady of Sir C. Smith, Bart. a dau. ——At Boundes Park, Middlesex, Lady Hardinge, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 17. At Richmond, the Rev. Charles Edw. Kennaway, second son of Sir John K. Bart. to Emma, fourth dau. of Hon. and Rev. Gerard T. Noel.——28. At Dieppe, Monsieur de Meri, Baron de la Canergue, to Isabella Lucy, dau. of late Rev. Walter Johnson.

July 1. At Powerstock, Dorset, Edward Gilbert, Esq. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest dau. of Rev. W. Bewsher, D. D.——At Bishops Tawton, the Rev. Thomas Hulton, Rector of Gaywood, Norf. to Anne, eldest dau. of Chas. Chichester, Esq. of Hall, Devon.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas Warre, Esq. to Anna, dau. of late Samuel Hibbert, Esq. ——At Boreham, Essex, Edw. Widdrington Riddell, Esq. 15th Hussars, second son of Ralph R. Esq. of Felton Park, Northumb. to Catherine, eldest dau. of Thomas Stapleton, Esq. of Richmond, Yorksh.——At Camberwell, the Rev. Stephen Deane, of Oswestry, to Mary Hannah, eldest dau. of John Horner, Esq.

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At the end of 1781 the Prince lost the companionship of his brother, the late Duke of York, who was then sent abroad in order to complete his military education. The close attachment which had grown in childhood, continued, however, unabated during every period of their joint lives.

The system which the King had adopted for the education of his son was highly beneficial while it was in operation, and so far as sound scholarship was concerned. Confining the Prince to his studies with almost monastic seclusion and severity, it caused his ready mind to accumulate an unusual store of valuable knowledge. But no sooner did its operation cease, than it was found to produce effects which its royal author, and his noble and reverend agents, were the first to discern and deplore. It had too long shut out the world from the view of the Prince, and, by not graduating his advance towards the public scenes of life, rendered those scenes, when at last he was at liberty to survey them as he pleased, too novel and enchanting, too luxuriant and overpowering. His tutors and governors had scarcely loosened the rein, before they were required altogether to drop it; numbers of a perfectly opposite character were in waiting to celebrate his freedom, and administer to his gratification and delight. Among them were certain individuals, celebrated for the splendour of their talents and vices, and in their earliest intercourse with the Prince, much more ready to corrupt his morals by the one, than to enlarge and elevate his mind by the other.

Here we must look for the origin of those painful misunderstandings which took place between the Sovereign and the Heir Apparent. The early friends of the Prince were in avowed opposition to his Majesty's Government, and soon infused their hatred of Ministers and their jealousy of the King into the unsuspecting mind and susceptible heart of their illustrious *protegé*. On political grounds alone the King had reason to be incensed at their influence over his son; but when to this was added the moral injury they were inflicting on one whom the pious father wished above all things to train for God and his country, it cannot surprise, that, wounded by their arts in his royal, his paternal, and christian feelings, he should have set his face as a flint against the men, and treated with rigour the son who had made them his companions and friends.

On the Prince attaining his majority, in 1783, he was appointed a Colonel in the army, the highest military rank his father ever allowed him to hold. The ceremonial of his introduction into the House of Lords by his uncle the Duke of Cumberland, and the Dukes of Richmond and Portland, will be seen in our vol. LIII. p. 976. At the same time a message from the King desired the Commons to provide for his Royal Highness a suitable income, and a sum sufficient for the formation of an establishment appropriate to his station. For the latter purpose 60,000*l.* was granted; and for the former the annual sum of 50,000*l.*, being only one-half of what had been allowed to his grandfather when money was of greater value. The narrowness of this provision was condemned by one party as likely to lead to great inconvenience; and applauded by another as showing a proper regard to the already intolerable burdens of the people. One portion of the Coalition ministry who were then in power, warmly argued for an allowance of 100,000*l.* a year. The Prince himself interposed, and insisted that the settlement should be left solely to the discretion of the Sovereign. The Prince's expenditure, however, exceeded 64,000*l.*; and the debts incurred by the alterations of Carlton House, and other arrangements, made his total annual outlay in money and credit fully amount to 100,000*l.*

His difficulties increased so fast, that three years after his settlement he applied to the King for assistance. A schedule of the Prince's debts was, by the King's command, laid before him; but, whatever might be the nature of the document, some of the items were so inconsistent with the strict moral principles of George the Third, that the negotiation ended in a positive refusal of relief.

A determination was then taken by the Prince to live on 10,000*l.* a year, and dedicate 40,000*l.* annually to the liquidation of his debts until all were discharged. In this resolution, which some loudly applauded and others more strongly condemned, his Royal Highness strictly persevered for nine months. But in the session of 1787 the King and his ministers were induced to give way to the presumed wishes of Parliament; and by the consequent negotiations, a promise was given to pay the debts, to make allowance for the works at Carlton House, and to add 10,000*l.* a year to the Prince's income; whilst on the other side there was a formal engagement to abstain from future involvements.

We now arrive at the memorable discussions which arose on the question of a regency. The king, whose first at-

tack in 1765 had proved him liable to the disease of mental alienation, experienced in 1789 a more serious return of the malady. It found the Government unprovided with a remedy. The friends of the Prince insisted on his inherent abstract right to assume the reins of Government. Fox was recalled from a tour on the continent to thunder forth his eloquent indignation against the opposers of the heir apparent. Sheridan and Burke united their immortal powers of oratory in the same cause. Yet, against this phalanx of talent, Pitt was victorious; he succeeded in passing resolutions that the placing the executive power in the Prince's hands was a matter of discretion, not of right; that that power should be limited by numerous restrictions; and, above all, that the person and property of the King should be confided to the guardianship of another—namely, the Queen. The Prince accepted the regency on the terms dictated by the House of Commons; but the discussions in the House of Lords were not concluded before these arrangements were most happily frustrated by the King's recovery.

In 1792, when the principles of the French revolution had made such alarming progress, that to withstand their influence some active demonstrations were considered necessary, one of the measures adopted by the ministry was a royal proclamation for the suppression of seditious publications and incendiary societies, which the two Houses of Parliament were to support by addresses. At this anxious period, when most men deemed it incumbent upon them to take their side, and even the indifferent were stimulated to exert themselves in defence of good order, the Prince, who had so much in prospect to lose, was induced for the first time to vote in favour of ministers, and moreover for the first time to deliver his sentiments in the House of Lords. The substance of this his maiden speech will be found in our vol. LXIII. p. 1169. United with decided assertions that he would support the integrity of the constitution, he declared —"I exist by the love, the friendship, and the benevolence of the people, and their cause I will never forsake as long as I live." This speech tended considerably to restore his popularity. It was said to be composed by the Duke of Portland.

In the mean time the Prince of Wales's debts had been again accumulating. They urged him to make another application to his father for assistance. The King, who entertained the hope that marriage might tend to steady and reform the habits of his Royal Highness, replied that it was with that plea alone that the country could be brought to listen to this repeated demand. After considerable hesitation the Prince was induced to consent; and the King selected for the bride his niece the Princess Caroline of Brunswick—a most unfortunate choice.

The marriage ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 8th of April, 1795; when all the royal family, except the Duke of York, then in Flanders, were present, and the Duke of Clarence gave away the bride.

On this occasion the revenue of the Prince was raised to 125,000*l.* besides the receipts of the Duchy of Cornwall, 28,000*l.* for jewels and plate, and 26,000*l.* for the furniture of Carlton House.

On the 7th January, 1796, the Princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter, the late Princess Charlotte. The royal parents had early evinced a mutual distaste, and three months after this occurrence a final separation took place, and the Princess formed a distinct establishment on Blackheath.

On the 18th of July, 1796, the Prince was appointed Colonel of the 10th light dragoons, afterwards made a regiment of hussars.

In 1802 Mr. Manners Sutton, (the present Lord Manners,) then Solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales, moved for a committee to enquire into the appropriation of the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall, the revenues of which, although of right belonging to the heir apparent from the period of his birth, had been intercepted by the Crown, until the last arrangement of the Prince's income at his marriage. (See Mr. Manners Sutton's statement in our vol. LXXII. p. 260, and a subsequent debate, ibid. p. 566.) The motion received considerable support, but was lost by a minority of 103 to 160.

In the following February, however, the Prince's affairs were again brought before Parliament; when Mr. Pitt stated, that the amount of his Royal Highness's debts paid off since 1795 to that time was 563,195*l.*, and that the residue was 235,754*l.*, which, under the continuance of the present plan, would be discharged in July, 1806. He further remarked, that "his Highness had passed a fifth part of his life in embarrassment and obscurity." The minister then proposed that an annuity of 60,000*l.* in addition to his income, should be granted to the Prince, for three years and a half, out of the consolidated fund. On this his Royal Highness relinquished his Cornwall claim, Mr. Sheridan re-

marking, that "his inducements were the *glorious uncertainty of the law*, (was this the first employment of that now proverbial expression?) and a wish not to add to the burdens of the people."

In July of the same year (1803), the Prince of Wales addressed a letter to his Majesty, requesting, in contemplation of the threatened invasion, a military command suitable to his rank. This the King was pleased to refuse; at the same time reminding his son, that, "should the implacable enemy so far succeed as to land, you will have an opportunity of showing your zeal at the head of your regiment." The royal correspondence on this occasion the Prince (who is said to have been assisted in the composition of his letters by Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Parr,) thought proper to publish, and it will be found in our vol. LXXIII. pp. 1172, 1244. His Royal Highness had previously in 1796, when the Duke of York was commanding in the Netherlands, been refused permission to join the Duke, in company with his friend Lord Moira.

On the 2d of May, 1810, the University of Oxford conferred on the Prince of Wales, by diploma, the degree of D.C.L. This compliment was probably suggested by a present which his Royal Highness had recently made the University, of four rolls of papyri from Portici. (see our vol. LXXX. i. 230, 439.)

The final illness of King George the Third began early in October, 1810; and was first announced to Parliament on the 29th of November. A fortnight's adjournment in both houses was in the first instance carried. A committee was then chosen to examine his Majesty's physicians; and, after a keen discussion, the Regency Bill at length became a law on the 5th of February. On this the Prince of Wales immediately assumed the reins of government, under certain restrictions which terminated on the 1st of February, 1812.

As the opposition to the restrictions was conducted in concert with the Prince, some surprise was manifested on his continuance in office of the Perceval Administration. In a letter which was published at the time, his Royal Highness apprized Mr. Perceval, "that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted father, leads him to dread that any act of the Regent might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his Sovereign's recovery, and that this consideration alone dictates the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval." Still, when the restrictions expired, and the Prince became vested with the full powers of Sovereignty, he did not withdraw his confidence from the Perceval Administration.

The assassination of Mr. Perceval, May 11, 1812, led Mr. Stuart Wortley to move an address, praying his Royal Highness to take such measures as might be best calculated to form an efficient Administration. The address was carried against Ministers, and the answer returned was, that his Royal Highness would take the address into serious and immediate consideration. Expectations of a new Ministry were generally entertained, and the Prince successively gave directions to the Marquis Wellesley and Lord Moira, to negotiate with Lords Grey and Grenville. No such arrangement being found feasible, on the 8th of June the Earl of Liverpool stated in the House of Lords, that the Prince Regent had on that day appointed him First Lord of the Treasury; and the Liverpool Administration was immediately formed. On the 30th of November, the Prince Regent, now unfettered by restrictions, made his first speech from the throne.

The reign of George the Fourth, dating its commencement (as may fairly be done) from this period, is full of glorious events; but we have not space to enter here into the history of the country. The policy of Great Britain had, with perseverance beyond example, consistently opposed itself first to the revolutionary principles of France, and afterwards single-handed to its great autocrat and the tyrant of Europe, Napoleon Buonaparte; King George the Third was not, however, permitted to witness the triumph of his policy. The successful campaigns of Wellington took place in the earlier years of the Regency. On the downfall of the Emperor of the French in 1814, the two victorious sovereigns, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, became the guests of the Prince Regent of Great Britain. The final overthrow of Napoleon was, in the following year, the work of British arms. On the 24th of July, 1815, as a mark of his high approbation of the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the 1st and 2d life-guards at the battle of Waterloo, the Prince was pleased to declare himself Colonel-in-chief of both those regiments.

At the funeral of his royal mother Queen Charlotte, Dec. 2d, 1819, the Prince Regent officiated as chief mourner.

On the shortly ensuing death of George the Third, Jan. 29, 1820, his Royal Highness changed his vicarious title of Sovereignty for that of King; his coronation followed July 19, 1821. On the

last day of the same month he left London on a visit to Ireland. He was the first sovereign of the house of Brunswick that had set foot on that country; and he was received with the utmost enthusiasm. Having returned to London on the 15th of September, on the 24th he started for Hanover, whence he returned Nov. 8. The greater part of August, 1822, was spent in a visit to Scotland.

The latter years of George the Fourth have been passed in greater retirement than is acceptable to a loyal people. His secluded cottage in Windsor Park has been his favourite residence; and, although vast sums have been spent both in the repairs of Windsor Castle, and the erection of a metropolitan palace, he had only partially entered into the occupation of the former, and of the latter he had never taken possession. He seldom met his Parliament in person, very rarely held courts, and did not always accomplish an annual visit to the theatres. Almost the only place where he was publicly seen was at the races on Ascot Heath, which he generally attended every day of their duration. His most favourite recreation in recent years was angling on the fine lake named Virginia Water, (nearly 1000 acres in extent) within the precincts of Windsor Park, and where he had erected a variety of ornamental buildings. For his rides his Majesty made use of a pony phaeton, in which he himself drove; and an excellent likeness has been published, representing him in this character. On his last birth-day he laid the first stone for the basement of an equestrian statue to his father at the top of the Long Walk in Windsor Park; and was then remarked to be in excellent health and spirits.

The following account of the disposal of his time at one of his last visits to his formerly much-loved Pavilion at Brighton, was published in February, 1827: "Every thing goes on in the King's residence with the regularity of clock-work. His Majesty does not rise at a very early hour, but he has marked out for himself a course of enjoyment, in many respects different from that which in his heyday used to engross his thoughts. Immediately after breakfast, he engages in whatever public business it may please him to interfere, and this he executes with wonderful dispatch. He will then, perhaps, have Weston his tailor near his Royal person, in deliberation upon some changes in the Royal wardrobe. His Majesty does not entertain much company, but a splendid dinner is every day provided at half-past seven o'clock, and the King although not a large eater, partakes of almost every dish. Two or three glasses of sherry at dinner, and a few glasses of claret after dinner, are the extent to which he goes, as far as wine is concerned. On these occasions his Majesty never speaks a word on political subjects. The drama forms one of the chief themes of conversation, and Sheridan's name is frequently mentioned in terms of praise, as holding a high station amongst the great dramatic writers. At nine the King retires to his dressing-room, and on his return several card-tables are in readiness, and his Majesty most familiarly invites his guests to the tables. To those whom he wishes to sit at his own table, he says—'Come, a game at whist—Marchioness, do you sit there—my Lord, you there—Barnard, there—come, now begin.' At a distance, soft music is heard while the game proceeds. The King is an excellent whist player; and while he deals out the cards, often beats time to the band, and gives instructions for the performance of his most favourite pieces of music. He never in his play exceeds shilling points, and seldom plays more than three rubbers; at the conclusion he will pay, or must be paid, most scrupulously. He then takes leave of his guests, and retires to rest. The only variety in the next day's amusements is in the company and the dishes."

Viewing his late Majesty's reign in a public view—when we consider the splendid achievements which raised Britain to a height of glory and power abroad which she had never before attained—his munificent patronage of the arts, sciences, and literature—his generous promotion of all plans of benevolence and philanthropy—his extensive relief of individual distress—his furtherance of projects for the improvement and embellishment of the capital—we are justified in asserting, that the reign of George the Fourth will form one of those bright æras in the annals of the country, on which the future historian will dwell with pride, delight, and enthusiasm.

The circumstances of the late King's illness and death were briefly given in our last number. Besides Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tierney, there were present at the closing scene, the Bishop of Chichester, the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Strathavon, Sir A. Barnard, Sir W. Keppel, Sir W. Knighton, Sir Wathen Waller, and Col. Thornton. His Majesty's last words were, 'This is death.'

The remains of his Majesty lay in state, in the Great Drawing-room of Windsor Castle, attended by one of the Lords and two Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, two Officers of Arms, four of his Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, six of the Gentlemen Pensioners, and eight of the Yeomen of the Guard, from Wednesday the 14th July, to the time of the interment. The state apartment was hung with black cloth; the King's Guard chamber, and the Presence chamber leading to the state apartment, and the great staircase, were also hung with black cloth, and lined by Gentlemen Pensioners and Yeomen of the Guard. The Royal Body, covered with a purple velvet pall, adorned with escocheons of the Royal Arms, and having the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and the Royal Crown of Hanover laid upon it, was placed under a canopy of purple cloth, also having escocheons; the Royal Standard was suspended under the canopy and over the body; and the following Banners, viz.: the Union Banner, the Banner of St. George, the Banner of Scotland, the Banner of Ireland, the Banner of Hanover, and the Banner of Brunswick, supported by the Gentlemen Pensioners, were arranged on each side. At the head of the corpse was seated a Lord of the Bedchamber, between two Grooms of the Bedchamber, as supporters; on each side of the body two Gentlemen Ushers of his late Majesty; and the Officers of Arms stood at the feet. The public were admitted to the state apartment from ten till four o'clock on Wednesday the 14th, and from ten to three on the following day.

At eight o'clock on Thursday evening the 15th, the King's Most Excellent Majesty, as Chief Mourner, took his seat at the head of the corpse, and at nine o'clock the Procession, which had been previously formed in Saint George's Hall, moved to the state apartment and down the great staircase, when the Royal Remains were conveyed along the platform to Saint George's Chapel in the following order:

His late Majesty's Band of Music.
Trumpets and Kettle Drums, and Drums and Fifes of the Foot Guards.
Drums and Fifes of the Royal Household.
Trumpets and Kettle Drums of the Royal Household.
Knight-Marshal's Men with black staves.
Knight-Marshal's Officers.
The Deputy Knight-Marshal, George Head, Esq.
Naval Poor Knights of Windsor.
Military Poor Knights of Windsor.

Pages of his Majesty: — Terrell, John Elphick, William Ball, John Mordett, Edward Blake, Wm. Shoemack, Thos. Robinson, John Macfarland, and Sam. Jemmitt, Esqrs.

Pages of his late Majesty: William Loades, John Tayler, Samuel Dessaulles, Samuel Brown, Benjamin Percy, John Hulse, George Downs, John Dobell, Thomas Messenger, Thomas Bachelor, Augustus Frederick Girding, Hugh Kinnaird, and John Whiting, Esqrs.

Apothecary to his Majesty, David Davis, Esq.
Apothecary to his late Majesty, John Nussey, Esq.

Surgeons to his late Majesty's Household:
John Samuel Gaskoin, Esq., John Phillips, Esq., John O'Reilly, Esq.

The Curate of Windsor, the Reverend —— Moore.
The Vicar of Windsor, the Reverend Isaac Gossett.

Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his late Majesty,
John Strachan, Esq., Robert Browne, Esq. William Lewis, Esq.

Pages of Honour to his late Majesty,
William Henry Hervey Bathurst, Esq., Frederick Hamilton, Esq., Arthur Somerset, Esq.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his late Majesty.
Richard Powell, Esq. William Chapman Fowle, Esq.

Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his late Majesty,
George Hamilton Seymour, Esq.

Surgeon to the Person of his late Majesty, Benjamin Collins Brodie, Esq.
Serjeant-Surgeon to his late Majesty, Sir Astley-Paston Cooper, Bart.

Physicians in Ordinary to his late Majesty,
Henry Southey, M.D. Sir Matthew Tierney, Bart. Sir Henry Halford, Bart. K.C.H.

Household Chaplain to his late Majesty, the Rev. Dr. Blomberg.

Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, Sir Henry Seton.

Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester:
Captain Stephens, Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., and Lt.-Col. Edmund Currey.

Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge: Col. Sir Henry Cooke, K.C.H. Sir William Davidson, K.H., Col. Keate, and Lt.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fuller, G.C.H.

Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex: Charles Tennyson, Esq. M.P. Col. Wildman, Hon. Edward Gore, Capt. Starke, Capt. Dillon, Sir George Denys, Bart.

[The Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland present, bore his Train.]

Equerries to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,

Sir John Conroy, K.C.H., Lieut.-Gen. F. A. Wetherall.

Aides-de-Camps to his late Majesty: Colonels H. Wyndham, Lord Saltoun, C.B., F. W. Trench, W. K. Elphinstone, C.B., the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B., T. Downman, C.B., R. H. Dick, C.B., Lord Downes, K.C.B., Sir George Scovell, K.C.B., L. Greenwell, C.B., Sir John Harvey, K.C.H., C.B., J. T. Jones C.B., Sir Alex. Dickson, K.C.B. K.C.H., Sir Charles Broke-Vere, K.C.B., Edward Gibbs, C.B., Charles Wade Thornton, K.H., and Willoughby Cotton, K.C.H., C.B.

Quartermaster-general of the Forces, Adjutant-general of the Forces,

Gen. Sir Jas. Willoughby Gordon, Bt. K.C.B. G.C.H. Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.H.

Equerries to his late Majesty: Major-Gen. Sir George Quentin, K.C.H., E. H. Delmé Radcliffe, Esq., Major-Gen. Sir And. Barnard, K.C.B. Lt.-Gen. Sir Rob. Bolton, G.C.H., and Lieut.-Gen. Bayly.

Clerk-Marshal and First Equerry to his late Majesty,

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Francis Hammond, G.C.H.

Gentleman Usher of the Privy-chamber to his late Majesty, James Russell, Esq.

Grooms of the Bedchamber to his late Majesty, Henry Hope, Esq., the Hon. George Weld Forester, the Hon. J. R. Townshend, Colonel Thomas Armstrong, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Houston, K.C.B., G.C.H., Colonel Joseph Whatley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Lumley, K.C.B., the Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, General the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Keppel, G.C.B., and General the Hon. Edward Finch.

Master of the Robes to his late Majesty, the Earl of Mountcharles, G.C.H.

Member of the Royal Hanoverian Mission, the Baron Munchausen.

[Sir Lewis Moeller, K.C.H. walked as Blanc Coursier King of Arms, and carried the Crown of Hanover.]

The Lords of the Admiralty (not Peers or Privy Councillors,)

attended by John Barrow, Esq. one of their Secretaries: viz.

Sir George Clerk. Bart., and Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B.

The Solicitor-general, The Attorney-general,

Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Knt. Sir James Scarlett, Knt.

Barons of the Exchequer, Sir Wm. Bolland, and Sir John Vaughan, Knts.

Justices of the Common Pleas:

Sir John B. Bosanquet, Sir Stephen Gaselee, and Sir James Allan Park, Knts.

Justices of the King's Bench,

Sir James Parke, Sir Joseph Littledale, and Sir John Bayley, Knts.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,

the Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Knt.

The Vice-Chancellor of England, The Master of the Rolls,

the Right Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Knt. the Hon. Sir John Leach, Knt.

[The Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, Lord Tenterden, walked as a Baron.]

The Comptroller of his late Majesty's Household, The Treasurer of his late Majesty's Household,

the Right Hon. Lord Geo. Thos. Beresford. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Fremantle, G.C.H.

Privy Councillors (not Peers) attended by James Buller, Esq. and Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville, Esq. Clerks of the Council in Ordinary: viz. the Right Hons. John Calcraft, John Wilson Croker, Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., Sir George Murray, G.C.B., Thomas-Frankland Lewis, Sir Christopher Robinson, Knt., John-Charles Herries, Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., Sir George Warrender, Bart., Charles-Watkin Williams Wynn, Henry Goulburn, Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., Sir John Beckett, Bart. William Sturges Bourne, William Huskisson, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Charles Arbuthnot, Henry Pierrepont, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, and Charles Manners Sutton.

Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, Robert Laurie, Gent.

Eldest sons of Barons: the Hons. Wm. Pole-Tylney-Long Wellesley, John Hobart Cradock, John Henniker, George-Augustus Murray, James-Henry Legge Dutton, and Henry Stafford-Jerningham.

Eldest sons of Viscounts: the Hons. Wellington Cotton, G. Ag. Ellis, and Ar. Hill Trevor.

Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, Francis Townsend, Gent.

Barons: Lords Wallace, Skelmersdale, Tenterden, Wharncliffe, De Tabley, Farnborough, Bexley, Forester, Ravensworth, Maryborough, Prudhoe, Hill, G.C.B., Ellenborough, Henniker, Montagu, Grantley, Southampton, and Elphinstone.

[The remaining Barons who attended walked in other places.]

Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, James Pulman, Esq.

Bishops:—of Gloucester, Rochester, Carlisle, Chichester, Clerk of the Closet to his late Majesty, Exeter, Lincoln, Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Winchester, Prelate of the Order of the Garter, G. C. B. and London.

Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, William Woods, Esq.

Eldest sons of Earls :—Viscount Holmesdale, Lord Eliot, Viscount Grimston, Lord Tullamore, Viscount Bernard, Lord Killeen, Viscount Ingestrie, Viscount Kirkwall, Lord Dunglass, Viscount Villiers, Viscount Deerhurst, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Brudenell, and Lord Burghersh, G.C.H.

Arundel Herald of Arms Extraordinary, Walter Aston Blount, Esq.

[The Viscounts present walked in other places.]

Eldest Sons of Marquesses : the Earls of Uxbridge and Belfast.

York Herald, Charles George Young, Esq.

Earls : of Dudley and of Wilton.

[The remaining Earls who attended attended walked in other places]

Windsor Herald, Francis Martin, Esq.

[The Eldest Sons of Dukes walked as Assistants to the Dukes who supported the Pall.]

Marquesses :—of Clanricarde, Hastings, Exeter, K.G., Hertford, K.G., and Salisbury.

[The remaining Marquesses present walked in other places.]

Somerset Herald, James Cathrow-Disney, Esq.

[The Dukes present walked in other places.]

Richmond Herald, Joseph Hawker, Esq.

The Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

The Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Rosslyn, G.C.B.

The Lord President of the Council, the Earl Bathurst, K.G.

Chester Herald, George Martin Leake, Esq.

The Archbishops of Armagh and York.

The Lord High Chancellor,

Lord Lyndhurst, in his full robes of office, bearing the purse.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Norroy King of Arms, Edmund Lodge, Esq.

Lords of his late Majesty's Bedchamber :—the Earl Howe, G.C.H.; the Earl Amherst; the Earl of Chesterfield; Lord Strathavon; Lord St. Helens, G.C.H.; Viscount Lake; and Lord Glenlyon, K.C.H.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Earl of Macclesfield.

Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Viscount Hereford.

Master of the Horse to his late Majesty, the Duke of Leeds, K.G.

THE BANNER OF BRUNSWICK, borne by Lord Howden, G.C.B.

THE BANNER OF HANOVER, borne by the Earl of Denbigh.

THE BANNER OF IRELAND, borne by the Earl of Tyrconnell.

THE BANNER OF SCOTLAND, borne by the Earl Cathcart, K.T.

THE BANNER of ST. GEORGE, borne by Lord Clinton.

THE UNION BANNER, borne by the Earl of Verulam.

THE ROYAL STANDARD, borne by the Earl of Errol, G.C.H.

Supporter, William Martins, Esq. Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to his Majesty.

THE ROYAL CROWN OF HANOVER, borne on a purple velvet cushion, by Sir Lewis Moeller, K.C.H. acting for Blanc Coursier King of Arms of Hanover.

Supporter, Captain Meynell, R. N. Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to his Majesty.

Supporter, S. Randall, Esq. Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to his Majesty.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, borne on a purple velvet cushion, by Ralph Bigland, Esq. Clarenceux King of Arms.

Supporter, the Hon. Heneage Legge, Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to his Majesty.

The Master of his late Majesty's household, Sir Frederick Beilby Watson, K.C.H.

The Lord Steward of his late Majesty's Household, the Marquess Conyngham, K.P., G.C.H. attended by Thos. Marrable, Esq. secretary of the Board of Green Cloth.

Keeper of his late Majesty's Privy Purse, Sir William Knighton, Bart. G.C.H.

Gentleman Usher of the Privy-chamber to his Majesty, Horace Seymour, Esq.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Earl of Jersey.

Gentleman Usher of the Privy-chamber to his Majesty, Captain Hatton, R. N.

Supporters of the Canopy:
Vis. Melville, K.T.
Earl of Warwick, K.T.
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Earl of Cassilis.
Earl of Shaftesbury.

Assisted by the following Flag-Officers:
Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Rowley, K.C.B.
Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B.
Vice Adm. Sir John Gore, K.C.B.
Vice Adm. Sir Graham Moore, K.C.B.
Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B.
Vice-Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk, K.C.B.
Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, K.C.B.
Adm. Sir George Martin, G.C.B.
Adm. Wm. Wolseley.
Adm. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, K.C.B.

Supporters of the Pall:
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.
The Duke of Buccleuch.
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Assisted by two Eldest Sons of Dukes, viz.
The Marquess of Douro.
The Marquess of Carmarthen.

The ROYAL BODY, covered with a purple velvet pall, adorned with ten escocheons of the Imperial arms, under a canopy of purple velvet.

Supporters of the Pall:
The Duke of Portland.
The Duke of Rutland, K.G.
The Duke of Richmond, K.G.
Assisted by two Eldest Sons of Dukes, viz.
The Marquess of Graham.
The Earl of Surrey.

Supporters of the Canopy:
Earl of Clarendon.
Earl of Pomfret.
Earl of Kinnoull.
Earl of Plymouth.
Earl of Carlisle.

Assisted by the following General Officers in the army:
Major-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir John Maclean, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir John Elley, K.C.B.
Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.
Gen. the Hon. Henry George Grey.
Gen. Sir John Doyle, Bart. G.C.B.
Gen. Sir George Nugent, Bart. G.C.B.

First Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his late Majesty, Thos. Ramsden, Esq.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir George Nayler, K.H. bearing his Sceptre.

Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knt. bearing the Rod reversed.

THE CAP OF MAINTENANCE,
borne by the Marquess of Winchester, attended by Capt. Beresford, Groom of the Privy-chamber to his Majesty.

THE SWORD OF STATE,
borne by the Duke of Wellington, K.G. attended by Col. Master, Gentleman Usher of the Privy-chamber to his Majesty.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, in a long purple cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, the Thistle, St. Patrick, and of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, attended by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of the said Order. The Supporters to the Chief Mourner were the Duke of Beaufort, K.G. and the Duke of Gordon, G.C.B. His Train Bearers, the Duke of Saint Alban's, and Marquis of Lothian; and his Assistants, sixteen Peers, viz. the Earl Ferrers, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Roscommon, the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Fife, K.T. the Earl of Lonsdale, K.G. the Earl Brownlow, the Earl of Sheffield, the Earl Cawdor, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Donerailc, Viscount Sidmouth, Viscount Granville, G.C.B. Viscount Goderich, Lord Stafford, and Lord Grantham.

Gold Stick, Lord Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Thistle, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by Vice-Adm. Sir Thos. Williams, K.C.B. and Henry Fred. Stephenson, Esq.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, St. Patrick, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by Major-Gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B and Lieut.-Col. F. Poten.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by Lt.-Col. Sir R. Gardiner, K.C.B. K.C.H. and Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Cust.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by Colonel Higgins and Major William F. Forster.

A Royal Guard of Honour, composed of one hundred and forty rank and file, with Officers and non-commissioned officers in equal proportions, from the King's Company, the Coldstream, and 3d Guards, commanded by the Captain of the King's Company.

Gentlemen Pensioners, with their axes reversed.

Yeomen of the Guard, with their partizans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the Procession at the south door of St. George's Chapel, his late Majesty's Band of Music, the trumpets and drums, and the Knight Marshal's Men and Officers, filed off without the door.

At the entrance of the Chapel, the Royal Body was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choirs of Windsor and of the Chapel Royal, (who fell in immediately before Norroy King of Arms), and the Procession moved down the south aisle and up the nave, into the choir, where the Royal Body was placed on a platform under a canopy of purple velvet having thereon escocheons of the Royal Arms, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and the Crowns and cushions were laid upon the coffin.

His Majesty, the Chief Mourner, sat on a chair of state, at the head of the corpse, and the Supporters stood on each side. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Prince George of Cumberland, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, were seated near his Majesty. The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household took his place at the feet of the corpse; and the Supporters and Assistant Supporters of the Pall and of the Canopy arranged themselves on each side of the Royal Body. The Peers, Assistants to the Chief Mourner, arranged themselves behind the Princes of the Blood Royal. The Peers bearing the Banners were placed on each side below the altar. During the service the Knights of the Garter present occupied their respective stalls, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, who bore the Sword of State, the Duke of Beaufort, one of the Supporters to the Chief Mourner, and the Peers who supported the pall. The Ministers of State, the Great Officers of the Household, the Nobility, Bishops, Privy Councillors, Judges, and Law Officers, were placed in the vacant and intermediate stalls, and in the lower seats on each side of the choir. The Grooms of the Bedchamber, Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-chamber, Equerries and others, composing the Procession, were arranged on each side of the altar, on which was placed the gold plate of the Chapels Royal.

The part of the service before the interment and the anthem being performed, the Royal Body was deposited in the vault; and the service being concluded, his Majesty, the Chief Mourner, was conducted from the choir to the chapter-room of the Chapel, preceded by the Sword of State. After a short pause, Sir George Nayler, Garter Principal King of Arms, pronounced near the grave the styles of His late Most Sacred Majesty, of blessed memory, as follows:—"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto His Divine Mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, George the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh. Let us humbly beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness, the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, Our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, now, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh. God save King William the Fourth!"

After which the Marquess of Conyngham, Lord Steward of the Household to his late Majesty, and the other officers of his late Majesty's Household, broke their staves of office, and, kneeling near the grave, deposited the same in the royal vault; whereupon their Royal Highnesses the Princes of the Blood Royal, the Great Officers of State, Nobility, and others, who had composed the Procession, retired.

The Knights of the several Orders, present on the occasion, wore their respective Collars, with white rosettes. In pursuance of his Majesty's order, the Great Officers of State, his Majesty's Ministers, and the Officers of the Royal Household, appeared in their state uniforms, with black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles, uniform swords with crape, and black feathers in their hats. The officers of the Army and Navy appeared in full dress uniforms, with the mourning directed to be worn by them at Court. The Bishops appeared in their rochets; the Peers, eldest Sons of Peers, Privy Councillors, and others, not included in the Royal order, appeared in full dress black.

The Procession, from the Royal Apartments to the Choir of St. George's Chapel, was flanked by the Grenadiers of the Foot Guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau. From four o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening guns were fired at intervals of five minutes, and from nine o'clock until the conclusion of the Ceremony minute guns were fired.

Such is an abstract of the official accounts authenticated by the signature of the Earl Marshal. After the chapel was cleared, both of the funeral cortege and spectators, the Duke of Cumberland descended into the royal vault, to witness the performance of the last necessary arrangements; and, having remained for an hour and a half in the Chapel, before his departure saw the stones replaced at the entrance of the sacred tomb-house of his Family.

GENERAL MEYRICK.

June 5. At the house of his son in Berkeley-square, after three days illness of dyspepsia, aged 66, Thomas Meyrick, Esq. General in the army, and Lieut.-Col. of the 21st regt. of foot.

General Meyrick was the third son of James Meyrick, Esq., of Eyton Court, Herefordshire, and Parliament-street, Westminster, by his second wife the widow of Mr. Cave. Having lost his father in 1778 (see our Mag. vol. LVIII, p. 238,) he the following year entered the army, being appointed ensign in the 2nd regt. of foot in August, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 6th foot, in November following. In February 1781, he acquired the rank of Captain in the 28th, which regiment he joined at Antigua. His more active military career commenced in the year following; for in Dec. 1782, Capt. Meyrick embarked with Gen. Prescott for the relief of St. Kitts, and was present in the three engagements off that island between Sir Samuel Hood and the fleet of Admiral the Compte de Grasse. He afterwards landed with the troops, and was present in all the actions that took place until the re-embarkation. After his return home in consequence of an attack of yellow fever, he married the natural daughter of the celebrated Admiral Lord Keppel, a very pretty woman, who being her father's sole heir, brought him a handsome acquisition of fortune. She died 19th June, 1821. The issue of that marriage was one son William Henry Meyrick, born in 1790, and now Lieut.-Col. in the 3d regt of Foot Guards, who married Lady Laura, third daughter of the Marquess of Cleveland by his first wife, Lady Catharine Powlett, daughter of Harry, 6th and last Duke of Bolton. He has four children by her ladyship.

On the 1st of Jan. in the year 1794, Capt. Meyrick obtained a majority in the 82d, and on the 10th Feb. a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 99th. From this regiment he in September following exchanged into the 21st foot, and joined this corps immediately in the West Indies. His promotion, it will be perceived, was very rapid, which good fortune still attended him, for on the 26th Jan. 1797, he received the brevet of Colonel.

The disturbed state of Ireland demanded the maintenance of a large and efficient force; and in May, 1798, Col. Meyrick was sent thither, with the rank of Brigadier-General. This service, which was unattended with brilliant glory or renown, was of the most harassing description, the enemy being unknown until he made his appearance. To such a system of organization had the rebels arrived, that they overpowered the King's troops in the town of Wexford, took possession of the place, and for three days regularly mounted and relieved guard on the same parade as had been occupied by his Majesty's forces. The aspect of affairs was serious in the extreme, when General Meyrick put himself at the head of two battalions, and marched to the relief of the place; the rebels fled before his arrival, and tranquillity was restored. General Meyrick continued in Ireland till the Peace in 1802, having command at Clonmel, and subsequently at Galway.

On the 15th February he was re-appointed to the same rank, and in September, 1803, received the rank of Major-General, being removed to the British staff in the next month, but in March, 1804, he was again placed on the staff of Ireland. He commanded in Dublin, and in 1810 was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. His rank of full General he obtained in 1821. He was uncle to Dr. Meyrick, of Goodrich Court, Herefordshire.

WILLIAM EVERETT, ESQ.

June 20. At Horningsham, Wiltshire, of a paralytic seizure, aged 64, Thomas Everett, Esq.

John Everett, of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, Esq., the deceased's great grandfather, was father of William Everett of the same place, who, by Alice, daughter of — Gale, of Crawlbush near Andover, co. Hants, Esq. had issue four sons and three daughters. Of the sons, I. Thomas, the eldest, of Bedford-square, Proprietor of the Borough of Ludgershall, Wilts, and M. P. for the same place, Lord of the Manor of Biddesdon, co. Wilts, and a banker in London, had a grant of arms at the London College, 1792; he married — daughter of — Dockson, Esq. (she died 1825), and had issue two sons and three daughters, viz. Joseph-Hague Everett, Esq. (living 1830) of Biddesdon House, near Andover, who sat as M. P. for Ludgershall, married Anne daughter and co-heiress of General Cook, and has issue six sons and four daughters; and William Everett, Esq. (living 1830) of Belsize, co. Middlesex, and Russell-square, late Receiver-general for Middlesex, and a banker in London, married Mary, daughter of — Ellis, Esq. and has issue. Of the three daughters, Harriett Everett married William Fowle, of Chute Lodge, near Andover, Esq. and has issue:—Maria and Martha-Everett, both cœl. and Mary Everett, married to — Offley, Esq. and has issue. II. John Gale Everett, Esq. of Heytesbury, who died a

few years ago. He was, with his brother-in-law, the late John Thring, Esq., a banker in Warminster; he left issue a son, Joseph Everett, Esq. of Heytesbury, who had a grant of arms at the London College in 1811, and is the head of the banking establishment of Everett and Co. Warminster. III. William Everett, of Horningsham, Esq. baptized at Heytesbury, Jan. 13, 1741, married in London Jane Wickham, and had issue four sons and three daughters, viz. 1. Thomas, whose decease we now record; 2. the Rev. William Everett, M.A. New Coll. Oxford, Dec. 17, 1801, B.D. June 28, 1810, junior Proctor of the University in 1809, Vicar of Romford, co. Essex, married Marianne, daughter of Charles Dundas, Esq. M. P. co. Berks, and died 1828, leaving issue; 3. John Gale Everett, ob. s. p.; and, 4. Joseph, in the army, ob. s. p. Of the daughters of William Everett and his wife Jane Wickham, Jane and Charlotte are both living cœl., and Alicia, the eldest, baptized Sept. 25, 1768, at Horningsham, is the widow of the Rev. William Ireland, M.A. St. John's Coll. Oxford, July 7, 1780, Vicar of Frome, Somerset, for 25 years, and a magistrate for the same county, to whom she was married Feb. 20, 1792; he died 1813, aged 59, leaving issue the Rev. John Ireland of Nunney, near Frome, M.A. Queen's Coll. Oxford, Oct. 10, 1820, Rector of Queen Charlton, co. Somerset, cœl. and four daughters; 1st and 4th daughters, Harriet and Alicia (Ireland) are both cœl.; 2. Lucy (Ireland) is wife of the Rev. W. Gretton, son of the late Rev. Dr. Gretton, Dean of Hereford, and has issue; 3. Frances (Ireland), married 1820, the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Jan. 22, 1818, F.S.A. of Mere Vicarage, co. Wilts, (son of Stephen Cassan, Barrister at law, Esq. of the Middle Temple, second son of Stephen, Barrister at law, of Lincoln's Inn, of Sheffield, Queen's co. Esq.), and has issue Algernon-William Cassan, Gertrude-Anne-Caley Cassan, Frances-Alicia Cassan, &c. IV. Joseph Everett, fourth son of William of Heytesbury, and Alice Gale his wife, died leaving issue by his wife — daughter of — Kellow, Esq. four sons and three daughters; of the sons, 1. Charles Everett, cœl. (living 1830), a banker at Salisbury; 2. the Rev. G. Frederick Everett, M.A. of Balliol Coll. Oxford, April 9, 1818, who, in 1813, obtained the honour of first class, (living 1830); 3. Henry-Turner Everett, (living 1830), a banker and solicitor of Salisbury; 4. Edward Everett (living 1830), Barrister at law, of the Middle Temple, M.A. of Balliol Coll. Oxford, Jan. 31, 1824; of the daughters, Caroline and Harriet Everett are cœl. and Maria ob. cœl. V. Robert Everett, fifth son of William of Heytesbury and Alice Gale, ob. s. p. Of the three daughters of William Everett and Alice Gale, (Alicia, Mary, and Elizabeth), Alicia married — Turner, Esq. and ob. s. p. at Bath a few years ago; Mary, deceased, married the late John Waldron, Esq. of Trowbridge, and had issue two sons and one daughter; of the sons William Waldron * is an acting magistrate for Wiltshire, and head of the banking establishment at Trowbridge, Wilts, and Frome, Somerset; John Waldron, late of the King's Dragoon Guards, died April 13, 1830 (see part i. of the present volume, p. 381); and Maria Waldron, living cœl.

Elizabeth Everett, the third daughter, and last surviving issue of William Everett and Alice Gale, married the late John Thring, Esq. of Alford House, near Castle Cary, co. Somerset, Deputy Lieutenant and an acting magistrate for co. Somerset, formerly partner with his brother-in-law (J. G. Everett) in the banking establishment of Everett, Thring, and Co. of Warminster, who died Jan. 13, 1830 (see part i. p. 189), leaving issue one son and one daughter. The son is the Rev. John-Gale Dalton Thring, LL.B., of Cambridge, now of Alford House, and many years Rector of Alford, who married Sarah, sister of the Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D., the present Master of Balliol College, Oxford, by whom he has issue; the daughter is Alicia Thring, cœl.

The late Thomas Everett married — daughter of — Eustace, Esq. by whom he had no issue. He was buried in the family vault at Horningsham church, Wilts, where his brother, the Rev. William Everett, was interred two years since.

The arms of Everett are, "*Gules*, on a chevron *or* between three mullets *argent* five pallets *azure*." Crest, "a gryphon's head *sable*, charged with three barrulets, that in the middle *argent*, the other two *or*," to be borne by the grantee Thomas Everett and his descendants, and by the descendants of his grandfather John Everett deceased.

JOHN HAMMOND, ESQ. M.A.

June 7. At Fen-Stanton, Hunts, John Hammond, Esq. M.A. a gentleman as much respected for his talents and li-

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* Sir William Waldron was Lord Mayor of London in 1413 and 1423.—Stow, ii. 261 a.

terary attainments as esteemed for his moral worth.

Mr. Hammond was a native of Cheshire, and received the elements of his education at the public school of Macclesfield. Having there successfully pursued his preparatory studies, he was sent to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1777, being the eighth wrangler of that year, M.A. 1780; and was elected a Fellow. No long time however after his election, he married the only daughter of James Essex, Esq. F.S.A. the celebrated architect of Cambridge, when of course he vacated his Fellowship. He did not enjoy that lady's society long, and a little time after her decease he set out on his foreign travels, and passed three years in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Having previously somewhat acquainted himself with the languages of those countries, perfected himself more thoroughly in them on his travels; he was also minutely observant of every thing relating to the antiquities of the several countries through which he passed, as well as the attainments of the moderns, in art and science. All these particulars he had noted down in his journal with much care, and it was often lamented by his literary friends that they were never made public.

Mr. Hammond, on his return to his native country, married his second wife, and retired to Fen-Stanton in Huntingdonshire, where he had purchased an estate, and devoted himself for some years to the cultivation and improvement of it; returning, however, at intervals to his favourite studies. He at length resigned his agricultural concerns to the care of his son, and devoted himself to literary retirement.

This gentleman's acquirements were certainly very considerable: with his mathematical and classical knowledge he combined that of Italian, French, and German, and was well versed in the Hebrew and Arabic languages. He used to read every morning a portion of the Scriptures in these two last languages.

Mr. Hammond was also enthusiastically fond of music. His favourite instrument was the violin, on which he practised successfully under the instruction of that eminent musician Mr. Hellendal, then a teacher in that town. With regard to music, Mr. Hammond afforded a remarkable example of the force of early impressions: for after giving up all attention to the study for twenty or thirty years, he returned to it even towards the close of his life, with equal ardour and extraordinary success.

It has been lamented by many of Mr. Hammond's friends, that he should not have left behind him any public memorial or testimony of his literary character: but we are not aware of any publication of his, unless a few pages on some public occasion, may be called by that name. He had indeed been long meditating to publish an edition of David's Psalms in the original Hebrew, according to the manner in which they are printed by Dr. Kennicott, *i. e.* in the form of metre or verse, and not as they now appear in the form of prose. And this is the form in which they doubtless ought to be printed: but Mr. Hammond's opinion also was that the Hebrew should be read without points; but this opinion, however just, being uniformly rejected by the Jews, and rarely adopted by Christians in this country, he had suspended his intentions.

Mr. Hammond in his religious sentiments was a Unitarian, though he differed somewhat from the Socinians both ancient and modern. In his political principles he was a Whig, being zealously attached to the Revolution of 1688, and greatly interested himself in all matters which concerned the public good; in private life he was an amiable, virtuous and conscientious man, and died generally lamented.

MR. WINSOR.

May 11. At Paris, aged 67, Mr. Frederick Albert Winsor, the founder of the Gas-Light and Coke Company in London, and of the first Gas Company established at Paris.

It was in 1803 that Mr. Winsor first publicly demonstrated, at the Lyceum in the Strand, the use to which his discovery of gas-lighting might be applied. Many, even of high scientific reputation, then denied its feasibility. He afterwards, on the King's birth-day in 1807, lighted with gas the walls of Carlton-house gardens, in St. James's Park; and during 1809 and 1810, one side of Pall Mall from the house which he then occupied in that street. His house was for many years openly shown, fitted up with gas-lights throughout, to exhibit to the legislature and the public the practicability of his plans.

His memorial to the King for a charter, and the evidence taken before Parliament, and before the Privy Council, bear testimony to the indefatigable and unremitting zeal with which he persevered, until he overcame the obstacles which prejudice had raised against his efforts, and which threaten-

ed to prevent the general adoption of his discoveries and improvements.

In 1812, however, a charter of incorporation for a Gas-Light and Coke Company was obtained, and success crowned his labours; but his mind having been wholly possessed with the prosecution of an object of such importance, he was too regardless of his own pecuniary interests, and omitted to retain a legal power over the advantages which resulted from his exertions: he unfortunately trusted too much for his reward to the honour of the parties with whom he was engaged.

In 1815 he extended to France the advantages which had attended his efforts in England. There too he was the first to establish a company, and erect gas-works; but rival interests created other companies, in defiance of patent privileges; these associations, with large capitals, undermined his interests, and he again gave fortunes to others which ought to have been his own reward.

Sic vos non vobis——.

MR. JOHN NICKSON.

June 16. At Leamington, after a short illness, aged 70, Mr. John Nickson, of Coventry, a member of the Society of Friends.

He was a native of that city, and apprenticed to a relative at Eatington, in Warwickshire. Thence he returned to an uncle in Coventry, with whom he resided a few years, and then entered into partnership with a Mr. Townsend, in the leather trade. On the death of Mr. T. he entered into the cotton trade with the late Mr. Browett, and carried on for many years a lucrative and flourishing business. The decline of that manufacture, and the death of his partner, induced him to enter into another — the fabrication of trimmings — and he was also engaged in the selling of silk by commission. In his younger years he married a Miss Stretch, of Birmingham, by whom he had a son, who died young, and three daughters, two of whom are now surviving.

At that period, and for many subsequent years, he was a most active and diligent antiquary. Knowing that there were in existence many ancient MSS. detailing the remarkable events which had occurred in the ancient city of Coventry, he, with the assistance of his numerous friends, collected them together —he examined the files of the *Coventry Mercury*, from its establishment in the year 1741—the ancient books and writings belong to the various chartered companies—and also a portion of the records belonging to the Corporation. From these he extracted every useful detail; and by his careful selection, has formed a volume of great value. It had been his intention to have published a history of Coventry, and a prospectus was issued by Mr. Piercy, a bookseller, but it was not carried into execution. With indefatigable industry he collected the election papers, &c. connected with Coventry during the last century, the whole of which he arranged chronologically in two large folio volumes. He also, in conjunction with two other antiquarian friends, employed a celebrated artist to take drawings of every church, and the remains of ancient buildings in Warwickshire, in order to illustrate Sir W. Dugdale's History of that County. He was a collector of coins; and possessed a valuable series of Coventry tokens, which passed currently in the reign of Charles II. With the friends abovementioned, he had a silver and copper coinage struck off—on one side were represented the City arms, viz. the elephant and castle; and on the other, the ancient and modern public buildings of the City. Several interesting communications relating to Coventry were transmitted by him at various times to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He was an active assistant in founding the Coventry Library in 1761. His collections were ever open to the inspection of his friends; and there are many still surviving, who recollect with pleasure the gratification they received from his communicative disposition. In a word, he was a kind warm-hearted friend, respected by his neighbours; and in the various vicissitudes of life, was ever esteemed as a man of unimpeachable honour and integrity. He was liberal in his sentiments; and, during the late eventful times, a truly loyal subject—unchangeable in his friendship, and ever active for the welfare and benefit of his native city.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 6. At Ayr, the Rev. *Robert Baylis Dealtry*, LL.D. Rector of Wicklow, and a Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He received his University education at Trin. coll. Camb. where he graduated B. A. 1777, being the first Junior Optime of that year, M. A. 1780; and was the author of a Monody on the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, and an Elegy on Sir John Moore, both printed in 4to, 1809.

June 17. Aged 42, the Rev. *Thomas Jesup Abbot*, Curate of Newmarket, and Vicar of Loddon in Norfolk. He was of Cath. hall, Camb. B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818; and

was collated to Loddon by the Bishop of Ely in 1827.

June 21. Aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Morton Colson*, B. A. Rector of Linkenholt, Hants. and Pilsdon, Dorset, and Perpetual Curate of Charminster. To the first he was presented in 1801 by Mrs. Worgan; to the second in 1804, and to the third in 1813, by J. Trenchard, Esq.

June 22. At Wickwar, Glouc. the Rev. *Thomas Cook*, Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted on his own petition in 1801.

June 24. At Stout's Hill, Glouc. aged 79, the Rev. *William Lloyd Baker*. He was of Christ-ch. Oxf. a grand compounder for the degree of M. A. 1776.

At Chickerell, near Weymouth, the Rev. *William Gorton*, Vicar of Sherborne and Rector of Chickerell. He was of Pemb. coll. Camb. M. A. 1811, was presented to Chickerell in 1795 by Lord Bolton; and to Sherborne in 1811 by the King. He was always punctual in the discharge of his religious duties, and was particularly noticed by his Majesty George the Third.

At his mother's in Bridgnorth, aged 29, the Rev. *Charles Oakes*, M. A. of St. John's coll. Oxford, and Rector of Kimberton, Salop, to which he was presented within the present year.

July 1. At Alderminster, Worc. aged 80, the Rev. *William Price*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B. A. 1774, being the 11th Junior Optime, M. A. 1777; and was presented to Alderminster by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1812.

July 7. At lodgings in Panton-sq. the Rev. *John Irving Smale*, of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1821, M.A. 182—. This unfortunate gentleman cut his throat when in bed; a Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of temporary derangement.

July 15. At Cheltenham, aged 69, the Rev. *Benjamin Newton*, Rector of Wath, Yorkshire, and Perpetual Curate of Biddisham, Somerset. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus coll. Camb., where he graduated B.A. 1783, as tenth Senior Optime, (Thomas Newton, afterwards Fellow and Tutor of Jesus, being on the same tripos tenth Wrangler), M.A. 1786; was presented to Wath in 1814 by the Earl of Ailesbury.

July 17. Aged 68, the Rev. *William Filmer*, Rector of Heyford Purcell, Oxf. brother to the Rev. Sir John Filmer, Bart. He was the second son of the Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, the sixth and late Baronet, by Annabella-Christiana, eldest daughter of Sir John Honywood, the third Baronet of Evington in Kent. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Oxf. M.A. 1787, B.D. 1795; served the office of Senior Proctor in 1794; and was presented to his living by that Society in 1797.

July 19. At Greenford, Middlesex, aged 54, the Rev. *Edward Polehampton*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of King's coll. Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1801, M. A. 1805, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1822. His name was affixed to a collection of extracts entitled, "The Gallery of Nature and Art," published in six volumes 8vo, 1814 (reviewed in our vol. LXXXIV. ii. 361).

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 3. Aged 16, Eliza-Garrow, only dau. of Samuel Fothergill Lettsom, esq. grand-dau. of Mr. Baron Garrow, and of the late John Coakley Lettsom, M.D.

June 16. In Portland-place, aged 76, Henry Browne, esq.

June 30. In Burlington-street, aged 29, Eleanor, dau. of Thos. Kavanagh, esq. M.P.

At his residence, Myddleton House, Enfield, in his 67th year, Henry Carrington Bowles, esq. F.S.A.

Lately. At St. Paul's School, aged 12, George-John, son of the Rev. J. W. Dugdell, Rector of Kington Magna, Dorset.

Charles Kennedy, esq. F.R.S.L. &c. surgeon, formerly of Hull. He was the inventor of an ingenious cupping apparatus, for which he obtained a patent; also of a dissecting saw, and several other improvements in surgical instruments. He published an essay on Cupping, and was also the author of several other minor publications on medical subjects.

July 1. Frances, wife in Mr. H. L. Cooper, of Bishopsgate-street Within.

July 4. Aged 84, in Upper George-st. Anne, relict of John Penn, esq. formerly Governor of Pennsylvania.

In Keppel-st. Mary, eldest dau. of Robt. Peers, esq. late of Chislehampton Lodge, Oxfordshire.

July 5. Aged 73, W. Archer, esq. for 47 years Deputy Clerk of the King's Silver Office.

July 6. In Welbeck-st. George Mackenzie Blair, esq.

July 10. At the house of Viscount Anson, in St. James's-square, aged 81, Mr. Robert Jenkins, for fifty-eight years a domestic in that family.

Aged 38, Elizabeth, wife of James Handey, esq., surgeon, Upper Stamford-st. and formerly of Mere, co. Wilts.

July 12. At Hackney, aged 42, Matthew Evan Thomas, esq. architect.

In Nottingham-pl. Jane, third dau. of late Rev. J. P. Bannerman.

In Charterhouse-square, aged 83, Wm. Crawley, Esq.

July 13. L. W. Wood, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

Aged 67, John Walker, esq. late of Argyll-street, and of Stydd-hall, Derbyshire, a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

July 14. At Hoxton, of consumption,

aged 27, Mr. Edgar Woodmeston; he has left a widow to deplore his loss. His mother, of the family of the Walkers of Derbyshire, died Jan 9, 1814, aged 47.

At Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, Lucy Farncombe, wife of Thomas Lindsey Holland, esq.

July 15. Aged 77, Mr. Joseph Downes, printer, Temple-bar.

At Camberwell, aged 12, Phillis, 2d dau. of John Watson, esq.

In Harley-street, aged 75, James Primrose Maxwell, esq.

July 16. In Tavistock-st. Bedford-sq. aged 56, John Warren, esq.

At Bayswater, aged 28, Geo. H. Sigel, esq.

At North Brixton, aged 65, Jas. Young, esq. late of Tavistock-st. Covent-garden.

July 17. Aged 73, the dowager Lady Dering, grandmother to Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden Dering, Kent, Bart. She was daughter of William Hale, esq. of King's Walden, Herts; was married in 1782, and left a widow in 1811, having had issue 1. Edward Dering, esq. who died before his father, leaving an only son, the present Baronet; 2. the Rev. Cholmeley C. W. Dering, a King's Chaplain, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, who married his cousin Miss Charlotte-Buckmall Hale, first cousin to the Earl of Verulam; and one dau. Charlotte, married to Henry, only son of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Her Ladyship was taken ill at a party at Mrs. Cussan's in Hill-street, and died before she reached her own house in Chapel-street.

July 18. In Upper Bedford-place, aged 88, Jane, widow of James Scarlett, esq. late of Halstead, Essex, and formerly of Jamaica.

July 19. At the house of his cousin James Thomson, esq. in Judd-street, in his 80th year, Jeffery Thomson, M.D. formerly of Ipswich, and late of Lyndhurst.

In Bryanstone-square, Charles Tibbits, esq. of Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire.

July 20. At her brother's, in Salisbury-street, Miss Maria Cubitt, the well-known vocalist, late of Drury-lane Theatre. She expired in a state of delirium, brought on, it is said, by a disappointment in love. Her bed had been strewed, during the past week, with roses and other flowers, at her own request.

BEDS.—*June* 6. At Luton Park, aged 66, Wm. Yardley, esq.

BERKS.—*June* ... At Headens House, Maidenhead, Anna Maria, widow of the Rev. George Trenchard, LL.D., and sister-in-law to William Trenchard, esq., of whom we gave a memoir in our January Mag. p. 87. She was a daughter and coh. of Sir Thomas Reeve (son and heir of Sir Thomas Reeve, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas); was married to Dr. Trenchard in 1795, and left his widow without children in 1808 (see some notices of him in our vol. LXXVIII. pp. 559, 652).

July 4. At Reading, aged 18, William John, eldest son of late Rev. O. A. Jeary, and grandson of Mrs. Billing.

CAMBRIDGE.—*June* ... At Cambridge, Basil C., eldest son of Basil Montagu, esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

July 4. Aged 21, at Exeter, John Frederick Serle Mackintosh, of Queen's College, Cambridge.

CORNWALL.—*July* 7. Harriet-Duke, eldest daughter of Wm. Rashleigh, esq. of Menabilly.

DEVON.—*July* 10. At Torquay, aged 16, Thomas-Sandford, eldest son of the Rev. Chas. Lane, and eldest grandson of the late Right Rev. Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh.

July 15. At Exeter, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. Hoby, of Weymouth.

Lately. At Exeter, Juliana, 6th dau. of the late Very Rev. Dr. Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

DORSET.—*July* 18. At Charminster, Charles Armstrong, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

July 17. At Bloxworth House, aged 75, Thomas Pickard, esq., for a long series of years Recorder of Blandford, and formerly Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Dorset.

DURHAM.—*July* 17. At Bishop Wearmouth, aged 45, John Thompson Gregson, esq. He had been in extensive practice as a surgeon in Sunderland for above 20 years, and was universally respected. His death was caused by ossification of the thyroid cartilage, which had become carious.

Lately. At Durham, aged 61, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Seddon, dau. of the late Sir John Eden, and sister to the present Sir Robert Eden, Bart. of Windleston.

At Silkworth, Thos. Hooper, esq. a magistrate for the county.

ESSEX.—*July* 18. At Hatfield Broadoak, from accidentally cutting his thigh with a scythe, Lieut. George Berkeley Love, R.N. son of Capt. Love, R. N. of the Isle of Wight.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*July* 12. At the house of her grand-daughter Mrs. Fosbroke, in Cheltenham, aged 77, Mrs. Roe, sister to Sir Charles John Anderson, Bart. She was Anne, the eldest daughter of Sir William Anderson, the 6th Bart. of Broughton, co. Lincoln, by Anne, dau. of John Maddison, of Stamford, esq., and was first married to Samuel Thorald, esq. of Harmston Hall, near Lincoln.

After a protracted illness of many years, John Simpson, esq. late of Henbury, Bristol.

July 15. At Gloucester, Mary, widow of the Hon. George Browne, uncle to the present Lord Kilmaine. She was the youngest dau. of the Rev. Alex. Colston, of Firkin's Hall, Oxf., was marr. Oct. 7, 1801, and left a widow Nov. 26, 1804, with a son, James-Caulfield, who married Isabella, only dau. of John Mello, esq. and has issue.

Lately. At Thornbury, Henry-Evans, son of the Rev. Caddell Holder.

HANTS.—*July* 3. At Southsea, aged 15, Sarah-Vere, second dau. of Rev. John Haygarth, rector of Upham.

July 4. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. J. Ogle, rector of Bishop's Waltham.

July 6. Elizabeth, wife of James Westmore, esq. of Gosport.

July 9. At Winchfield, aged 27, Charlotte, wife of Rev. Henry Salmon, vicar of Hartley-row.

July 13. At Lymington, aged 25, Henry Beckley, esq.

July 20. At Andover, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Goddard, Prebendary of Sarum.

HERTS.—*July* 1. At Bishop Stortford, aged 67, James Watson Roberts, M.D., one of the oldest physicians to his Majesty's Forces.

June 17. At Temple Dinsley, aged 34, Henry Crabb, esq.

KENT.—*July* 9. At Woolwich, Mrs. Chambers White, wife of Commodore White.

July 11. Aged 75, Ann, wife of W. Ravenhill, esq. Rookery, Down.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*May* 12. At Scawby, aged 56, Sir Henry Nelthorpe, Bart. He was born on Christmas day 1773, the eldest son of Sir John the sixth and late Baronet, by Charlotte, daughter of Andrew Willoughby, esq., succeeded to the Baronetcy June 14, 1799, and married in 1807, Margaret, dau. of James Duthie, co. Stirling, N.B. esq. We believe he had no issue; and in that case, the title has devolved on his brother John Nelthorpe, of Ferriby, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*June* 28. At Ardwick, Manchester, Mary, widow of Benj. Wilton, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*June* 23. At Hampstead, William Tate, esq. merchant, of the Old Jewry.

July 9. Elizabeth, relict of Rice Fellowe, esq. Edmonton.

NOTTS.—*Lately.* At Mansfield Woodhouse, aged 100, Hannah Stranglemont, the "cress woman."

OXFORDSHIRE.—*July* 6. Aged 62, at Badgmore, George Grote, esq.

July 18. At Fawley Court, Wm. Peere Williams Freeman, esq., a magistrate for the counties of Oxon and Berks, and Sheriff for the former in 1826. He was the only son of Adm. Freeman, the senior Admiral of the Fleet.

July 11. At Oxford, Lætitia, wife of H. R. Clarke, esq. and dau. of the Rev. Dr. Twiss, of Streatham.

SALOP.—*July* 21. At Houghton Hall, Anna Maria, wife of Edmund Plowden, esq., and sister to Robt. Burton, esq. of Longnor-Hall.

SOMERSET.—*June*... At Bath, Lt.-Col. Wm. Haverfield, of the 43d foot. He was appointed Ensign 43d foot, 1805, Lieut. 1806, Captain 1808, Major 1814 Lt.-Col. 1822.

July 3. At Taunton, Joseph Welch, esq. late one of the surgeons of the Somerset and Taunton Hospital.

July 5. At Bath, Thos. Lechmere, esq., many years Member of Council at Bombay.

July 14. At Bath, John Taylor, esq., M.D., for many years an eminent physician in Dorsetshire and Hampshire. He was nephew to the late J. Luther, esq. M. P. for Essex, cousin to the late F. Fane, esq. M. P. for Dorsetshire, and father to Dr. Taylor, M. D., of Poole.

July 17. At Bath, Lady Catherine, relict of Sir Neil O'Donel, Bart., and sister to the Earl of Annesley. She was the elder dau. of Richard the 2d and late Earl, by Anne, only dau. and heiress of Robert Lambert of Dunleddy, co. Down, esq.; was married in Jan. 1801, and left a widow March 1, 1827, having had issue two sons, Sir Hugh-Moore O'Donel, who succeeded his father, and died July 29, 1828; Sir Richard-Annesley, the present Baronet, and three daughters, Mary, Anna-Maria, and Margaret.

Lately. At Bath, aged 83, N. Gundry, esq., formerly of Uddens, Dorset.

SUFFOLK.—*June* 1. At Clare, aged 66, Wm. Mathew, esq., of Pentlow-hall, Essex.

June 16. At the Red House, near Ipswich, aged 68, Mileson Edgar, esq., a magistrate for Suffolk and Norfolk. He was Lt.-Col. of the late 1st Loyal Suffolk Yeomanry, and was created D.C.L. at Oxford, June 26, 1811.

SURREY.—*July* 2. At Richmond-green, aged 95, Mathew Peters, Esq.

July 12. At Mickleham, aged 68, Geo. Whittam, esq., one of the principal Committee Clerks of the House of Commons, and for many years Clerk of the Journals and Papers, from which office he retired in 1828.

Lately. At Dorking, aged 85, Wm. Ansell, esq.

WARWICK.—*July* 7. Harriett, wife of Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart., of Alveston. She was the third daughter of Gore Townsende of Honington, esq.; was married April 22, 1801, and has left the numerous family of ten sons and eight daughters.

July 15. At Leamington, aged 72, W. Meeke, esq., of Beddington, Surrey.

Lately. At. Stratford-upon-Avon, Margaret, wife of the Rev. J. Davenport, Vicar.

WILTS.—*July* 13. At Bulford, the dowager Lady Pollen, eldest daughter of the late Richard Southby, esq., of Bulford House. She was the 2d wife of the late Sir John Pollen, of Redenham, Bart., who died Aug. 17, 1814.

July 18. At Hale House, near Salisbury, Mrs. Jarrett, of Camerton House, near Bath.

Lately. At Littlecot, aged 18, Dorothy, the eldest dau. of Lieut-Gen. Popham.

WORCESTERSH.—*June* ... At Stanford-court, Anne-Sarah, 2d dau. of Sir Thos. Edw. Winnington, Bart.

YORK.—*July* 10. In consequence of being thrown from his horse, William Walker, esq., of Wilsick, a partner in the banking-house of Sir W. B. Cooke and Co. Doncaster.

July 10. At Bridlington, aged 84, Mr. Haggitt, of that place, father-in-law of the Rev. G. Smith, Vicar.

July 19. Aged 68, Mary, relict of Mr. Robert Richardson, of Newcastle, merchant, and sister to the late John Norman Crosse, esq., of Hull.

At Aberford, aged 80, Wm. Frobisher, esq., formerly of Halifax, and father of Mrs. Wm. Hargrave, of York.

WALES. — *June* 21. Aged 65, William Lewis Hopkins, of Aberannall, esq. for many years an active magistrate, and at the time of his decease High Sheriff for the county of Brecon.

July 10. At Barmouth, Merionethshire, aged 57, Prichard Lloyd, esq. of Allesley, Warwickshire, fourth son of the late Sampson Lloyd, esq. of Birmingham.

Lately. At Cefn Muriadog, near St. Asaph, in his 80th year, E. Lloyd, esq. a Magistrate for Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Flint; for the two former counties he served the office of High Sheriff.

At Aberystwith, James, 2d son of Lieut.-Col. Wemyss, late of 50th regiment.

IRELAND.—*July* 17. At her brother's, Henry Crosby, esq. Clogheen, Grace Emma, eldest dau. of W. Curre, esq. of Ilton Court, Monmouthshire.

Robert Hamilton, esq. Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin.

Near Mullingar, the wife of the Rev. Meade Dennis, 2d. dau of Morley Saunders, esq. by Lady Martha Stratford, sister to the present Earl of Aldborough.

Lately.—At Dublin, Harriott-Charlotte, eld. dau. of the late Very Rev. Dr. Keatinge, Dean of St. Patrick's.

ABROAD. — *March* 30. At Carlsruhe, aged 67, Louis-William-Augustus Grand Duke of Baden. He succeeded his nephew the Grand Duke Charles-Louis-Frederick, Dec. 8, 1818; and was never married. After considerable discussion, his half-brother Chas. Leopold-Frederick, the eldest of three sons of the Grand Charles-Frederick by his *morganique*, or private marriage, with Louisa-Caroline Countess of Hochberg, has been allowed to assume the sovereignty. He was styled Count of Hochberg, until declared Prince Margrave of Baden by a decree of the Grand Duke his nephew, Oct. 4, 1817. He is now forty years of age, bears an exalted character, and has a family by the Princess Sophia-Wilhelmina, daughter of Gustavus ex-King of Sweden, whom he married in 1819.

June 9. At St. Heliers, the wife of Gideon Nicolson, esq. late Major R. M.

June 10. At Jamaica, Lieut. Perry Heywood, R. Art. nephew of Walter Charles Heywood, M. D. of Blandford.

June 23. At Paris, Ann-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Horatio Montagu.

July 9. At Paris, aged 37, Rob. Maundrell, esq. only son of R. M. esq. late of Blacklaud-house, Wilts.

Lately. At Chunar, E. I. Chas.-Fordyce Fergusson, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, brother to Sir John Fergusson, Bart. of Kilkerran, co. Ayr.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 23, to July 20, 1830.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 910	1846		Males - 702	1319	
Females - 936			Females - 617		
Whereof have died under two years old					378

Between

2 and 5	125	50 and 60	110		
5 and 10	50	60 and 70	111		
10 and 20	45	70 and 80	84		
20 and 30	113	80 and 90	30		
30 and 40	138	90 and 100	3		
40 and 50	131	102	1		

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 26.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
78	0	35	0	36	0	34	0	44	0	44	0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 26.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.* Clover 3*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*		
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market . July 26:			
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts	2,929	Calves	263
Pork	3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	23,910	Pigs	240

COAL MARKET, July 26, 28*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 36*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 72*s.* Mottled, 78*s.* Curd, 80*s.*——CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, July 19, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div. p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	£.80 0	£. 4 0
Ashton and Oldham	119 0	5 0
Barnsley	300 0	14 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	291 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	108 0	6 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0
Coventry	850 0	44 0
Cromford	420 0	18 0
Croydon	2 0	—
Derby	150 0	6 0
Dudley	60 0	3 0
Ellesmere and Chester	90 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	620 0	27 0
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	286½ 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	25½	1 0
Grand Western	—	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	—	10
Kennet and Avon	29 0	1 5
Lancaster	25 0	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	462 0	20 0
Leicester	240 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	90 0	4 0
Loughborough	2800 0	180 0
Mersey and Irwell	665 0	40 0
Monmouthshire	242 0	12 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—
Neath	400 0	20 0
Oxford	635 0	32 0
Peak Forest	78 0	3 0
Regent's	23½	12 6
Rochdale	88 0	4 0
Severn and Wye	21 0	1 2
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0
Staff. and Wor.	770 0	38 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	42½	1 10
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0
Swansea	273 0	15 0
Thames & Severn, Red	31 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	20 0	15 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	760 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	234 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	220 0	11 5
Wilts and Berks	5¾	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	100 0	3 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	83½	3 p ct.
London (Stock)	79½	3½ do.
West India (Stock)	192 0	8 0 do.
East India (Stock)	80½	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	85 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	125 0	4 15 10
BRIDGES.		
Hammersmith	28 0	1 10
Southwark	2¼	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 15
Vauxhall	20 0	1 0
Waterloo	4½	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	—	0 17 4
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	—	0 15 2

RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div. p.an.
Forest of Dean	£45 0	£ 2 10
Manchester & Liverp.	175 0	—
Stockton & Darlington	—	5 0
WATER-WORKS.		
East London	125 0	5 0
Grand Junction	56 0	2 10
Kent	43 0	1 10
Manchester & Salford	—	—
South London	95 0	4 p.ct.
West Middlesex	80 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Albion	68 0	3 0
Alliance	10 0	4 p.ct.
Atlas	12 0	0 10
British Commercial	6 0	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	40 0	2 10
Eagle	5⅛	0 5
Globe	159½	7 0
Guardian	28 0	1 0
Hope Life	7¼	6s.6d.
Imperial Fire	122 0	5 5
Ditto Life	11½	0 8
Protector Fire	1 15	1s.6d.
Provident Life	—	1 0 0
Rock Life	3⅞	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	200 0	5 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	37 0	—
Bolanos	185 0	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	73 0	3 10
British Iron	8 0	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	31 dis.	—
Hibernian	5½	—
Irish Mining Comp^y	8¼	—
Real Del Monte	61 0	—
United Mexican	14¼	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^d.	59½	3 0
Ditto, New	1¾ pm.	0 12
City	191 0	10 0
Ditto, New	122½	6 0
Phœnix	7 pm.	6 p.ct.
British	1½ dis.	—
Bath	—	8¼ p.ct.
Birmingham	107 0	5 0
Birmingham & Stafford	115 0	4 0
Brighton	9¼	—
Bristol	36 0	8½ p.ct.
Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
Liverpool	375 0	10 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	38½	4 p.ct.
Rochdale	—	1 5
Sheffield	—	1 12 6
Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^l)	11 dis.	—
Auction Mart	21½ 0	—
Annuity, British	19 0	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	27 0	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st class	97½	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	91¼ 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From June 26, to July 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
June	°	°	°			*July*	°	°	°		
26	69	72	60	29, 68	showers	11	61	64	58	29, 70	cloudy
27	71	77	61	, 80	fair	12	64	64	58	, 64	showers
28	66	72	61	, 84	fair	13	65	71	63	30, 08	fair
29	67	72	59	, 86	fair	14	66	72	66	30, 00	fair
30	64	68	55	, 98	fair	15	65	71	59	29, 94	cloudy
J. 1	65	71	61	, 80	fair	16	64	72	58	, 96	fair
2	64	74	59	, 64	showers	17	64	65	61	, 96	cloudy
3	63	65	58	, 47	showers	18	62	64	54	, 89	rain
4	63	72	59	, 81	fair	19	65	68	58	, 94	showers
5	59	67	61	, 96	fair	20	65	69	60	30, 07	fair
6	64	67	60	, 93	fair	21	66	73	67	, 15	fair
7	63	68	55	, 56	showers	22	63	72	69	, 18	cloudy
8	61	65	54	, 65	cloudy	23	64	78	69	, 08	fair
9	59	64	54	, 40	cloudy	24	69	75	70	, 14	fair
10	61	65	52	, 76	cloudy	25	74	79	77	, 18	fine

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 28, to July 27, 1830, both inclusive.

June & July	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Ann.s.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*
28	216½	92 ¼	—	—	99⅝	—	104⅞	19¼	—	80 81 pm.	—	78 79 pm.
29												
30	216¼	92⅛ 2	—	—	99¾	—	105¼	19⅛	—	80 82 pm.	91⅞	78 80 pm.
1	216¼	92 ⅜	—	—	99¾	—	105	19⅛	—	82 pm.	—	80 79 pm.
2	216½	92½ ⅜	—	100⅝	99⅞	—	105¼	19¼	—	83 82 pm.	92¼	79 80 pm.
3	216	92¾ ⅞	—	—	100⅛	—	105⅜	19¼	—	84 85 pm.	—	79 81 pm.
5	216¾	93⅛ 2¼	—	—	100¼	—	105⅛	19¼	—	86 pm.	—	81 80 pm.
6	216¾	93½ 2⅞	92⅜ ⅛	—	100⅛	—	—	19¼	—	85 pm.	93	80 81 pm.
7	217½	92⅞ 3⅜	92⅞ ¼	—	100⅜	101	105⅞	19¼	241	85 86 pm.	—	80 81 pm.
8	218	93½ ¼	92⅞ ⅝	100⅛	100½	101⅜ ⅛	—	19½	240½	86 87 pm.	—	80 81 pm.
9	218½	93⅛ 3	92½ ¼	100¼	100⅛	101 ⅞	105⅛	19½	—	86 pm.	—	81 82 pm.
10	—	93	92¼ ⅜	—	100⅜	101 ⅛	—	19½	—	—	—	81 82 pm.
12	218	93⅛ 3	92⅜ ¼	—	100⅜	101¼ 1	105¾	19½	243½	—	—	81 82 pm.
13	217¾	93⅜	92¼ ⅜	—	100½	101 ⅛	105¾	19½	—	—	—	81 82 pm.
14	—	93⅛	92¼ ¼	100⅝	100⅜	101 ¼	—	19⅝	—	88 86 pm.	—	81 82 pm.
15												
16	219½	93⅛ 3	92⅜ ⅛	—	100¾	101⅛ ½	105⅞	19½	245	87 pm.	—	81 82 pm.
17	220	93⅜ ⅛	92⅛ ⅜	—	100⅝	101½ ¼	105⅞	19⅝	246	87 88 pm.	—	81 82 pm.
19	220½	93⅛ ¼	92⅜ ½	—	100⅝	101⅜ ¼	105⅞	19⅝	247	88 pm.	—	81 82 pm.
20	220	93¼ 3	92½ ¼	—	100⅜	101¼ ⅜	105⅜	19⅛	246	88 87 pm.	—	81 82 pm.
21	220	93 ¼	92¼ ½	—	100½	101⅜ ⅛	105¾	19⅛	—	88 89 pm.	—	82 83 pm.
22	221	93⅜ ⅜	92⅜ ⅜	100¾	100¾	101¼ ½	105⅞	19⅛	246	89 90 pm.	—	83 84 pm.
23	221½	93¼ ½	92½ ¼	101	100⅜	101⅜ ⅝	106	19⅝	—	90 92 pm.	—	83 84 pm.
24	221½	93⅜ ½	92⅝ ¾	—	100⅞	101⅜ ⅜	106	19⅝	246	92 93 pm.	—	83 84 pm.
26	222	93 ⅞	93 ¼	—	101	101⅝ ¾	106	19⅝	246	—	—	83 84 pm.
27	221	93¾ ½	93 2¾	101¼	100¾	101¾ ½	106	19⅝	—	93 pm.	—	83 84 pm.

South Sea Stock, July 6, 104¾; July 26, 106⅛.

New South Sea Ann. July 9, 92; July 13, 92¼; July 22, 92⅜.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE

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M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe--Standard
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton
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Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.--Chelmsf.
Chesterfield
Cheltenh. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 3 Cumberl
Derby 2 --Devon
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5
Glocest.--Hants 3

Heref. Herts..Hull 3
Hunts...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leamington.Lincoln
Leeds 3..Leicester 3
Lichfield.Liverpool 7
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Manchester 8.Monm.
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Norfolk .Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; *where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent*, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

P. J. observes, "In p. 80 of last month, you ask whether the expression of 'the glorious uncertainty of the law' was first employed on the occasion there mentioned? I can answer that it was not. It had been in use long before, and I have often heard that it originated thus. Soon after the first Lord Mansfield was appointed Chief Justice, which was in 1756, he overruled some long established legal decisions, and introduced several innovations in the practice of his court. At that period 'the glorious memory of King William' was a standing toast; and at a dinner of the Judges and Counsel at Serjeants' Inn Hall, after the toast of the 'glorious memory,' Mr. Wilbraham, a very eminent counsel of that day, gave 'the glorious uncertainty of the law,' which was levelled at Lord Mansfield's judgments, and created much merriment. It has ever since been commonly drank at professional dinners.—In p. 90, it is said of Mr. Nickson, whose age is stated to be 70, that he was an active assistant in founding the Coventry Library in 1761. One of the dates must be wrong."

A Lincolnshire Correspondent states that "the late Sir Scrope Bernard Morland (part i. p. 465) was the seventh son of Sir Francis Bernard; and was born, not in Ireland, but at Perth Ambay, New Jersey, whilst his father was governor of that settlement. Sir Scrope was twice in Ireland as private secretary to the Marquess of Buckingham.—There is in the hall of Christ Church, Oxford, a portrait of Sir Francis Bernard, painted at Boston in America, by Copley, the father of Lord Lyndhurst, before he crossed the Atlantic." There has been a trial in the Prerogative Court regarding the testamentary arrangements of the late Sir Scrope Bernard Morland. It appeared that he had made several wills, but cancelled them all, and left one commenced at his death. A copy of one made in 1788 had, however, been found, and the question was whether this was revived. On the 27th July Sir John Nicoll pronounced judgment against it; and decided that Sir Scrope had died intestate.

George Thomas Wyndham, esq. (part i. p. 380,) was the grandson, not the son, of John Wyndham, esq. and Elizabeth Dalton. His father was George Wyndham, esq. who died Jan. 3, 1810, aged 44; and his mother Marianne, dau. of Col. Philip Bacon of Ipswich. His three sisters were married; Marianne, in 1829, to the Rev. Cremer Cremer, Rector of Felbrigg and Melton, Norfolk; Arabella, in 1827, to the Rev. George Whitefoord, Rector of Westerfield, Suffolk; and Sophia, in 1829, to the Rev. C. Barnwell, of Mileham Hall, Norfolk.

In p. 16 is an inquiry after *the Duchess* of Wharton. She died 13 Jan. 1777, of which there is a report in Dodsley's Annual Register, p. 227, of the edition reprinted in 1794.

G. W. L. remarks, "Having occasion to refer to some papers, the following paragraph copied from the *John Bull* Sunday paper of the 11th November, 1827, was among them, which, if it be correct, our Almanacks must be at variance with historical fact.—'It is singular that many of the Almanacks and other Annuals mention the 4th of November as the anniversary of the landing of the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) at Torbay. It is well known that that important event took place on the anniversary of the Powder Plot, a coincidence which excited much remark at the moment. Burnett (who was on board one of the Prince's ships) says, the 4th of November being the day on which the Prince was born and married, he fancied, if he could land that day, it would look auspicious to the army, and animate the soldiers. But we all, who considered that the day following being Gunpowder Treason day, our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation, were better pleased to see that we could land no sooner.' —This extract accords with Ames's copy of the Remembrancer 1735 (now in my possession), in which he has corrected several errors. Should not, therefore, in future our Almanacks be thus rectified, viz. Nov. 4th, K. William *born* 1650,—Nov. 5th, Gunpowder Plot 1605—K. William III. *landed* 1688; unless the latter holiday be thought sufficient to be recorded."

P. 615. Before our notice of the Family Classical Library, should also have been inserted the title of the following work by Mr. Barker: "Select Orations of Demosthenes, consisting of those which are read in Schools and Colleges; including the Oration of Æschines against Ctesiphon; with Notes critical and explanatory. To which are added, Leland's Sketch of the principal Cities of Greece, and his Introductions to the Orations, Examination-Questions, and copious Indexes. By E. H. Barker, Esq. late of Trinity College, Cambridge," 8vo, pp. 276. Mr. Barker's book is an edition of the Greek text with English notes for Schools, and is quite distinct from the series of *Translations* which Mr. Valpy is printing.

J. W.'s paper in our next.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1830.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON CLERICAL FARMERS.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 1.

ALLOW me to be amongst the foremost in congratulating you upon the commencement of your *Centenary*, and the attainment of this good and green old age, like the Patriarch, in all the vigour of strength, and with the unabated energies of promising youth. Flattery would be as offensive to you as unbecoming in me: but the honest meed of commendation may be allowable in one who has been fifty years a reader of your Miscellany, an occasional contributor to its pages upon a considerable variety of topics, and who has constantly experienced and observed your undeviating candour and liberal consistency, in regard to your literary correspondents, and an equal and becoming alacrity to review the productions of your contemporaries, and to examine conflicting opinions with honest freedom, and in the true spirit of urbanity.

Attached as your Senility must naturally be to long established customs, and regarding Antiquity, whether of usage or existence, as in some degree sacred, you will discern that in the political, the moral, and the literary world, there is often a wide difference between alteration and improvement; between the changes of innovation and the amendments of sagacity: and I am sure, agree with me that it is often better to submit to the continuance of inconveniences and imperfections, than rashly to invade them, without something more than a bare chance of effecting real benefit: but your experience has confirmed the correctness of that judgment which so long a course of years has manifested in the conducting of the Magazine; that as we are never too old to learn, so we ought never to disdain suggestions, from whatsoever source derived, by which improvements may be made. With this impression I venture to call your attention to one of those numerous circumstances which, relating to a most valuable class of your readers, is of great importance to the cause of literature, of morals, and of religion, and upon these several accounts seems not undeserving *your* notice as well as *their* regard: and is dictated by motives which are so obvious, that whether conveyed in such a manner as to make any impression or not, will at least exempt them from the censure of being impertinent or ill timed. I mean the *effects of having by a legislative act encouraged the Clergy to become Farmers.* Of the wisdom which suggested such an alteration in the laws (very problematical at best, and respecting which the sagacity of many must have anticipated at least some of the evils which have been produced by that measure) it is not my intention to speak. But the effects are too apparent not to demand notice and to excuse animadversion.

Irregularities amongst the sacred order have been the theme of many pens. Fox-hunting, gambling, dancing, and pugilistic parsons, and luxury, pride, and idleness, existing or *supposed* to exist amongst some unworthy members of that profession, and equally disgusting to the respectable members of it as in the eyes of the severest or most cynical amongst those who have censured them, are hackneyed subjects: but *farming* parsons seem to have hitherto been deemed at least undeserving much severity of remark; whilst in fact, when vice is so nearly allied to virtue that it can scarcely be distinguished from it, it is *most dangerous*, and the resemblance which there is between industry and agriculture, has thrown a shield over the mischief which has been introduced by the Clergy being converted into farmers. I will confine myself to the *effects* produced, without adverting to the motives for such a change from those good old times in which the Clergy found ample employment in the performance of their ecclesiastical duties, without intermeddling with se-

cular affairs. This change has produced, amongst farmers, an increasing disesteem and a diminished reverence for the Clergy. Brought into collision and competition with them, on subjects which they understand probably as well or better than those whom they had been accustomed to regard as instructors, and of a superior cast not only of rank but of talent, they soon feel their own strength, and the whole country may be safely challenged to produce a single instance in which the parson farmer is not either scoffed at for his ignorance and incompetence in the business into which he has intruded, or sneered at and despised for his folly, or cajoled and cheated by the consent and connivance of many who, whilst he remained in his own proper sphere, were his attentive hearers, respectful followers, and conscientious neighbours.

Amongst the poor, he who formerly ministered to their wants, comforted them in their distresses, relieved their penury, and successfully interposed his good offices between the harsh and unfeeling conduct of a brutal overseer and the suffering classes of his parishioners,—the farming parson now *appears* in a very opposite light:—as hard a task-master, as niggardly a contributor, as severe and rigid an exactor of their daily toil, as the keenest dealer or the most impenetrable clown in his parish. He *sees* his people with new eyes, as they do him; and when they *hear* him, can it be expected that it is with equal reverence? Look at the condition of the land occupied by this new class of agriculturists. Is it improved? On the contrary, with very few exceptions, the Parson's farm is in the worst condition of any in the parish. Ignorance and neglect are so apparent, that in his new trade he is the laughing-stock of all his neighbours, and instead of improving them by his example, he is derided as an experimentalist, and sometimes insulted by those who might have been his admiring or at least his well-disposed hearers; who would have been willing to improve by his instructions upon subjects which he understands better than they; but who conscious of more wisdom, in their own line, despise him as an intruder upon it.

Even in some few instances (if any such there be) where the Parson understands and practises his new employment with pecuniary advantage, and succeeds in skilfully cultivating his land, it is at the risk, nay, at the certainty of losing the far greater portion of that respect which as a Clergyman he might have received from those whom he has converted into envious rivals and competitors: *for*, in the degree in which he succeeds with his agriculture, he will sink in their estimation as a Parish Priest; and in the view of all others it is clear that the more he withdraws himself from clerical duties to attend to secular affairs, the less he will be qualified for the due performance of that office which ought to be his *sole employment*.

The angry feelings, the jealousies, the usurpation of at least the means of giving employment and support of one family in every parish—which must be fairly calculated upon, wherever the Parson attempts or *pretends* to cultivate his own glebe, are evident;—the neglect of ecclesiastical duties, in consequence of such employments, is every day more and more observable. I do not say that the farming Parson in every instance neglects *to go to church;* but show me the man "whose talk is of bullocks," and whose occupation is the routine of the farm-yard, or the dairy, and permit me to ask for the proofs in his discourses of those intellectual attainments which are essential to him as a Clerical Instructor, and in his behaviour, of the effects of that abstraction from the cares and business of the world, which can alone duly qualify him to minister about holy things?

If it were possible to contrive the union of more discordant characters than that of a cattle-dealer or a farmer, a Clergyman and a Magistrate, which is now so common amongst us, I apprehend it is only to be found in the picture drawn by the inimitable Fielding, of his *Trulliber*, which even at a period far less polished than the present age, designedly held out a beacon to warn those whom it especially concerned, against the danger of bringing the sacred order into contempt, by unworthily blending such opposite characters.

Whilst the agriculturists are loud in their complaints of the peculiar hardships to which they are reduced, can it be credited that the Clergy believe them, and yet themselves engage in farming: or can it surprise the public

ge, that whilst the Clergy forsake
alling to interfere in agricultural
rns, sectaries should increase and
d, intrude themselves into the
hes, and usurp the authority of
ers; and can it be denied that
ever the Clergyman becomes a
r, his proper province, thus de-
, is generally invaded by religious
and ranting enthusiasts?
e result of all this will be either
sgrace of the English Church, if
e ruin of it: the decay of rational
the deterioration of morals: the
good manners, and introduction
aticism; or—such an impression
he common sense of the country
y lead to an effectual remedy in a
nd moderate provision for the
, and an absolute prohibition of
following any secular employ-
whatsoever: so that they may
ate sound learning, advance true
on, and practise those duties by
i they may both save their own
and those who hear them. X.

5. If these remarks are admis-
I shall probably beg a corner in
next Magazine upon the subject
Magisterial and *Electioneering*
; who, if they do not see their
aults, are not more likely to cor-
iem than their brethren amongst
ity.

. URBAN, *Paris, Aug.* 10.

BRIEF account of the ancient Church of St. Germain l'Auxerwhere great numbers of persons, in the late sanguinary conflicts he Louvre, were promiscuously ed,) may not be misplaced in your llany; as this edifice is one of ost prominent antiquities of the and is visited by almost every ler who arrives here, being si- in a quarter constantly traversed classes. The building is not re- ible for beauty; and in point of t yields to St. Germain-des-Près; om various circumstances, it has d more interest with the anti- , as well as the mere curious tor.

d Napoleon remained on the e of France, this Church would een demolished some years back; tended opening a road from the a façade of the Louvre, to the *de la Bastille.* That plan would greatly improved, as well as embellished Paris; for it would have laid open many of the narrow, fetid streets in the heart of the town, where, it is scarcely exaggeration to say the sunbeams never penetrate. A new site was fixed upon for a Church to replace it; but the priests have hitherto had too much influence to allow the improvement to be taken into consideration. However, as the present King, Louis-Philip, is known to patronise all measures of public utility, we may soon see the late Emperor's plan carried into effect.

The western front of this Church looks on the beautiful façade of the Louvre, and is at a sufficient distance to allow a convenient view of both edifices. On the north side is the *Rue Chilperic;* on the south, the *Rue des Prêtres;* and on the east, the *Rue de l'Arbre Sec.* The Church, however, is not detached; for houses and shops have been erected in corners, formed by projecting parts of the building; and the whole presents a mass of confused memorials of different ages, exhibiting in some parts the offerings of superstitious piety; in others, the traces of revolutionary spoliation.

A Church was erected on this spot in 606, by King Chilperic: it was dedicated to Germain, the twentieth Bishop of Paris, who died in 576, and was long called St. Germain-la-Ronde, on account of its circular form. That Bishop had excommunicated Charibert, King of Paris, for polygamy; and was in such great reputation, that many persons bequeathed their property to defray the expense of translating his remains to the new Church.

The original edifice having been destroyed by the Normans, was rebuilt by King Robert, in the beginning of the eleventh century; when it received the name of *St. Germain l'Auxerrois,* to distinguish it from another Church dedicated to St. Germain. But Alexander III. in a bull of 1165, continues to give it the old appellation; he calls it *Monasterium Sancti Germani Rotundi.*

The Church at present consists of some portions of that erected by King Robert, with additions and reparations, made by the English in 1423. It belongs to no particular class of architecture; and it becomes difficult to give an intelligible account of so irregular a building. Viewed from the west, we see a wide porch, and on each side of

the principal door are three statues; they stand upon brackets formed by figures of deformed animals, and in the mouldings over the door are rows of various little monsters. A turret of plain stone work is seen on each side of the body of the Church; and a number of ornamented pinnacles, on the top of the buttresses, with projecting spouts, terminating in misshapen figures, give rather a grotesque appearance to the building.

The porch not extending the whole breadth of the edifice, the space on each side was afterwards filled up by two chambers; one of them is destined for the administration of the Eucharist, the other for Baptisms: an inscription over each, denotes the epoch of their erection; the former was built in 1608, the latter in 1639.

The interior of the Church is not very striking: the double ailes are so very wide, that including the little chapels which encircle the place, the body is not more than 1-5th of the building. The pillars which support the roof over the ailes, are round, and very massive in proportion to their height; a few of them have mouldings. The absence of a gallery above the ailes, has caused the windows to be very lofty; although of equal height, there is a great want of uniformity in them, which is the more conspicuous, as some are ornamented with stained glass.

This Church was for a long time collegiate as well as parochial; but the repeated disputes between the incumbents and the canons, induced the Parliament to unite the chapter to that of Nôtre Dame. Many persons of eminence have been buried here; and it has often been selected for the delivery of funeral orations in commemoration of persons who have died elsewhere. Among others, the Chancellor Olivier, who died at Amboise in 1560. It was the bell of this Church which gave the signal for murdering the Protestants, in 1572; and during the revolution which took place last month, the Church was used as an hospital for those who were wounded in attacking the Louvre on this side.

There are a few monuments in this Church, which are interesting as the wrecks of other days. In a little chapel in the south-east corner, are two statues, about the natural size, which represent two individuals named Stephen Aligre, father and son, who both filled the office of Chancellor of France. The figure of the father is in a reclining posture: the inscription states that his *heart* was buried there, and that he died Dec. 11, 1635. The other figure is kneeling: he died Oct. 25, 1677, and according to the inscription, his body was interred in that chapel. Both these monuments were restored in 1822, by their descendant, the Marquis d'Aligre, peer of France.

In a chapel, nearly opposite, are two statues, two busts, and a long inscription on black marble. They are memorials of the *Rostaing* family, and were restored in 1824, by the present Marquis de Rostaing. The busts and the inscription were formerly in the Church of the *Feuillants*; the statues were in this Church, which contained the tomb of the elder branch of the family.

There are also a few tablets inscribed with the names of persons who have died since the Restoration; in particular a marble slab to the memory of the Duke de Riviere, governor of the Duke of Bordeaux: he died April 21, 1828, and is buried at Bel-Air, near Bourges. The inscription is surmounted with his arms; which being only in outline, do not sufficiently indicate the blazon: they are paly of six, over all a chevron.

This Church was outside the city until the reign of Louis-le-Gros, who built a wall to protect the northern suburbs of Paris. Philip Augustus, in 1190, built another of more substantial materials, and comprising a more extended circumference: it left the bank of the river at the spot where the *Pont des Arts* now stands, and passed direct to the *Rue St. Honoré*, where a fortified gate was erected, near the present site of the *Oratoire*.

Those who desire more information, are referred to Felibien, *Hist. de Paris*; Dulaure, *idem*; and Jaillot, *Recherches critiques et historiques sur Paris*.

Yours, &c. W. S. B.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 10.

THE following lively letter from a medical student at Paris, relative to French manners and customs, will, I trust, amuse your readers.

A Correspondent.

My own avocations take me from half past six in the morning to five at night. I have three subjects now in

progress of dissection, which cost me three shillings each, and which would at this moment cost in London 20*l.* each. I am engaged at *Lispone's* (qu.?) class every morning. It is a complete butcher's shop, where the students are like butchers' apprentices, cutting off legs and arms, and practising the art of carving in the highest style. Each operation is exhibited three times to the student, and performed twice by himself, under the superintendence of a whole company of surgical demonstrators. In London operations are only exhibited twice a year to the student, and he has never an opportunity of performing them himself on the dead body. Here are institutions without end and without expense. Lectures, colleges, museums, libraries, abound of the very first description on the same terms. The anatomical models in wax are so like the human body as scarcely to be pronounced artificial. This is an art not practised in England. Books are one quarter the price of English literature. Manuals and small encyclopædias abound, on cookery, women's dress, the sciences, *and every thing*. There are manuals on every art of life, three and four francs each.

French prices are these: cut glass, and glass moulded in the most elegant forms, for drinking cups, 10*d.* to 1*s.* each; boots 12*s.*, shoes 7*s.*, a coat 1*l.* 10*s.*, trowsers 12*s.* to 15*s.*, hats 10*s.* to 15*s.*, board and lodging from 3*l.* to 4*l.* a month. I dined yesterday at one of the principal Cafés. We had one bottle of Burgundy, one of Chablis, (the best of all the white wines by the bye), two bottles of Champagne; turtle, pease, and maccaroni soups, one plate each; beef-steaks with delicious gravy-sauce; mutton, ragouts, poultry; two delicious dishes of hot pastry, 4*s.* each for a company. I dined in the Boulevards Italienne on Sunday, at an English chophouse; roast beef in excess, plum pudding, half a bottle of wine, a large glass of brandy punch, for 1*s.* 4*d.*—Casts' shops are very thick. Your friends, the heathen gods, sell here at any price.

If my ..... should come here, she will find it all in her line; rooms with wooden floors, cut like a tessellated pavement, or of bricks, glistening with wax like Roman pottery, two hand-dogs, and a wooden fire; high rooms, with beautiful ceilings, fine mahogany furniture, huge glasses, a splendid time-piece, a bed in every room, in a recess or otherwise, huge window frames and huge panes of glass, but no carpets, no bells. You may die in the night; not a soul would know of it; huge staircases, horribly dirty; great folding gates, and a porter to let you in and out into the street. She would learn in a French kitchen, instead of keeping up a fire a yard high and a yard long all day, that a small square machine like a table, with four little iron cavities grated at bottom, containing in each cavity a little charcoal, will boil four pots, kettles, or any thing at one time, for one fiftieth what the boiling in an English kitchen costs per week, and serve a family of twenty people. She will also find that no fires of wood or coal are ever kept for servants, and that a joint of meat is roasted thus: a machine, like a Dutch oven, with small bars, is filled with charcoal, and put down below a chimney without a grate, and a joint, &c. is put on a spit before it, and roasted; and when the cooking is over, the fire and roasting machine are removed. At dinner she must take the middle of the table, and you, her husband, the opposite side. If five courses come on, one comes at a time, which is one dish only, boiled beef *par exemple*. She would chop up the beef, like the bread in England, in one dish, and send the dish round; then each dish must come back again for the gravy. So on with the turkey, &c. Fish is about the last thing. In a leg of mutton, the shank bone is left, covered with a fine piece of paper around it, cut out like papers round mould candles, for a handle to hold the joint by when carved. Salad, all floating in oil. In the evening she would be expected to go to a café; never drink tea at home; for instance, to the Café Sauvage, where, while she sipped her coffee, a man, dressed like a savage, would dance, beat a drum, and knock a lot of bells about, like a Bedlamite; or to the Café du Pays, where she could see a stage and a play going, whilst a hundred tables would be filled with companies drinking tea, coffee, &c. and noblemen, gentry, loose women, rogues, all in the same place, all in high glee, with newspapers, laughter, and lots of converse. If she kicked up any *row*, the *gens d'armes*, or a file of men in rich blue uniforms, standing in every corner, would march her off at the point of the bayonet, between two

files. In the evening she must go to the theatre, and form one in a *queue*, till the doors are open; that is, the people draw up in two files, which sometimes surround a whole theatre, and when the doors are opened, they go like people into a church, when following a funeral. She might come out, and leave a handkerchief in her place, and no one would take the place or the handkerchief. On Sundays, she would be expected to go to a *bal masqué*, in a black mask, or dressed in men's clothes, and dance; or she might choose to play at cards, *ecarté par exemple*; or she might go to a table where four strangers were playing, put down her five shilling piece on one side or other, and only bet. If she stayed after twelve o'clock, the gens-d'armes would step in and clear her out with a drawn sword.

Mr. Urban, *July* 19.

In the Court-room of Bamburgh Castle, in Northumberland, there are four pieces of tapestry, which are understood to have been brought thither from the Deanery of Ripon about forty years since. They are of considerable dimensions, the two largest measuring 15 feet by 8, and containing several figures as large as life. The colours at one time have been extremely vivid, but are now faded in some degree from age. Upon the whole, however, they are in excellent preservation, and exhibit such correct drawing and good composition, that it is evident the paintings or designs from which they were worked must have been the production of no common master. The first of the series I imagine to represent the Emperor Justinian, seated at a large table, and engaged with his commissioners in forming the celebrated Digest of Roman law. A remarkable figure standing behind his chair may probably represent Trebonianus. Two of the lawyers are in oriental costume, and one of the two may be supposed to be Basilides, who had been Prefect of the East. In the second, the Emperor is seen advancing in royal apparel to an open temple of Janus. Slaves newly manumitted are crowding round him, and kissing the hem of his garment. Other persons are also introduced as spectators of the scene. Justinian may here be conjectured to be in the act of proclaiming, immediately after one of the great victories gained by Belisarius, the *eternal peace*—which by the way lasted two years.

The third is a coronation. The Emperor kneels on a cushion, with his sceptre in his right hand, while a stately figure in a scarlet robe is placing a crown upon his head. Before him stand two Flamens holding an open book, on which may be distinguished the words *Lex Romanor'*.

Between the priests and the Emperor lies a naked sword wreathed with olive on another cushion, and beside it a kneeling page throws the light of a torch on the open volume. This transaction is represented as taking place at night on a terrace, and the populace are gathered together in a court below.

In the fourth piece of tapestry, Justinian appears not exactly in a hunting dress, but with a hunting spear in his hand, in a wild country, with only two attendants. He has come suddenly upon two of his hounds, which lie dead, and apparently poisoned, on the ground. A chased bowl stands near them, and a stream of water gushes from a rock at a small distance. The countenance and attitude of the Emperor are strongly expressive of surprise and regret.

As I have not happened to meet in Gibbon or Procopius with any circumstance in the life of Justinian corresponding to that which is detailed in this picture, I should feel much obliged to any of your correspondents who may be able and willing to throw light upon it; and still more if they could refer me to any engravings, etchings, or paintings, in which the subjects alluded to are treated in the manner I have described. I may add, that the features of the Emperor Justinian, and such portion of his costume as appears on medals, are faithfully copied in these Tapestries.

Yours, &c. W. N. Darnell.

R. C. H. will be obliged by any information respecting some ancient customs performed at the birth of Henry Greene Lord of Warminster, born at Stebenhethe (Stepney), 11 Hen. VI. He wishes also to learn in what work they are recorded.

Any information respecting the pedigree of Hervey of Highworth, co. Wilts, will be esteemed a favour by Antiquarius.

TEFFONT EWYAS, WILTS, *S.W.*

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 12.

As you have of late favoured us with views of many of the new Churches in and near the Metropolis, I hope you will oblige me by inserting a view of the Church of Teffont Ewyas, co. Wilts *(see Pl. I.)*, one which for external neatness and internal beauty is superior to most of the Churches in the West of England. This church has lately been rebuilt, and the tower added, chiefly by the exertions of J. T. Mayne, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. the lord of the manor and patron of the Church, aided by the contributions of his friends.

Since the engraving was made, Mr. Mayne has continued to improve the beauty of the Church, by raising the Chancel to within a few feet of the height of the nave, and by adding three open quatrefoils between each pinnacle of the tower; and Mr. Mayne has in contemplation to add also a spire.

Teffont Ewyas is in the Hundred of Dunworth, co. Wilts. The parish consists of about 700 acres, and is situated in a pleasant retired valley, near the turnpike road from Hindon to Salisbury, from which city it is distant nine miles.

The freestone quarries at the verge of this parish, supplied in a great measure the stone for Salisbury Cathedral, more than thirty acres of land having been excavated for that purpose, and these same quarries have supplied the stone for the late rebuilding of Teffont Ewyas Church.

The additional name of Ewyas was derived from a former possessor, who enjoyed also the barony of Ewyas in Herefordshire. The distinguished families of Tregoz and Hussey were successively lords of this parish. With an heiress of the Husseys the manor passed to Sir Thomas Hungerford, the first appointed Speaker of the House of Commons.

In 1545 the Crown granted the manor to H. Ley, Esq. father of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord High Treasurer of England. The Earl died at Lincoln's Inn 1628, and was buried at Westbury, Wilts, where a stately monument was erected to his memory.

In the Chancel of Teffont Ewyas is an altar monument, on which are three male figures, in recumbent postures. That nearest the wall is elevated above the other two, and represents H. Ley, Esq. in black armour, his head resting on a cushion, and his feet on a lion couchant. The other two figures represent his sons William and Matthew, also habited in armour, with trunk hose and large ruffs round their necks. All three have been painted, but the legs of all are broken.

Above this monument, but forming a part of it, are the arms of Ley, viz. Argent, a chevron between three wolves' heads caboshed Sable, langued Gules; impaling, Argent, two chevrons Sable, a label in chief Vert.

Beneath, on a tablet of black marble, is the following inscription:

"D. O. M. S. Hic requiescunt in morte Henrici Ley, Arm. reliquiæ, qui ex veteri Leyorum prosapiâ in agro Devon oriundus, è Dyonisiâ de St. Mayne, conjuge, numerosam dignioris sexus suscepit propaginem, viz. Willielmum et Matthæum (quorum hic visuntur imagines, et subter sita sunt ossa), Johannem, Henricum, Petrum, atque insuper Jacobum, Malbrigi Comitem, Angliæ Thesaurarium. Obiit a natâ salute M.D.LXXIIII. Junii VII."

At the West end of this monument, beneath the heads of the two lower figures, on black marble tablets, are these inscriptions:

"Willielmus Ley, Arm. octogenario major et cœlebs, cœlos adiit, æræ Christ. M.DC.XXIIII. April V."

"Matth. Ley, Ar., vir plenus virtutum et dierum, placidè animam Deo reddidit Maii XXIIII. M.DC.XXXII. ætat' suæ LXXXVII."

Between these inscriptions, on an oval shield, are the arms of Ley, surmounted by a helmet, the crest broken off.

On the South side of the monument are three oval shields, the first displaying the arms of Ley, the other defaced.

In the time of Charles II. the manor of Teffont Ewyas was in possession of the Ash family; they sold it in 1679 to Christopher Mayne, Esq. ancestor of the present possessor.

Of the family of Mayne, a full account and pedigree may be seen in Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Dunworth Hundred, pp. 111, 112. The lives of two eminent ecclesiastics of this family, Dr. Jasper Mayne, and Alexander Mayne, are recorded by Wood in his "Athenæ Oxonienses."

In the sepulchral vault at Teffont is a handsome cenotaph, erected by Isabella, the last Countess of Dundonald,

only daughter of Samuel Raymond, of Belchamp Hall, co. Essex, to the memory of her first husband, John Mayne, Esq. of the Temple, barrister at law, who died anno 1785, and to the memory of the Mompesson, Waldron, and Batt families, successively intermarried, and who with his kindred and relations were buried underneath.

There are also three other monuments to the family of Mayne, the inscriptions on which will be found in Sir R. C. Hoare's "History of Dunworth Hundred." N. R. S.

Walk through the Highlands.

(Continued from Part i. p. 604.)

We had now made considerable way towards the island of Staffa, the object of our voyage, when we first discovered a very handsome and gallant wherry advancing majestically with all sail towards the same destination. We rejoiced in the prospect of company, with whom, as the day was now delightfully fine, we might explore the cavern with advantage. We were considerably ahead, and landed first.

This process was extremely troublesome, for though the boat was drawn well up to the shore, yet the way was rough and difficult, lying over the broken and very uneven columns of basalt, lately washed by the waves, covered over with slime and sea weed, and extremely slippery. We were moreover benumbed with cold, and far from having the perfect use of either our hands or feet, which were also cramped from our long confinement in the boat. Our advances therefore were slow and awkward; but the road, as we ascended from the sea, became less slippery, and, with the assistance of our guides, we speedily arrived at the Cavern.

The swell and the surf were on this occasion so violent, that there was no possibility of entering the cave in the boat. We had, therefore, with the aid of our boatmen, who were extremely careful and adroit, to penetrate to the end of the cavern on foot.

We had scarcely entered its mouth, ere it required the utmost care and considerable coolness to advance. The ledge of rock which supported our steps was extremely rugged, and sometimes slippery; in some places frightfully narrow, and with but a very moderate portion of light. In one particular part there is scarcely room for one foot, the portion of rock not being the width of a shoe-sole, and here, unless supported by the boatmen, who know the path well, and creep down below, there would I conceive be an absolute necessity for retreating.

The nails of our shoes, from our now extended peregrinations, had been worn completely smooth, and we felt our footing very unstable. One false step would have precipitated us over sharp and rugged rocks into the sea, roaring at a great depth below. A person whose nerves were not tolerably well strung, would feel himself in a very unpleasant situation, and, upon the whole, I think the way is not without danger to those even of the coolest temperament. Certainly it was a path I should not like to tread a second time; and this same step before mentioned has I understand deterred not a few from encountering it once. Amongst the rest our boatmen informed us that the Duke of Argyle, on a late visit, chose rather to swim into the cavern, in which exploit he was accompanied by Staffa, the proprietor of the island. For my own part, I was not sorry when I once more saw the light of day on the outside of the cavern.

We remained a considerable time in absolute astonishment, under the imposing roof of this stupendous edifice, built without hands, and in which the sound of the hammer had never been heard. The entrance is spacious, broad, and lofty. The sides and roof are composed of the basaltic pillars before named, ranged in the nicest order. Below is the sea,—at the time we were there of the most beautiful green; the sides and further end of the cavern edged with foam. Altogether the appearance is wonderfully imposing; something of a superstitious dread creeps over the beholder, and the cave itself appears

> "awful as the consecrated roof,
> Re-echoing pious anthems."

Looking outwards, you have a very extensive and most magnificent view of the surrounding ocean, whose waves by their sullen roar delight and elevate the mind, and force it to look up with wonder at the works of the great Architect of all things. The most indifferent observer must I think be stricken with the moving scenes around him, and go forth from their contemplation humbled and subdued. Finally, the magnificence which here meets the eye, and of which I find myself alto-

gether unable to give any adequate idea, is not to be conceived by individuals who have not themselves visited the spot; in attempting to delineate it, both the pen and the pencil absolutely fail, and I can only say that if we had no other sights to boast of, all our privations and fatigues would have been far more than repaid by ten minutes contemplation of the wonders that present themselves in this dwelling of the mighty Fingal—the stupendous cavern of Staffa.

The island itself is by no means large; it is just such a one as a man might "carry home in his pocket, and give his son for an apple," yet it contains several other caverns, magnificent indeed, but all yielding in this respect to the boast of the island above described. The pillars on the outside of the cavern are also wonderfully striking, seated on which, while the Sun was now bright and warm, we enjoyed surprisingly the scenery around us—the golden waves, the skies without a cloud.

Before leaving the cavern the sailors requested we would inscribe our names on its walls. This we attempted to do, though our station was far from appearing pleasantly secure, and though the waves were roaring in all their appalling majesty beneath us. Our friends eagerly watching every motion of the pen-knife, appeared wonderfully delighted with the operation, and shouted out the letters as soon as they were embodied.

When this business was accomplished, we emerged, nothing loth, into the open day, and observed the crew now landed from the wherry approaching cautiously over the rocks. They joined us, and we discovered that they were two Lairds, with some friends from England—a gamekeeper with a gun to fire in the cave, and a piper in proper costume, to make it resound to his music. One of these gentlemen, of a most venerable appearance, with long grey hair, was clad in the true fashion of his country, in the bonnet and kilt. With a long staff in his hand, he placed himself imposingly in a niteh of the island, of considerable elevation, and in this his lofty station, stood forth as the genius of the place. His appearance was most striking, and though I conclude he had an eye to effect, yet his every action appeared altogether void of affectation. His form was manly, yet his countenance had a strong expression of melancholy, and his grey locks waved in the blast. We were sorry to see him quit his elevation, and descend to the level of more humble mortals.

During this time I had entered into conversation with the other Laird of the party, who, plain in his manners and appearance, yet deported himself towards us with the utmost politeness.

In the first place he informed us that his party had observed us in the squall, from which they were perfectly free, and had thought our situation extremely perilous. Accordingly he congratulated us most heartily on our escape. He was anxious to know what we thought of this boast of his country, and appeared much pleased with our unfeigned expressions of delight. Shortly after this the gun was fired, the sound reverberated magnificently through the rocks, and as it died away the piper commenced a pibrock. The effect altogether was very pleasing; our remote situation,—the stupendous pillars,—the Highlanders with their appropriate dresses and music,—forcibly struck the imagination, and we almost fancied ourselves, by some magic spell, carried far back into the days of other years.

When this ceremony was over, we were eager to depart; for the day wore, and we had yet to travel a considerable distance over the expanse of waters. We therefore bad adieu to our Highlanders, and about two o'clock resumed our seats in the boat. The day continued beautifully fine, and we looked forward with pleasure to the remainder of our voyage. The swell was considerable, but it imparted to our boat no unpleasant motion, and once more the waves foamed before our dark prow, and we bounded lightly over the world of waters. Soon we brought to under the consecrated shores of Iona.

At first landing we were beset by crowds of half-naked children, clamorously requesting us to purchase some of their Iona pebbles, which are of little value, but sometimes set in small seals or brooches. As soon as we had divested ourselves of these imps, we travelled on, under the direction of our boatmen, towards the venerable ruins, forming the chief or indeed only ornaments of the island.

The way to these ancient piles was neglected and swampy, the little path discoverable nearly overgrown with

weeds, or hid under heaps of loose stones and rubbish, and the very chapel itself appeared to have afforded a shelter to the beasts which perish. It seemed also to have suffered profanation from the scarcely less grovelling lords of the creation.

We strolled from our guides, who found occupation amongst their friends the islanders, and wandered as chance led under the shade of these consecrated arches. Our meditations there, though sombre, were far from unpleasant, and we would willingly have spent a much longer time than we now possibly could do, in the indulgence of them. This little island, echoing to the waves of the Atlantic, so remote, and of such antiquity, necessarily inspires a soothing melancholy, and, though I had been astonished at the wonders of Staffa, I think I experienced far more pleasing emotions amongst the ruins of Iona.

Under the direction of one of the principal inhabitants of the island, of the name of Lamont, we re-visited the different ruins in regular order. And first we came to the Chapel of St. Oran, one of the earliest dwellers in Iona whose name is handed down in history. Lamont related to us, at considerable length, and in exceeding good language, his tragical end,—how he was buried alive, and the Church dedicated to him; with divers other circumstances, exceedingly interesting, but too well known to need repetition.

In this Chapel, I think, though the inside has been long exposed to the blasts of Heaven, as well as the profanation of the people, several tombs remain entire, as does also the font for holy water. On these tombs are carved, and not inelegantly, the figures at full length of the heroes who sleep beneath, with their various bearings and devices. The inscriptions too, in many of them, are distinct, but of so ancient a character, that a modern traveller finds himself puzzled to decypher them. We attempted to do this, and were greatly assisted by Lamont, who appeared to have a tolerable knowledge of the Latin language, in which they were composed. He had read much on the subject, and was equally learned in tradition. He gave us the names of the heroes in the most pleasing and unaffected manner, with many interesting though probably fabulous particulars relating to their fate—*veris miscens falsa.* This he was far from wishing to conceal, not unfrequently confessing,

"I know not how the truth may be,
I tell it to you as 'twas said to me."

True or false we felt grateful to him for the recital.

Leaving the sacred roof of St. Oran, we returned once more into the open air, and found ourselves amongst the tombs of Kings,—several of Scottish, some of Norwegian and Irish, and one of French extraction. "Under this grave (continued Lamont) rests the once powerful chieftain M'Query, the tomb ornamented by his broad claymore and shield. This (said he) is the tomb of Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, and many a brave spoil did he bring home in that ship! At his interment were slaughtered 300 Scotch cows, and his friends feasted over his grave." Not far from this place he pointed out to us St. Martin's Cross, plain but venerable, and informed us that several others had once stood in its neighbourhood, some of which had remained entire till within a very few years.

In the College Court is some curious carving, such as might be expected from the times in which it was executed. Amongst other figures were those of Adam and Eve, and one still more grotesque of Satan and an Archangel. The latter is represented weighing the soul of a sinner, for which the Arch-fiend is waiting apparently with the utmost impatience.

Several other objects of curiosity did our guide point out to us, but our time was so short, and our boatmen so impatient, that we were unable to give them that attention which they so well merited. My narration even of the most striking is necessarily very imperfect:

"for my recollection falters,
And, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was."

I regret exceedingly the very limited time we were enabled to spend on Iona, for never did the contemplation of any other spot, however interesting, afford the greater satisfaction.

Lamont accompanied us to the water's edge, and took leave of us with the greatest politeness; and after, at his desire, presenting him with our cards, we gave him a hearty shake of the hand, which, as we were stepping into the boat, he returned with much cordiality, and we parted mutually pleased. The offering our hands seem-

ed wonderfully to confirm the favourable impression we had made.

We discussed our repast, and a glass of whisky on board, and as the evening, though fine, was somewhat cold, wrapped ourselves up right comfortably in blankets and great coats, and enjoyed surprisingly the scenery around us.

A gentle gale swelled out our canvass, and we proceeded pleasantly, though at no great rate. The boatmen, after their meal, threw themselves down carelessly in different parts of the vessel, and their fancies seemed to have been wonderfully elevated by the whisky, and they chatted, sung, and laughed with the greatest vivacity. We could not indeed understand them, for theirs appeared to us a sort of chough's language, "gabble enough, and good enough," yet we did not fail to derive much satisfaction from their witticisms, which were enlivening and somewhat practical. One indeed understood and spoke English tolerably well, and he joined our party, while the other three were most bountiful of their jokes amongst themselves. Now it was that he confessed our situation had been extremely perilous in the morning, and complimented us upon the self-command and coolness we had displayed in the midst of it.

At this time the scenery around us was wonderfully splendid. We were gliding smoothly over the undulating bosom of the Atlantic, surrounded by rocks and islands famed in song. Evening was preparing to cast her dim mantle over all things; the sun was sinking gradually in his watery bed, throwing a dazzling and golden light over the gently rippling waters. The clouds, tinged by its departing beams, displayed the most fantastic shapes, and appeared to figure out to us the wrathful heroes of other years, meeting dreadfully in the combat, or encouraging their fleet hounds in the chase. Little imagination was necessary to picture out these and divers other strange appearances in Heaven's wide canopy. Indeed the night was so transcendantly magnificent, that it did not fail at the time to call forth our greatest admiration. Suddenly the great luminary sunk beneath the wave, and twilight gave to the objects around beauties which they had failed to exhibit in the more vertical glare of his beams.

In the full enjoyment of all this splendour, we had unconsciously sunk into silence, our eyes directed towards the still glittering west. At length our crew gradually raised the song, and once more we "listened to the breeze of night, to hear the voice of the rowers, to hear the song of the sea." Many were the tunes which they chaunted, but their voices were inferior to those of our first party. They were harsh, their songs rather boisterous than plaintive; apparently drinking songs, rather than, as in the first case, the lamentations of ill-starred lovers: and though we listened to them with pleasure, they failed to give us that satisfaction which we had experienced from the more musical and pathetic strains which had fallen so gently on our ears while sailing swiftly by the now dilapidated turrets of the once powerful Castle Duart. These men beat the time violently with their hands; their whole appearance, and all their gestures, being perfectly savage and bestial. I know not what might be the subject of their songs, but they refused to begin them till they were assured that we knew nothing of Gaelic. It was probably some joke against ourselves or our country, for they laughed much and loudly, though at the same time they did us the favour carefully to assure us that their songs only meant that "they would bring the Englishman safe home again," and protect him from all the danger of the seas.

Complete darkness now surrounded us, and once again the seas sparkled round our boat of night, highly beautiful indeed, but with a brilliancy very inferior to that displayed on a former occasion. Perhaps too we now derived less pleasure from their appearance, as well as from the songs, because they had each ceased to possess that most powerful of all charms—novelty. We sighed for our inn at Ulva, and as the wind had now almost entirely died away, our sailors again took to their oars, regulating their labours by the song. They pulled manfully, and after an interval somewhat tedious, we re-landed on our wished-for island, a little before eleven. A SUBSCRIBER.

ON CREATING PEERS FOR LIFE.

WE have been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet, printed for private circulation, bearing the title of "*A Letter to the Duke of Wellington, on the Propriety and Legality of creating Peers for Life: with Precedents.*"

To guard against the evils of an im-

poverished and needy Peerage is indisputably an object worthy the attention of a wise Minister. The constituent members of the Upper House have been vastly increased in number during the two past reigns; and fears are entertained lest they should become too numerous either for the maintenance of their own respectability and dignity, for the welfare of Government, or even the safety of the State. That such evils have arisen from a profuse disposal of peerages is matter of experience. The first is at this day exemplified on some parts of the continent; where, from the general diffusion of titles, they have in a great measure ceased to distinguish rank, and rather appear to be indiscriminately sprinkled as nicknames throughout all the grades of society. The inconvenience to the Government of a numerous dependent nobility is manifest; families once raised above the sphere in which fortunes are to be made by personal exertion, hang about the Sovereign and the Minister for support; and, too many to be all relieved, they become disappointed and discontented. Upon this the State and Constitution are endangered. It is a popular cause for alarm that the Peerage should be at the beck of a Minister; but, beyond this, the unsatisfied portion of a needy aristocracy become the leaders of faction and sedition. England has already suffered in this way. Elizabeth, whom history deems one of our wisest sovereigns, and who attached to herself the most devoted servants, as well as attained the greatest popularity, was yet the most sparing of her honours. She found herself better served by the expectant than by the ungrateful or the disappointed. Her successor James, naturally more liberal in his disposition, was tempted by successive bad counsellors and by his necessities to an opposite extreme. The colonization of Ulster (in itself a wise measure) was the original plea for the sale of his new order of Baronetcies. It led him to allow of a similar disposal of Peerages; and to disgrace that prerogative of which he was in theory so jealous, by allowing its honours to be at the command of the highest bidder. The profit was conferred on some greedy courtier, who made the most of his turn; and doubtless the King imagined that he thus obliged two parties at once. In that he was quite mistaken; the individual who had purchased his stalking-horse of the broker in the market, acknowledged no obligation to its breeder; and many purchasers found cause of offence in subsequent creations, where others had cheaper bargains than themselves.* It is to these circumstances we may in a great degree attribute the numerous titled names seen opposed to the Crown, the fountain of their honours, at the Rebellion. Charles, during his troubles, erred in a similar manner, though less wantonly: in reward to his faithful adherents, he had little but titles to bestow. Originally, perhaps, of low fortune, and drained lower during their persecutions, many of the parties thus raised left their families by no means in a condition to support their rank. Sir Edward Walker, Garter (whose essay on the subject is most pertinently quoted in the Appendix to the present pamphlet) thus remarks upon them:

"To speak a little of the many titles of honour given by the late King [Charles the First] during the Rebellion. Although much may be said for the doing of it, yet I fear, considering the small fortunes many of them have for to support their dignities, and the great pretensions they have, his Majesty, when it shall please God to restore him, [this was written at the Hague in 1658-4] will find trouble enough to content them. Whereas, had his late Majesty been pleased to have made them Bannerets, or otherwise *personally* gratified them, their posterities had stood upon their own merits for the future; whereas now they will have place and voice in Parliament, and (being but men,) may prove as discontented as others that had as great obligations, and yet proved ungrateful."

It is in favour of such *personal* in-

* The price of a Barony had been 10,000*l.*, when the profligate Buckingham thus audaciously wrote to the King: "Here is a gentleman called Sir Francis Leake, who hath likewise A PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. *'Tis worth but eight thousand;* he will *give it me*, if you will make him a Baron." The King obliged his favourite, at the expense of his own credit. In the same mode of depreciation, Sir John Holles, having given 10,000*l.* for the Barony of Houghton, was made Earl of Clare for 5000*l.* more, although the price of an Earldom had a few years before been 30,000. But our readers will find an assemblage of notices of those venal prostitutions of the Royal prerogative, in a review of Nichols's "Progresses of King James the First," in our vol. XCVIII. i. 151.

stead of hereditary honours that the forcible and well-argued pamphlet before us is written. We shall give, as far as we are able, a summary of its contents.

Justly regarding the Lords' House as an integral part of the British Constitution, the author considers the present peerages to be inviolable. "To provide (he says in p. 25) against the evils which may attend peerages already created is impossible."

But it is suggested that by confining the hereditary peerages to extraordinary services, and to cases where strict entails of a fortune adequate to the maintenance of the title can be secured, such evils may very properly be avoided for the future.

And that the House of Peers may not languish for want of an infusion of fresh talent—particularly legal talent, which as a court of judicature it so greatly requires—it is proposed that peerages should be created for life. That this arrangement would be consistent both with law and precedent is fully shown by the author. For the law, the highest authorities are quoted, and none are found to dispute it. Of precedents two lists are given, one of various early peerages created for life only, (and with female instances extending down to the reign of George the Second); and the other of those created with every variety of arbitrary remainder, showing that the Crown, as the creator of the title, may arrange the remainder in any manner it may judge proper. The very two last instances are—that of the Earldom of Norbury in 1827, limited to the second son in exclusion of the eldest; and that of Viscountess Canning in 1828, with remainder not indifferently to her own male issue, but to those only she had by her late husband.

The "legality" of the proposed measure is thus briefly ascertertained. The important reasons for the "propriety" of its adoption we have already incidentally noticed; and may be summed up as follow:

1. To prevent the parties inheriting peerages to be hereafter conferred, becoming, through want of means, either disgraceful to themselves, or injurious to other branches of the community.

2. To reward distinguished merit, without the necessity of incurring that danger; and

3. That the House of Lords may profit by individual talent, and in particular be supplied with those various descriptions of legal talents and acquirements which it so much requires; by giving the judges of the several courts personal seats and votes, but without the privilege of transmitting them to posterity.

With regard to our present law Lords, the author mentions these facts: that many causes in the House of Lords are appeals from the Lord Chancellor in one place to the same Chancellor, unassisted, in another; that though the opinions of the Judges are at the command of the House, they have no right to give them except when asked, which being seldom done, they are not accustomed to attend; that Scotch appeals are now decided by English lawyers alone, who cannot be expected to be intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of the laws of Scotland; that the claims to Peerages, which are discussed before the House of Lords alone, offer a field for legal investigation (involving the constitution of the House itself,*) which has become almost deserted since the death of Lord Redesdale; and, finally, that "cases are also every day occurring—divorces for example—in which the assistance of civilians is desirable; but the only noble Lord who is eminent for his knowledge of the civil law has attained an age which precludes the possibility of even occasional attendance in Parliament."

It is further remarked that the modern practice has been

"to raise a Judge to the Peerage when his infirmities oblige him to retire from his own Court; as if by transplanting him to an aristocratic soil, health would necessarily be

* In p. 62 we find the following allusion to the singular claim of Colonel Berkeley to a seat in the House, as Lord of Berkeley Castle *per Baroniam*: "There is at this moment a claim before the House, which, if admitted, will give to the possessors of all lands which five centuries ago were held of the Crown by a certain tenure, a right to the Peerage, with precedency over two-thirds of the Barons of the country. Many hundred instances exist of lands being once held by this tenure, the owners of which will have the same right as the present claimant: and, as each of them can, like himself, transfer those lands to any other person at his pleasure, Peerages, unless the Legislature interposes, may be sold to the best bidder."

restored to his body, or vigour to his mind. But Nature is indifferent to honours; and infirmities will seize their victim, without considering that it was intended he should hear appeals in the House of Lords."

Even when an individual is less advanced in years, the general uncertainty of life forms almost a sufficient objection against making a Peer of a man with a family but no wealth; and "a recent instance" was memorably unfortunate. In that case,

"the expediency of placing a learned Judge in the House to assist in its decisions, was so great as to surmount the obstacle; but he died before it had been benefitted by his services, leaving his successor without a sufficient income to maintain a private gentleman, and who has already become a pensioner of the crown."—p. 13.

The author has not overlooked the most obvious objections that may be made to his proposal. He presumes them to be,

1. "That the dignity of a Peer of the Realm is *in its nature hereditary*, and that, if deprived of that quality, the constitution of the House of Lords will be changed." This he affirms to be merely an *assumption* arising from the general practice; but that, besides the precedents of creations for life which he adduces, the power the Crown has always possessed of limiting a peerage according to its pleasure (as in the before noticed cases of Norbury and Canning, and a multitude of others,) sufficiently proves that it is not necessarily hereditary.

2. "That creating Peers *for life* will tend to form two classes of Peers." To this it is replied that the Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland (the latter possibly ancient, the former undoubtedly so,) are already specimens of *Peers for life*. That Bishops are also Peers *for life*; and that, if the children of the proposed Peers partake of the present privileges of Peers' children, they will so far have the advantage of our Spiritual Peerage, whose wives and families have not special rank allotted to them. It may be added, that the tenants of old peerages wanting heirs, are in no better condition than Peers for life. At all events it is presumed that the learned men we have been principally considering would from their personal characters never rank as a despised class, whatever danger there may be of that being the fate of their posterity, if hereditary Lords.

Thirdly, are to be considered those standing merits of an hereditary aristocracy,

"that the living representative of a man ennobled for his services becomes a memorial of his virtues, and stimulates others to similar exertions; and that one of the chief incentives to serve our country is, not only the hope of acquiring for ourselves, but of transmitting to our posterity, the dignity of a Peer of the Realm."

These advantages are not denied; but in the present plan others are correspondent. The descendants of a peer for life, instead of becoming degenerate, as those of some hereditary peers, may be stimulated to achieve the same or higher honours. If fewer are able to transmit a title to posterity, more will be able to attain one.

It must, also, be distinctly understood, that our author does not contemplate a cessation of the creation of peerages for perpetuity, but only that none be conferred without correspondent fortune, or without those eminent services on which the nation, by Parliament, may be disposed to confer such fortune.

We have only to add, that we feel well satisfied with the plan recommended in this letter. It is highly desirable as an improvement to the judicial character of the House of Lords; it may properly give the first coronet to a distinguished Senator of the lower house, an hereditary peerage following or not according to circumstances; and for military or naval services it may take the place of that something better than a Baronetcy—the Irish peerage; from the creation of which the Crown has been so nearly debarred since the Union, and has thus perhaps been occasionally forced to confer British peerages where an Irish title would otherwise have sufficed.

Finally, we presume there would be the same moral checks to a King or his Minister's excess in creating peerages for life, as at present on their conferring hereditary peerages; the prerogative being now unlimited (as to British peerages) except by public opinion. Nor will the present Peers object to a measure which will so greatly tend to maintain the respectability and dignity of their order. The commencement of a new reign is a proper era for its adoption.

WESTERN ENTRANCE, TOURNAI.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 26.

IT is with much regret that I inform your antiquarian readers that the tower of the much-admired Abbey at Whitby (which has been noticed in some of your volumes) fell to the ground about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 25th inst. This striking portion of the venerable pile has for some years past exhibited symptoms of rapidly increasing decay, and to those who watched their progress, it was matter of surprise that the catastrophe had been so long averted; and that the late tempestuous seasons should not have accelerated the destruction of what has so long appeared to be tottering to its fall. But it was not fated thus to meet its doom; and there is something rather affecting and sublime in the manner in which the downfall of this fine remnant of antiquity has at last taken place. Year after year has it proudly withstood the warring of the elements, and the fury of the wintry blast, as if unwilling to be hurried to that destruction, which, in the opinion of all who knew its perilous condition, might be expected from every passing storm; but yet, conscious of its infirmity, and that it could no longer resist the silent ravages of time, it slowly and majestically fell in the calm noontide of a summer's day, its remains forming a shapeless mass of ruin almost on the very spot once sheltered by its hallowed roof. The event has excited the most lively interest in the town of Whitby, by every inhabitant of which the Abbey is held in the highest veneration, and the falling of its lofty tower is to them like the loss of a friend, whom they had known and loved from their earliest years, whom they were in the habit of seeing every day, and meeting with at every turn.

The tower of Whitby Abbey has for centuries been an important and well-known land mark,* and formed a most interesting and conspicuous feature in the romantic scenery of the district. Its loss therefore will not be felt by the neighbouring inhabitants alone, but the traveller by land or sea has reason to lament its destruction, and the public at large to regret that so noble a specimen of the taste and piety of our ancestors is now no more. HENRY BELCHER.

*** We annex to our Correspondent's report of the fall of the tower of Whitby Abbey, a S.W. view of it, taken about the year 1793. *(See Pl. II.)*

As a frontispiece to part ii. of our vol. LXXXIII. is an excellent view of the east front of Whitby Abbey, drawn by Mr. J. C. Buckler, but that view does not embrace the tower. A copious account of the Abbey by Mr. Buckler, given in that volume, p. 633, will supersede the necessity of entering on its history on the present occasion.

In Grose's Antiquities, vol. iv. are two views of this Abbey; and in the Antiquarian Cabinet is a pleasing view from the N., showing the tower. But the best views of this Abbey are to be found in the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon. Mr. Coney has there given two beautiful plates; one an exterior view, from the N.W.; and the other, an interior view looking towards the north and east. The latter forms a very superior subject for the pencil.

On the 12th of Nov. 1794, a heavy gale proved destructive to the west end of the Abbey, and the great window, which is shown in the annexed view, (and was justly admired for the elegance of its proportions,) was then destroyed. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

THE fishing town of Brixham is seated on the western shore of Torbay, four miles east of Dartmouth. It is divided into two parts, the 'town' and the 'quay.' This latter is situated at the foot of a range of hills surrounding a small bay; the streets are narrow, and the greater part of the houses old. Those on the west side of the principal street are modern, but inconvenient, owing to their being built at the base of a lofty limestone rock, formerly a quarry, while their gardens are placed on the summit, and consequently long flights of steps are necessary to reach them; in one flight I counted seventy-four steps.

The haven is defended from the violence of the weather by a substantial stone pier, and is capable of sheltering about two hundred sail of fishing vessels.

A chapel of ease has been erected within these few years, to the great

* The tower was 120 feet high, and the cliff upon which it was situated was nearly 200 feet above low water mark.

convenience of the inhabitants; the exterior is not remarkable for its architectural beauty, but the interior is tastefully fitted up in the modern Gothic style, and ornamented with a handsome altar-piece: it affords accommodation to nearly fifteen hundred persons. Here are also two meeting houses; one belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, the other to the Calvinists; the former is rather an elegant building. At the water-side is a small market-house. The *town*, composed chiefly of detached cottages, extends more than a mile up a hill to the west; about midway through it, on the south side, is the parish church (dedicated to the blessed Virgin), a spacious embattled structure, built in the style of the latter part of the fourteenth, or beginning of the fifteenth century, with red sandy stone, now rough-casted. It consists of a nave, chancel, north and south ailes, with a transept in each; at the west end is a plain embattled tower, a hundred feet high; on each side is a small circular turret, through which access is gained to the roof of the Church. Facing the south is a large porch, having a groined ceiling; in the centre are three figures, but the whitewasher has been so industrious, that it is almost an impossibility to recognise for whom they are meant. The interior, notwithstanding its present neglected state, and the numerous 'churchwardenizations' it has undergone, still retains traces of its original elegance. The aisles are lofty, and separated by obtuse arches; the columns appear to have been painted in imitation of red marble, as portions are visible through the whitewash. A large old gallery stands in the choir, while a lesser, erected about three years since, occupies a part of the south aile: each transept is also furnished with one; in that in the south side is a wooden tablet, bearing a long list of donations to the poor, in red and black letters, placed there in 1692. The same year the Church was repaired and ornamented with Scripture sentences, "when Mr. Robt. Lake and Geo. Gillard were churchwardens." The opposite gallery is devoted entirely to the use of the Buller family. At the head of the stairs is a handsome old-fashioned monument:

"In memory of Edward Yarde, eldest son of Edward Yarde, esq. of Churston Court, who died at Eton School, April ye 12th, in the year of our Lord 1710, to the extreme affliction of his father and mother.

Eheu! quam brevis est ætas, et rara senectus,
Dum puer hic properat vivere, vita perit."

Within the precincts of the pew is the following inscription on a slab of statuary marble:

"M. S. Francisci Buller, Baronetti, per plusquam septemdecem annos Banci Regis, deinde per sex annos Banci Communis Justiciarii; viri memorabilis, qui in causis discendis acumine et diligentiâ, in indagando jure industriâ, et in interpretando solertiâ, nemini cessit. Natus in parochiâ Crediensis 28° die Martii 1746, obiit Londonii 4° die Junii, 1800, et sepultus est in cœmeterio divi Andrææ prope Hospitium Grayense, juxta reliquias Edwardi Buller, filii primogeniti."

The following is painted in black letter on a small wooden tablet, which hangs loosely on one of the pillars in the nave:

"John Crout of Brixham in this county of Deuon, yẽ,* who died the 20 of July, 1641, gaue ten shillinges yearely for euer to this par. of Brixham for ye relefe of ye poore, to be payd ovt of on tenement caled Blockhowse in this parrish of Brixham, to be distrubyted euery neweres day, by the help of ye chvrch wardens and ouerseers of the poore."

The sounding-board of the pulpit is surmounted by the figure of an angel gaudily painted and gilded, blowing a trumpet. On each side the nave, immediately beneath the cornice, are two others holding shields, charged with armorial bearings; on one are the arms of Courtney, on another those of Yarde. The font is exceedingly beautiful, but the symmetry of its ancient tracery and foliage is now *eclipsed* by modern *ornaments*, bestowed on it *by the whitewash brush!* The Scripture sentences referred to above are destroyed. At the eastern end of the south aisle are several monuments to members of the Fownes family, and in the corresponding end of the north aisle are three old ones of the Uptons; on the first, a large dark coloured marble one in the fashionable *form* of the reign of the second Charles, supported by Grecian columns, and having their arms on the top, are the following inscriptions:

"In memory of John Vpton of Lvpton, Esq. who piovsly and righteovsly served God and his Covntry, in his private and public station while a Ivstice of Peace, and Bvrgesse for Dartmovth in three Parliaments, at his proper cost and charge.

* Yeoman.

"This monument was erected by his most disconsolate relict Ursula, daughter of Sir John Lytcott of Moulsey in the county of Surrey, Kt. with whom she lived 22 yeers of true conjugal affection, and by whom she had three sons and one daughter; the first dyed young, the others, educated in the feer of the Lord, and kept from the vices of youth, gave great hopes of being eminently serviceable, were early transplanted, dyeing in the true Christian faith before their father, who departed this life at Salusbury, Sept. 17th, and was here interred the 20th, anno ætatis 49, Domini 1687."

"Here also lyes ye aboue said Ursula, who had been first married to George Clerke of London, merchant, by whom she had 8 children. Ob. 16 Dec. 1709, anno æt. 79.

"Arthur, their eldest son, was born at Dublin in Ireland, Feb. 14th, and buryed there in March in 1666. Arthur, their second son, born at Lupton, Jan. 6th, 1667, died at Kingsbridge Nov. 28th, was buried here, 1680. John, their third son, born at Lupton May 17th, 1668, died and was interred in Wadham Coll. Oxon. Dec. 1686. Vrsula, their onely daughter, born at Lupton, Jan. 13th, 1671, died in London Aug. 21st, and was interred here in the same grave with her father, 1687."

The second, which is similar but smaller, is in the N. E. angle between the two windows, and contains a pompous Latin inscription to the memory of Antony, third son of John and Dorothea Upton, who went to Spain in his youth, where he was for thirty years an eminent merchant. He died in July 1669, aged 48.

In the opposite angle is the third, a small one. The inscription is on brass in Roman capitals:

"To the precious memory of John Vpton, esq. a saint excellent on earth, and now gloriovs in heauen, who was borne on earth Aprill 7, 1590, and was translated to heaven Sept. 11, 1641.

Thinke not this single grave holds one alone,
Many good men ly bvried in this one.
And thovgh his life on earth not long appeares, [yeares,
Hee the good workes brovght forth of many
Swift to do good his time hee did improve,
Indvstriovs, active, and made all of love.
Others do good by fits and in a mood,
Bvt this man's constant trade was doing good;
Wisedome in him was ioyned with devotion,
And both adorn'd with sweetest conversation.
Hee had no private nor self seeking hart,
As those that thinke the whole made for a part.
Bvt by an vniversall spirite led,
Which breathes into ye chvrch from Christ her head,
Hee lov'd the whole, to it himselfe hee gave,
And in the good thereof his good wov'd have.
Since then that spirite of Christ in him did live,
That spirite to him a gloriovs life doth give.
And as to it a plenty hee did sow,
A plenteovs glory now to him shall grow,
And thov who movrn'st that hee is not with thee, [see."
Bee like him, and in blisse thov shalt him

Above this is a hand holding a crown proceeding from a cloud, and underneath it is written,

"A crowne of righteovsnes."

Adjoining is a handsome monument to the memory of Mary, daughter of John Southcot, esq. of Dartmouth, who died the 4th of August, 1752, in the tenth year of her age. Above the inscription, an angel holding a crown leans on a medallion portrait of the young lady.

On each side the entrance of the chancel is an ancient tomb under a small arch, which once afforded a view of the high altar to those in the eastern extremity of the aisles. That on the south now forms a doorway, over it are the letters P. G. and the date 1710; the other is perfect; round the margin is an inscription in black letter, but illegible.

The communion-table is covered by a curiously embroidered violet-coloured velvet cloth, evidently part of the ancient furniture of the high altar; the border is adorned with figures of saints. Before the table on the floor is a stone on which is the following:

"This pavement was done in the year 1721. Nicho. Browne, Geo. Pretor, churchwardens."

The altar-piece is divided into several compartments, in which are roughly painted the Crucifixion, David, and Moses and Aaron. Over the decalogue are the arms of Fownes; above them is the following inscription:

"Hunc lucum sacrum sumptibus suis ligno surrexit et ornavit Johannes Fownes, senior, de Nethuray, armiger, anno Dom. 1730."

Behind the altar is the vestry. An old register, rebound, and bearing marks of fire,* is preserved in the parish chest. Inside the cover is the following memorandum:

"In acknowledgement of the polite attentions of the Rev. James Eyre to Sir Isaac Heard, Garter Principal King at Arms, this

* The inhabitants have a tradition that the town was burnt and the church greatly injured by the French.

Register of Brixham has been carefully repaired and bound, in order to preserve a valuable record from further decay, and for the benefit of the present and succeeding generations. 29th January, 1807."

The registers commence as follows: Marriages, 16th Jan. 1556. Burials, 1st Jan. 1560. Baptisms, 10th March, 1587.

The belfry is on the ground floor, and was formerly separated from the body of the Church by a noble pointed arch, now closed up with lath and plaster.

The church-yard is large, but contains nothing of interest.

Brixham derives its name from one of its early proprietors Brithric. In the reign of St. Edward the Confessor one Ulfe or Ulphus was the owner of the manor, and at the Conquest it was granted to a Norman Baron named Ralph. Afterwards it became the property of the powerful family of Vaultort, Barons of Harberton. At the death of Lord Roger de Vaultort, without issue, in the reign of Henry I. it was divided between the sons of his two sisters, Beatrix, married to the Lord Corbet, and Avise, married to Pomery of Berry Pomery. After passing through various hands, it has been sold off in small portions, the possessors of which are denominated the "Quay Lords."

Lupton in this parish was the birthplace of Nicholas Upton, a learned lawyer, and one of the earliest writers on heraldry.

Torbay, the Totonesium Littus of the Romans, has been the theatre of many great events in English history. Here it was, as we are told, Vespasian landed, when he invaded Britain in the reign of Claudius, A. D. 49. But the most celebrated is the landing of William, Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. at Brixham, on the 5th of Nov. 1688. On his accession to the throne, he created his Admiral Arthur Herbert Baron Torbay, and Earl of Torrington; but the titles became extinct at the death of the Earl.

Mr. Dunstanville, a merchant, who made a tour through the South-Hams about forty years ago, relates the following anecdote of William's landing, as told him by an aged native of Brixham, who was a child when this great event happened:

As it was low water, and the pier not being then in existence, the Prince was brought on shore on the shoulders of a sailor; but before he put foot on the landing-place (which was covered with spectators,) he exclaimed with a loud voice, "Welcome or not?" He was immediately answered with the shouts of the multitude, and cries of "Welcome! welcome!"

During the late war, this bay was one of the stations of the Channel fleet.

The population of Brixham is computed at six thousand.

J. Chattaway.

Mr. Urban, *Grimsby, July* 11.

In my former communication,* I have endeavoured to prove that Letters were in use before the time of Moses; and I am further of opinion that they were known to the predecessors of Abraham; for Tully says, that the Egyptian Hercules, who lived but a short time after the death of Thoth, wrote the letters used in Phrygia. Semiramis, the widow of Ninus, who flourished about the time of Abraham, erected a pillar to commemorate her conquests, and engraved upon it this inscription: "I, reigning in Nineveh, made the bounds of my kingdom towards the east the river Inamane; and towards the south it is bounded by the land that bears frankincense and myrrh."[1] And, as we are informed by Diodorus Siculus,[2] the same royal lady received letters or missives from an ancient Indian King, relative to her eastern expedition; for the Indians had letters from the most early times. Mr. Maurice thinks that the Vedas were written in a character which was derived from Noah, and had been used by the antediluvians; and Sir William Jones[3] conjectures that the Yajush Veda was composed 1580 years before the birth of Christ; i. e. nine years before the birth of Moses, and ninety before the exodus from Egypt.

Pliny[4] affirms that the Pelasgi, the founder of whom was a man in Japhet's line in the eldest times, first brought letters into Latium; and that they were in Italy before the Lydian colony, under Tyrrhenus, came thither and expelled them.[5] And the Lydian colony was but four generations after the time of Menes.[6] The most ancient Greek letters were called Pelasgic, and

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* Continued from p. 9.

[1] Cumb. Orig. Tract 3. [2] L. 2.

[3] Asiat. Res. vol. v. p. 47.

[4] L. 7, c. 56.

[5] L. 3, c. 5. [6] Cumb. Sanch.

the Pelasgi were termed divine, because, says Eustatius, they amongst all the Greeks were the only preservers of letters after the Flood.

Sanchoniatho attributes the invention of letters to Thoth the grandson of Ham. "From Misor (Mizraim)" says he, "came Taautus, who found out the writing of the first letters; whom the Egyptians call Thoor, the Alexandrians Thoyth, and the Grecians Hermes."[7] But Thoth died before Abraham entered into Canaan, and consequently Letters were before the time of Abraham.

Thoth, however, was not the inventor of Letters; for I think it demonstrable that he received the elements of this knowledge from Noah. Even Sanchoniatho himself expressly asserts, that Thoth imitated the art of picture writing practised by Ouranus or Noah (μιμησάμενος τὸν Οὐρανὸν);[8] and delineated the sacred characters that formed the elements of this kind of writing. Thoth was an able rhetorician,[9] and was surnamed by the Greeks Hermes, for his eminent logical skill. Hence he doubtless improved on the art which was thus communicated to him by Noah; for being of an active and enterprizing genius, he was indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge; and the stores of learning and science, by deep and laborious research, were unfolded to his view. And this has rendered his name celebrated throughout all the world; for he was the most learned prince that flourished in Egypt for many ages.[10] Grotius gives him the character of an eminent *writer;* and Plato testifies very strongly the multiplicity of his acquirements, by affirming that he taught not only Geometry, Astronomy, Architecture, and Music, but also Chemistry, Medicine, and the use of Hieroglyphics. He is said to have written his discoveries on forty-two στῆλαι, or pillars, and to have deposited them in caves near Diospolis. They were subsequently discovered and deciphered by Agathodæmon the second Mercury.

Astronomical observations were found in Babylon by Alexander, as high as about twelve or fifteen years after the general dispersion.[11] These observations must then have been committed to writing; and Pliny[12] from Epigenes says, they were engraven on brick pillars. This was many years before Thoth reigned in Egypt.

Noah founded the empire of China, and instructed his subjects in this useful art; and it is remarkable that the Chinese alphabet at this day, if an accumulation of eighty thousand characters may be dignified with that appellation, is, according to the best authorities, but a slight variation from the system of writing communicated to his immediate descendants by that patriarch.[13]

If these testimonies be admitted, it will appear that letters were practised by Noah *after* the flood; and we may very reasonably conjecture that he was not ignorant of them *before* that event, because he was six hundred years of age when he entered the ark; and there is no existing evidence to prove that he invented them afterwards.

A learned modern author, Dr. Doig, is decisive on this point. He thinks the letters of the Hebrew alphabet, which he considers the same as the Chaldaic and the Syrian, were antediluvian. After observing that "there was certainly a tradition among the Jews that writing was an antediluvian invention," this writer adds, "there must have been a tradition to the same purpose among the Chaldeans, since the writers who have copied from Berosus, the celebrated Chaldean historian, speak of alphabetical writing as *an art well known among the antediluvians.* According to them, Oannes, the Chaldean legislator, gave his disciples an insight into *letters* and science. This person also wrote concerning the generation of mankind; of their different pursuits, civil polity, &c. Immediately *before* the deluge, say they, the god Cronus appeared to Sisuthrus or Xisuthrus, and commanded him *to commit to writing* the beginning, improvement, and conclusion of all things down to the present time, and to bury these accounts securely in the temple of the sun at Seppara. All these traditions may be fabulous in the main;

[7] Sanch. in Euseb. præp. evan. l. i. c. 10.
[8] Vid. Warb. Div. Leg. b. 4, s. 4, p. 73.
[9] Tertul. l. de Cor. Fest.
[10] Cumb. Sanch.
[11] Porph. apud Simplic. in Aristot. de Cœlo, p. 123.
[12] L. 85, c. 14.
[13] Vide Warburton's Plate from Kircher's China Illustrata, in Div. Leg. b. 4, s. 4.

but still they evince that such an opinion was current; and that though the use of letters was not indeed eternal, it was however prior to all the records of history; and of course, we think, an antediluvian discovery."

Pliny[14] says, that letters were *always* found among the Assyrians; and Shuckford[15] affirms, that "letters were used in Assyria long before Abraham was born, and in Egypt much longer before Moses; and the ancient Hebrew and Assyrian letters were the same. The true reason why we meet with no supposed author of the Assyrian letters is I believe this. Antiquity is agreed that letters were not invented in Assyria. Mankind had lived above sixteen hundred years before the flood, and it is not probable they lived without the use of letters; for if they had, how should we have had the short annals which we have of the first world? If they had letters, it is likely that Noah was skilled in them, and taught them to his children." The knowledge of this art he probably received from Methusaleh the son of Enoch, to whom his father had communicated much of the information which he had collected by study and experience. And there is something in this statement beyond mere conjecture, for "in a fragment of Alexander Polyhistor, preserved by Scaliger,[16] there is mentioned the keeping of some records *written before the flood.*[17]

St. Jude quotes the words of Enoch's prophecy, which it was contended in the early ages of Christianity were actually written in a book, admitted by that Apostle to be genuine. St. Augustine acknowledged that Enoch wrote a book of prophecy; and Tertullian contended that it ought to be received into the sacred canon. The book, however, was rejected as apocryphal. If Enoch were not acquainted with the use of letters, we should be at a loss to account for the method he used to note down the results of his astronomical and arithmetical calculations; for without some kind of memoranda, his progress in those studies, abstruse as they must necessarily have been at that early period, would have been much retarded; and he accomplished in a very short antediluvian life more than any of his predecessors, or many of his successors, with all the superior advantages which they enjoyed.[18] Thus in Jonathan's Targum on Genesis, we find Enoch termed "the Great Scribe." Eupolemus[19] says, that Enoch was instructed in *all things* by angels; letters of course included. Bar Hebræus affirms that Enoch was the first who invented books and different sorts of writing.[20] "The Greek Christians, and all Arabian writers, according to Abulfaragius, supposed Enoch to be the first Egyptian Hermes; and Beidavi, a learned Arabian commentator on the Koran, cited by Hottinger, says, that he was the first calamographer, and profoundly versed in astronomy and arithmetic."[21]

I can scarcely however induce myself to believe that Enoch was acquainted with the characters of the Hebrew alphabet, which would attain to perfection by gradual *improvements*, down to the time of Moses, and might receive its last finish by the exertions of his superior learning and zeal. The peculiar kind of letter used by Enoch, is now unknown;[22] yet we may conclude, from such testimony as these dark ages produce, that he did make use of letters or characters to perpetuate his scientific attainments, and that these characters were understood by Noah and his posterity after the flood; for the benefits of so happy an invention once enjoyed, would not long remain a secret in the bosom of Enoch,

[14] Literas semper arbitror Assyrias fuisse, vii. 56.
[15] Connect. b. 4.
[16] Euseb. Grec. p. 8.
[17] Cumb. Sanch.
[18] I copy from Wait (Orient. Ant. p. 277) a curious passage from Ibn-nephi, not as possessing any authority, but to show that a confirmed idea must have existed in the East that Enoch was acquainted with the use of letters. "And God appointed him (Enoch) a prophet, and caused to descend to him thirty books; and he inherited the books of Seth, and the ark of Adam, and he lived by dint of his own labour, and *was a tailor!*"
[19] Euseb. Præp. evan. l. 9, c. 17.
[20] Wait. Orient. Ant. p. 182, in notâ.
[21] Maur. Hist. Hind. p. 439, with authorities.
[22] Aben Washih, who wrote more than 1000 years ago, affirms that there were three antediluvian alphabets, which he gives at length; the Syrian alphabet, revealed by God to Adam; the Celestial alphabet, used by Seth; and the alphabet of Enoch, communicated by the angel Gabriel. "Who says the contrary," adds this author, "says falsehood."

whose whole life was dedicated to the purpose of promoting the glory of God, and conveying blessings to his fellow creatures.

Thus have I traced the knowledge of letters to Enoch, and there I terminate the inquiry, for I confess myself at a loss to prosecute the subject further. I have scarcely been able to gather a remote hint from sacred or profane history, which may sanction the hypothesis that letters were used before the time of Enoch, if we except the opinions of a few enthusiastic Jews, who, in their overweening zeal for antiquity, have roundly asserted that God revealed them to Adam. And even here it is probable that the use of speech or language has been confounded with the use of letters. Indeed this latter communication was not absolutely necessary. The knowledge which Adam received by direct inspiration, related to such matters as were immediately requisite to support his character as the supreme Lord over all created things. And this was not a confined species of information. But before the time of Enoch, no abstruse sciences were known in the world[23] which required the use of letters to perpetuate and transmit them to posterity.

GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

YOU will gratify many who knew the worth of the deceased, by recording the epitaphs on two handsome mural monuments lately erected (under the friendly superintendance of William Hamper, Esq. F.S.A. of Birmingham) in the chancel of Ansley church, Warwickshire. A memoir of John Newdigate Ludford, is inserted in your vol. LXXXV. i. p. 469; and the death of his amiable lady is noticed in your vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 190.

Yours, &c. J. B. N.

1. "To the Memory of JOHN BRACEBRIDGE LUDFORD, Esq. (eldest son of Samuel B. Ludford, Esq.) Bencher of the Inner Temple, born 18th May, 1707, died 16th Nov. 1775. And to the memory of JULIANA HIS WIFE, youngest and third surviving daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. Died Jan. 19, 1780, aged 68. His abilities were great, both as a scholar and a lawyer; but, instead of following his profession of a Barrister, with the view of enriching himself, his benevolence disposed him and his hereditary fortune enabled him, to employ his legal talents and acquirements for the benefit of his Friends, and in defending the cause of the Widow and Fatherless. In his capacity of Magistrate, and in the paternal, social, and all other relative duties of life, his worth was pre-eminent, and deservedly appreciated. Juliana, who survived him, was a most affectionate wife and mother, constant in her friendships, and a liberal benefactress to the poor and her dependents in general. They left four children. John, assumed the additional name of Newdigate, A.D. 1808. Juliana, a woman of distinguished accomplishments, died 1st May, 1811, aged 69. Frances died 31st March, 1821, aged 74. Millisent died 7th Feb. 1827, aged 74. These three sisters lived together for many years at Camp Hill in this neighbourhood, universally beloved and respected. Strictly observant of all religious and moral duties, they were estimable examples of piety, charity, and the most active benevolence."

2. "To the Memory of JOHN NEWDIGATE LUDFORD, Esq. D.C.L. (only son of John Bracebridge Ludford, Esq.) Bencher of the Inner Temple, born 17th Aug. 1756, died 16th May, 1825. Also to the memory of ELIZABETH HIS WIFE, eldest daughter of John Boswell, Esq. of Witton Hall, born 5th Feb. 1756; who survived him only until 20th Jan. 1826. Surpassed by none in attachment to the Constitution of his Country in Church and State; he was scrupulously exact in the observance of all the ordinances of the established Religion, and evinced his Loyalty by raising the Nuneaton troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, in the critical year 1795, and by commanding it to the day of his death. He possessed an excellent understanding and a humane heart. At all times a most indulgent Landlord, his kindness was particularly shown to the Widows of his Tenants, whom he permitted to remain undisturbed on his estates. He was an active and conscientious Magistrate, a kind Father, and eminently sustained the character of an old English Gentleman, for integrity, hospitality, and charity. He was blessed, beyond the common lot of humanity, in his Wife, whose constant study for his happiness was combined with the most admirable qualifications; the acquirements of a Lady were hallowed by the piety and humility of a Christian. She was the best of Mothers,

[23] Cain built a city (Gen. iv. 17) which would bring into operation the principles of Geometry and Architecture; but it is supposed, and with much justice (vide Cumb. Sanch.), that this city was constructed with the assistance of Tubal Cain and his brethren, the eighth in descent from Adam, who were contemporary with the sons of Enoch; and therefore the arts invented by him might be in requisition amongst the descendants of Cain, whilst they accumulated a mass of contiguous dwellings for social habitation and mutual defence.

and her truly amiable and benevolent disposition exemplified itself in the daily practice of the purest virtues.

"This monument is erected in testimony of the deepest affection to their revered parents, by Elizabeth Juliana Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, Frances Millisent Newdigate Ludford, and Mary Ann Astley, their only children and coheiresses, A.D. 1829."

Mr. Urban, *St. Servan, France, June 29.*

In perusing an historical work of some merit, (Belsham's History of Great Britain from the Peace of Amiens), I was painfully surprised to find the religious disturbances which took place in the South of France in 1815, not only exaggerated but greatly misrepresented.

Mr. B. says,

"The Protestants, known as the zealous friends of the Revolution, and much favoured under the late reign, were exposed to every species of vexation, not to say persecution."—vol. II. p. 143.

"Thus was France left without defence (by disbanding the army), and great confusion ensued; particularly in those departments where the Protestants most abounded; and at Nismes a sanguinary scene took place, which revived the recollection of St. Bartholomew."—p. 180.

Some partiality may be excused in an author whose prepossessions are not disguised; but truth can only be ascertained by hearing both sides. You doubtless remember, Mr. Urban, the ferment which those troubles excited in England, and justly so, if the representations made of them were correct. As an instance of different opinion, it may be recollected, that the Rev. Sir H. W. Moncrieff advocated earnestly the cause of the Protestants, while his son-in-law Dr. Stoddart denied that they had suffered on account of their religion.

I solicit the attention of every candid reader to the following passage, taken from a zealous and uncompromising Protestant:

"Les vicissitudes du Christianisme dans deux de ses grandes divisions, le Catholicisme et le Protestantisme, s'arrêtent, du moins en France, à l'époque où l'égalité civique fut proclamée dans ce pays. Le massacre des protestans de Nîsmes en 1815, ne peut être regardé comme l'effet d'une animosité religieuse. Les assassins ne furent guidés ni par des prêtres, ni par des prédicateurs; ils ne faisaient point partie d'une croisade; ce n'était pas des hérétiques qu'ils voulaient frapper; le mot *d'hérésie* ne fut pas une seule fois prononcé pendant les troubles sanglans du midi, dans lesquels il ne faut voir qu'une de ces réactions politiques dont les instigateurs restés dans l'ombre avaient peut-être plus d'un motif."—Meiners, Histoire de la Reformation, 1826, p. 184.

I consider this writer the better authority in such a case, as he is by no means disposed to exculpate the Catholics on other occasions. Excepting a few inaccuracies, there is no history of the Reformation more worthy the perusal of literary men, as its effects on science and politics are ably traced out in this volume.

Yours, &c. Cydweli.

Mr. Urban, *Retford, July 3.*

Turning over the other day the leaves of that important and valuable depository of the public records of Great Britain, &c. called *Rymer's Fœdera*, I found (in the underwritten words and language) an *attestation* by King Edward III. that a woman committed to prison for the murder of her husband, subsisted in the said prison *forty days* without eating or drinking, and his pardon granted to her in *acknowledgement* of the *miracle*.

At present I shall forbear to make any observation on the superstitious credulity of a Monarch so renowned, and whose memory is so justly dear to the English nation, but shall be happy to learn from any of your correspondents whether there are any historical circumstances connected with a fact so exactly recorded, and so indisputable as the release of the murderer for the supposed miracle.

Yours, &c. Investigator.

"A. D. 1357, 31 Edw. III. De sustinendo Vitam sine Potu et Cibo. Rex Omnibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis quòd cùm Cecilia (quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Rygeway) nuper indictata de morte ipsius Johannis, viri sui, et de morte illâ coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris, Henrico Grene et sociis suis Justiciariis nostris, ad goalam nostram Notynghamiæ deliberandam assignatis, allocata.

"Pro eo quod se tenuit mutam ad Penam suam extitit adjudicata, ut dicitur, in quâ sine Cibo et Potu, in areâ * Prisonæ, per Quadraginta Dies, vitam sustinuit vità miraculi et quasi contra naturam humanam, sicut *ex testimonio accepimus fide digno.*

* Vide 6 Rymer's Fœdera, p. 16.

"Nos, *eâ de causâ*, pietate moti, ad laudem Dei et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ Matris sum, unde dictum miraculum processit, *ut creditur*, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, *pardonavimus* eidem Cecilia executionem Judicii prædicti.

"Volentes quod eadem Cecilia a Prisonâ prædictâ deliberetur, et de corpore suo ulterius non sit impetita occasione Judicii supradicti. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vicesimo-quinto die Aprilis."

"Per Breve de Privato Sigillo."

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON MACARONIC POETRY.

(Continued from page 36.)

HAYDN, amongst other playful ebullitions of his fancy, has introduced into one of his symphonies a minuet and trio, which are first played in the regular way, and then repeated backwards. It is foreign to the purpose here to notice the different shapes in which verses were sometimes written, such as axes, altars, crosses, &c. I may just refer to the Virgilio-Centones, where the history of portions of the Old and New Testament are contained in a poem of considerable length, of which all the lines are taken from Virgil. There are also Homerici-Centones on the same plan. Of the former, the commencement of the account of the temptation of Eve may suffice as a specimen.

Fortunati ambo, si mens non læva fuisset,
Conjugis infandæ docuit post exitus ingens;
Jamque dies infandi erat, per florea rura
Ecce inimicus atrox, immensis orbibus anguis,
Septem ingens giros septena volumina versat, &c.

Macaronic poetry requires somewhat more attention, as it appears to have been much in vogue in the 16th and 17th centuries. There are some poems in Baudius, with a mixture of the Greek and Latin languages; and as early as the 12th and 13th centuries quaint mixtures of English, Latin, and French, may be found in the monkish writers, but these cannot be included under the term Macaronic. So Walter Mapes, and Golias, whoever he was, although great manufacturers of burlesque Latin, cannot be classed with Macaronic writers. Ducange also mentions Epistolæ Farcitæ, composed in mixed Latin and Gallic idiom. Macaronic poetry is thus described by Folengi, one of the best writers of the class: "Ars ista poetica nuncupatur ars Macaronica, a *Macaronibus* derivata: qui *Macarones* sunt quoddam pulmentum, farina, caseo, butyro compaginatum; grossum, rude, et rusticanum. Ideo Macaronica nil nisi grossedinem, ruditatem, et Vocabulezzos, debet in se continere." The Italian word *Maccherone* signifies a *pudding-pated fellow*. Dr. Geddes says, "It is the characteristic of a Macaronic poem to be written in Latin hexameters; but so as to admit occasionally vernacular words, either in their native form, or with a Latin inflexion. Other licenses, too, are allowed, in the measure of the lines, contrary to the strict rules of prosody."

By far the greater number of Macaronic poets have been continental writers; indeed, we have but two regular authors of that description, namely, Drummond of Hawthornden, who wrote Polemo-Middrina, and Dr. Geddes. The first writer in this style, of whom we have any account, was Typhis Odaxius Patavinus, or rather Tifi degli Odasj; who wrote about the end of the 15th century, "*Carmen Macaronicum de patavinis quibusdam arte magicâ delusis*," 4to, without place or date, catchwords, or signatures. Of this there were several editions, which are all equally rare.

About the same time appeared "Macharronea varia, diversis linguis conscripta, præsertim Latinè, et caractere gothico impressa," small 8vo, without place or date. This rare volume, whose author, according to Brunet, was Georgio Aglione d'Asti, contains several small pieces, of which the first is, "Macharronea contra Macharroneam Bassani ad spectabilem D. Baltasarem Lupum astin. studentem Papie, &c." The remainder are principally farces in Lombard and Piedmontese verse. In the year 1516, were first published at Paris, "Fructuosissimi atque amenissimi Sermones," by Gabried Barlette, a Dominican friar. These are written in the lowest Macaronic style, one sentence often consisting of two or three languages, and mixing ludicrous with serious sub-

jects; notwithstanding this they passed through several editions. The first edition of the well-known work of Merlin Coccaie, or Merlinus Cocaius, the Homer of Macaronic poetry, is said to have been in 1517. The real name of this author was Theophilo Folengi, descended from a noble family in Mantua, afterwards a Benedictine monk; he was born in 1491, and died at his priory near Bassano in the year 1544. The complete title of his book is,

"Opus Merlini Cocaii Poetæ Mantuani Macaronicorum, totum in pristinam formam per me Magistrum Aquarium Lodolam optime redactum, in his infra notatis titulis divisum.

"Zanitonella, quæ de amore Fovelli erga Zaninam tractat. Quæ constat ex tredecim Sonolegiis, septem Ecclogis, et una Strambottolegia.

"Phantasiæ Macaronicon, divisum in viginti-quinque Macaronicis, tractans de gestis magnanimi, et prudentissimi Baldi. Moschææ Facetus liber in tribus partibus divisis, et tractans de cruento certamine Muscarum et Formicarum.

"Libellus Epistolarum, et Epigrammatum, ad varias personas directarum."

These poems, which are embellished with several curious plates, are written in a medley of Latin and Italian; they contain some sober maxims expressed in facetious terms; the high-sounding titles of grandees are turned into ridicule with much address; and the vices of mankind are depicted in such a jocose manner, that the work may be looked on as a satire without a venom. The adventures of Baldus constitute a mock heroic romance, founded on the exploits of an imaginary grandson of Charlemagne, accompanied by a trusty knave, a giant, a centaur, &c. There have been several editions of this book, whereof the best is that of 1768, 2 vols. in one, 4to, Mantuæ, cum notis et figuris. In the edition of 1561, are many alterations, and passages objectionable to particular families are omitted. There is also a French translation, of which the best edition is in 1606; the translator is unknown. Of the latest French edition, a few copies were printed on vellum. Folengi is supposed to have written other Macaronic poems, as the following titles appear in a list of his works at the end of his life, annexed to the edition of his "Opus" of 1692. "Opusculum aliud versibus Macaronicis, cui Titulus: Il Libro della Gatta." Also in MS. "Satiræ carmine macaronico: quarum titulus Le Gratticie." He also wrote several other pieces, of which his "Orlandino in ottava rima" was published in 1526, under the feigned name of Limerno Pitocco. The following specimen will show the nature of his poetry, and of foreign Macaronic poetry generally, though it is perhaps more intelligible than usual.

"*Signa Tempestatis.*

Nox obscura suas passim diffuderat umbras,
Astraque paulatim fumentabantur ab uno
Nimbiculo, faciunt aliquando vela foiadas;
Vidit et ascortus, jam plurima signa patronus,
Ex quibus agnovit quod magna procella mazzat.
Me miserum clamat quem nunc scaldabat Apollo,
Atque sub obscuros nimbones lumina tinxit.
Pallida nunc luna est, nunc ignea tota videtur,
Cernite Delphinos qui saltant desuper undas,
Audivere maris sub fundamenta moveri;
Curavi nihil in portu quum tute morabar,
Cernere stridentes gavinellos ire per undas,
Scandebatque altum girans Aeronus olympum."

In 1526, a small and rare book was printed, called "Guarini Capelli Sarsinas Macharonea in Cabrinum Gagamagæ, seu Gagamagogæ regem composita, multum delectabilis ad legendum. Arimini per Hieron. Soncinum."

Antonius de Arena, a lawyer at Avignon, who was born at Solliers in the diocese of Toulon and Avignon, and died in 1544, was a well-known writer in this style, having published several pieces, of which the best is,

"Meygra Entreprisa Catoliqui Imperatoris, quando de anno Domini Mille ccccc. XXXVI. veniebat per Provensam benè Corrosatus in postam prendere Fransum cum Villis de Provensa; propter Grossas, et Menutas gentes Rejohire. Per Antonium Arenam Bastifausata. Gallus regnat, Gallus regnavit, Gallus regnabit. Bruxellis; apud J. Van Ulanderem, Typographum, M.DCC. XLVIII."

With this motto:

"Tu quicumque voles nostram truffare Bisognam,
Corrige follisias, grosse Marande, tuas,
Et tibi si placeo Fransam laudasse per orbem,
Tu bon Compagnus et mon Amicus eris."

The book concludes thus:

"Scribatum estando cum gailhardis Paysanis per Boscos, Montagnos, Forestos de Provensa, de anno Mille ccccccxxxvi. quando Imperairus d'Espagna, et tota sua Gendarmeria pro fauta de pauibus per Vignas

reygabant Rasinos, et post veniebant fert benè Acambram sine Cresteris, et Candeletis d'Apoticaris in Villa de Aquis."

The first edition of this work (there have been three) was at Avignon in 1537; though De Bure says it is sometimes found with the following title:

"Poema Macaronicum; id est, Historia bravissimi Caroli Quinti Imperatoris a Provincialibus Paysanis triumphanter desbifati, Macaronico carmine recitans per Joannem Germanum, 1536," in 8vo.

It is a pleasant satire on the wars of Charles the Fifth, and was suppressed by the Ministry of those times; but whether it was the subject of an *ex officio* information, does not appear.

A. de Arena also wrote some other Macaronic pieces, which have gone through several editions; among these are,

"Antonius de Arena de Bragardissimâ villâ de Soleriis. Ad suos Campagnones studiantes qui sunt de persona friantes, bassas danses in galanti stylo bisognatas; cum Guerrâ Romanâ et Neopolitanâ, Revoltâ Gennensi, Guerrâ Avenionensi, et Epistolâ ad fallotissimam suam garsam Roseam, pro passando lo tempus allegramente, &c. Stamp. in Stampatura Stampatorum, anno 1670."

"Nova novorum novissima, sive poemata macaronica quæ faciunt crepare lectores et saltare capras ob nimium risum per Barthol. Bollam, Bergamascum Poetam præstantem. Stamp. in stampatura stampatorum."—1670, 12mo.

Other editions of his works are,

"Ad suos compagnones, Bassas danses et Guerra Romana."—1531. 8vo. Lyon.

"Ad suos compagnones de bene dansare." —Par. 8vo.

"Provinciales, utilissimum opus Guerrarum et Danserum."—Avignon, 1537. A very scarce edition.

The remaining continental macaronic works of any note, are,

"Dialogus facetus et sigularis non minus eruditionis quam macaronices complectens, ex obscuror. virorum salibus cribratus, in 8vo."

"Vincent. Justiniani Harenga macaronica, habita in monasterio Cluniacensi ad M. Cardinalem de Lotharingia pro repetendâ coronâ aureâ quam abstulit a Jacobitis urbis Metensis. Venundantur Rhemis in Campaniâ anno 1566. 8vo."

"Joan. Bapt. Lichiardi. Cagasanga Reistro—suysso—lansquettorum. Parisiis, 1588, 8vo. una cum macaronica defensione per Joan. Kransfeltum."

The work is very scarce.

"Magistri Stopini. poetæ pouzanensis, capricia macaronica, cum nova appendice. Venetiis."

Of this work there have been several editions; the author's real name, according to Barbier, was Cæsar Ursinus.

"Epitaphia honorandi Magistri nostri Petri a Cornibus. Parisiis. 1542. 8vo."

"Recitus veritabilis super efmenta terribili Paysanorum de Ruellio, a Jano Carillio Fray." absque anno.

"Epistola macaronica Arthusii ad D. de Parisiis super attestatione suâ, justificante et nitidante Patres Jusuitas," absque notâ editionis.

"Poema Macaronicum de Bello Huguenotico:" absque loco et anno. 8vo.

This piece, containing about 250 lines, represents, in a burlesque manner, the ravages committed by the soldiery in time of war. It occurs, printed with the burlesque poem,

"L'Eschole de Salerne, a Paris, chez Jean Henault, au Palais, dans la Salle Dauphine a l'Ange-Gardien. MDCL. Avec Privilege du Roy."

The publisher says, in allusion to the poem, "De Bello, &c.," "Au reste, on en doit faire d'autant plus d'estime, que c'est le seul Poëme de cette nature que nous avons en nostre langue; car ceux d'Antoine de Arena approchent plus du Provençal que du François, et ceux de Merlin Coccaye sont Italiens."

The privilege du Roy is granted to le Sieur Martin, Docteur en la Faculté de Medecine, as the author.

"Andreæ Braiani Fabula Macaronea, cui titulus est, Carnevale—Brasciani, Pheus. 1612." 8vo.

In the *Nugæ Venales*, (ed. 1720, 12mo) is a short macaronic poem, called,

"Floia Cortum Versicale de Flois Swartibus, illis Deiriculis, quæ omnes fere Mîhshos Mannos, Weibras, Jungfras, &c. behüppere et spiezibus Schnaflis steckere et bitere solent. Autore Gripholdo Knickknakio ex Floilandia."

Also three smaller pieces of the same description:

"Studiosi Characterismus Belgico-Latinus." "Cantiuncula Latino-Germanica." And "Carmen ad Clerum."

Bidermann wrote a treatise "De Latinitate Macaronica," but I do not know the nature of it.

Before quitting this division of the subject, I ought to mention, that Moliere gives an amusing specimen of macaronicism, in the *troisième intermede* of Le Malade Imaginaire, where

Argan, the invalid, is to be made a Doctor.

"Savantissimi Doctores,
Medicinæ professores,
Qui hic assemblati estis;
Et vos altri messiores,
Sententiarum Facultatis
Fideles executores,
Chirurgiani et Apothicari,
Atque tota compania aussi
Salus, honor, et argentum,
Atque bonum appetitum."
&c. &c.

This scene was imagined at a supper at the house of Madame de la Sabliere, where the celebrated Ninon, La Fontaine, and Despreaux were present, with Moliere, and some other distinguished persons. Each furnished a portion towards the completion of the *intermede*, in imitation of the style of Folengi.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

I BEG to solicit the attention of your classical readers to a very important question relating to the mechanism of the Greek language. It is this. Are we not erroneously taught in our schools to conjugate the Greek verb with *two* aorists, *two* futures, and the tense called the perfect middle? From the best consideration I have been able to give the subject, I certainly do most decidedly maintain the affirmative of this question: if I am wrong in so doing, I shall be obliged to any of your readers who will take the trouble to point out my error, and in the mean time I will mention some of the reasons of my present opinion.

I contend explicitly that the regular Greek verb has but *one* future, *one* aorist, and *no* such tense as that called the perfect middle: I maintain that our common grammars exhibit in respect to these tenses *a system of fiction*, to which I know no nearer parallel than the gibberish of the lawyers, when they begin to talk about John Doe and Richard Roe.

Now, Sir, for the reasons of this, as some may think, bold, but I trust not unwarranted assertion. What, let me ask, is required in order properly to constitute a distinct tense? I anticipate the concurrence of your readers in replying: "two things; 1. a distinct form; 2. a distinct meaning or force." I shall proceed to show that to these imaginary tenses of the Greek verb belongs neither the one nor the other of these requisites; and if I can do that, I think you will agree with me, that it is high time that they should be banished from our grammars.

Generally speaking, Greek verbs have only one form of the future and aorist, and none of the so-called perfect middle. It is impossible directly to prove a negative; but if any one believes that the active Greek verb uses two futures, the one baryton and the other perispômen, as our grammars tell us, let him pull out his books and search for an instance: and though I do not say that no such instance can be found in the compass of Greek literature, I do say that they will be found so very few and far between, that he will be convinced that they form no part of the regular mechanism or furniture of the language, but are mere anomalous duplicates or redundancies of formation. But here I must guard against being misunderstood. There are undoubtedly two forms of the future active; the one baryton, as τυψω, the other perispômen, as κρινῶ: this is obvious and indisputable. But my point is, that both these forms do not belong to one and the same verb; and therefore that they are not two distinct tenses, but merely varieties in the mode of forming one and the same tense: in the same way as we have in Latin different forms of the future in the different conjugations, *amabo, monebo, regam, audiam.*

The remarks above applied to the future active may with almost equal force be extended to the other tenses of which I have spoken. The only difference is, that in respect to these latter, duplicate formations are somewhat more frequent, so that it would be much easier to produce instances in which they occur. Still I maintain, without fear of refutation, that they are *merely the exception and not the rule*; and, therefore, that the error of our grammars is great and palpable, in representing them as the rule and not as the exception. Let us take, for example, the case of the *first and second aorist* so called. The *vast majority* of Greek verbs have only what is called the first aorist, which ends in α, as ετυψα: a considerable number, however, use a different form, ending ον, as ἔλαβον, which is called the second aorist; and a *few* verbs present both

of these forms, as ἔκτεινα, ἔκτανον. Now, assuming the truth of this position, and I believe it will bear the strictest scrutiny, what is the rational inference from it, as regards the structure of the Greek verb? Is it not plainly this: that there is but one aorist, and that this tense regularly and commonly ends in α, but that there is an irregular and rarer form in ον, while a few redundant verbs have both forms? This I conceive to be a view of the case as simple and intelligible as it is just and true; and it is so analogous in every point to what we observe in the tense which corresponds to the aorist in our own language, that I cannot forbear borrowing hence an illustration.

In English our common and regular past tense is formed in *ed*, as *I received:* this answers to the aorist in α. But many of our older verbs form their preterite on quite a different plan; such are, *I saw*, *I wrote*, &c. changing the radical vowels: this irregular form is analogous to the aorist in ον. Lastly, we have not a few verbs in which both forms are in use, as *I hanged*, and *I hung; I catched*, and *I caught; I beseeched*, and *I besought; I chid*, and *I chided:* and this is parallel to the examples of Greek verbs with both forms of the aorist. I gladly avail myself of this analogy in our own language, because it enables me to illustrate a plain thing in a plain way, without that mystification which is apt to overspread learned themes. Now let me beg your readers to remember, if they can, a single English grammarian, who, on the ground of the varieties and redundancies above-mentioned, has exhibited *the standard model* of the English verb with two preterite tenses. Or what should we now think of the grammar which should run thus: 1. pret. *I fighted*, thou *fightedst*, &c. 2d pret. *I fought*, &c. And again, 1st pret. *I reminded*, &c. 2d pret. *I remound?* Ridiculous as all this is, I hesitate not to express my opinion that it is, *mutatis mutandis*, precisely what is done in our Greek grammars; at least, it is exactly what boys are led to do by their authority. A boy, for instance, is desired by his master to conjugate the verb λύπω according to the models in his grammar. He soon comes to 1st aor. ἔλυψα; but how much ἔλυψα is better Greek than *I fighted* is English, I leave the reader to determine; for my own part I believe there is little to choose. Soon after he will put down perf. λέλυφα, and this is as much of Greek as the other. Next comes 2d aor. ἔλιπον. Very good; this is a real tense: it is not only the 2d aorist, but the only aorist that any respectable writer would use. Lastly, and more pitiable than a wooden spoon at Cambridge, comes that ghost of a tense the 2d future, λιπῶ, which is indeed too poor and harmless a ghost to deserve any exorcism; it is the shadow of a shade. And while the luckless pupil is scratching his head, and thumbing his grammar and lexicon in vain, to furnish out all these non-entities *secundum artem*, and contracting a growing despair of ever knowing the Greek verbs, the tutor is pleasing himself with the notion of the thorough and scholar-like way in which his boys are instructed, and their dexterity in climbing up a *Greek tree!* I must just notice that while the grammarians have so liberally enriched the active voice of this verb with these tenses of their own manufacture; they have despoiled it of one which really belonged to it, namely, its true perfect, λέλοιπα. Although the common sense of this tense be active, we find it turned once to the fictitious middle voice, in order to fill a gap in the ranks of that very thin regiment.

I will not at present, Mr. Urban, trespass longer on your patience; but should any of your readers honour these remarks with a reply, I may probably solicit some further indulgence. I shall, however, in closing, take up my position behind the authority of Matthiæ. He says, after giving an account of the formation of the tenses,

"There is no single verb that has all these tenses that can regularly be derived from it. It is very seldom that a verb has the two tenses aor. 1 and aor. 2 act. as ἀπήγγειλα and ἀπήγγειλον, the aor. 1 and aor. 2 pass. and perf. 1 and 2, at the same time. When it has these tenses, they commonly belong to two different dialects, or two different ages of a dialect, as ἔπιθον only in the old Ionic; ἔπεισα in Attic and the rest; ἀπηλλάχθην, συνελέχθην in the older Attic dialect, ἀπηλλάγην, συνελέγην, in the new; or they have different significations, as πέπραχα in an active sense, πέπραγα in a neuter sense."—*Blomfield's Matthiæ*, p. 244.

Yours, &c. FILARET.

BP. MONK'S LIFE OF DR. BENTLEY.

(*Continued from p. 33.*)

IN 1694-5 Bentley was, through the interest of the Bishop of Worcester, made Chaplain to the King, and in 1695 was presented to the rectory of Hatterbury, to hold till his pupil James Stillingfleet should be in full orders, being a period of three years. About this time he was elected F.R.S. In 1696 he transferred his abode from the Bishop's house to his own lodgings in St. James's palace, and commenced housekeeping. Bentley's intercourse with Cambridge was now renewed in a manner honourable to himself, and beneficial to the University. The renovation of the Cambridge press, which had continued in decay since the Usurpation, was projected by him, and mainly accomplished by his agency; one of those praises due to Bentley from which envy has never ventured to derogate.

In 1696 Bentley was created D.D., and was appointed to keep the Public Act at the commencement. The three subjects defended by Bentley were, 1. The Mosaic account of the Creation and the Deluge; 2. The proof of divine authority by the miracles recorded in Scripture; 3. The identity of the Christian and the Platonic Trinity. He was likewise appointed to preach before the University on Commencement Sunday. His discourse was a defence of Revelation against the Deists, and a proof that the author of our religion was the Messiah; a subject which he treated with his characteristic ability, perspicuity, and closeness of reasoning. Meanwhile the fame of Bentley's Refutation of Atheism increased, both in this country and on the continent, where it was translated into Latin by Jablonski. A second edition of Wotton's "Reflections" being now called for, the author claimed his friend's promise that he would prove the spuriousness of Æsop's Fables and Phalaris's Epistles. Bentley would have excused himself, as not wishing to notice the calumny against him; but he was, however, with no great difficulty, prevailed upon to undertake what would give him a fair opportunity of clearing himself from a false imputation. This was the more necessary, as the story had been, by Boyle and his friends, industriously circulated, to the prejudice of his character. Accordingly he undertook a Dissertation in proof of the spuriousness of the above writings, reserving for the conclusion, his remarks on Boyle's edition, and his own personal exculpation. After mentioning the fashion, once prevalent, of publishing compositions under the name of illustrious men of yore as ἡδοποιίας, Bentley proceeds to say that no mention of the Epistles of Phalaris can be traced back to any writer earlier than the tenth century. Their imposture too had been suspected by Politian, and maintained by Erasmus. Bentley commences his argument by proofs from *chronology;* he next considers the phraseology, and the matter of those Epistles; and from thence, as well as from the lateness of their discovery, and their slender merit, deduces the argument of their being suppositious. This view of the question, exhibiting so many gross absurdities, is treated with a *jocularity* which must have been very grating to Boyle and his associates. Having dismissed *Phalaris*, he proceeds to examine the *edition*. He tells the story of the bookseller and the MS. and his correspondence with Boyle, introducing some strictures on his editorship. Having overthrown the genuineness of the Epistles of Phalaris, Bentley proceeds to examine other reputed pieces of antiquity, the Epistles of Themistocles, of Socrates, and of Euripides; and shows, from their anachronisms, inelegance, false taste, and neoteric phraseology, that they are the productions of the sophists of many centuries after. Finally, he, with ease, dispossesses the old Phrygian fabulist of the credit (or discredit) of having written the fables which now pass under his name. Dr. Monk observes, that "whether Æsop left any thing in writing, or whether his fables were preserved by his contemporaries, is doubtful; but that the first collection was made by Demetrius Phalereus: after him, the fables were *versified* by some anonymous writer in elegiac measure; afterwards by Babrius in choliambic metre, which Planudes, a monk of the 14th century, *transposed*. And this is the work which now passes as Æsop's fables."

The sensation produced in the learned world, and especially the Universities, by the publication of this work, was unexampled. By Christ Church the attack on Boyle's Phalaris was considered as an attack on the whole society,

for which a severe chastisement was prepared by its best scholars and wits, led on by Atterbury and Smalridge, regarded as the rising lights of Oxford. R. and J. Freind and Alsop rendered much assistance; and Sir W. Temple, much mortified at finding his "matchless originals" proved to be mere impostures, prepared a severe castigation for the young "barbarous Goth" who dared to undervalue his fancied chef-d'œuvres. Their policy was to cavil at Bentley's arguments, and hold up his character and conduct to ridicule and contempt, and this by the catching up every trivial story which might fix on him the imputation of pedantry, conceit, and uncourteousness. On the merit of this "joint-stock production" Dr. Monk observes, that it bore no proportion to that of Bentley's. "Their acquaintance (continues he) with several of the books upon which they comment, appears only to have begun upon this occasion; and sometimes they are indebted for their knowledge of them to their adversary; compared with his boundless erudition, their learning was that of schoolboys, and not always sufficient to preserve them from distressing mistakes. But profound literature was at that period confined to few; while wit and raillery found numerous and eager readers." Besides, they had undertaken to maintain an untenable position. Their serious attacks were moreover aided by the gross and licentious raillery of Swift in his Tale of a Tub, in which his ridicule of verbal criticism, and whatever he did not understand, or care about, was engrafted on a work originally designed only to ridicule the corruptions and extravagancies of certain religious sects.

While the storm was gathering, Bentley directed his mind to an object of a very different description, to bring about the erection of *a new Royal Library*, worthy of the nation and the collection; but the violence of party disputes, and the financial embarrassments of the country, frustrated all his endeavours. About this time (1697) he formed an evening club, which comprehended not only some of the greatest characters of that, but of any age, as Newton, Locke, Bentley, Sir C. Wren, Evelyn, &c.

In 1698 appeared the performance of the confederate wits, which was to extinguish the fame of our critic; a volume of 300 pages, with the motto,

"Remember Milo's end,
Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend."

This once popular work is now little known, except through the fame of him whom it was meant to crush. Our Biographer remarks, that "if we consider that the view of each question which it discussed is the wrong one, it is impossible to deny to its arguments the praise of address and ingenuity. No where (continues he) can we find a specimen of more cleverness and adroitness shown in encountering logic and erudition with the weapons of sophistry: the style is elegant and scholar-like; and a vein of well-sustained humour and lively raillery runs through the whole performance. Yet it merits severe reprehension, the object being manifestly not the pursuit of truth or detection of error, but the ruin of an individual's character; and to accomplish this, no methods are thought unfair or degrading. The main charges of uncourteousness, &c. are exaggerated, and other absurd ones raised up." Upon the whole, though great address is shown in pressing the most plausible arguments, and gliding over the weakest part of the question, yet, in point of learning and ability, Bentley's work has an immeasurable superiority. "It seems (says Dr. Monk) as if his adversaries were impelled by a sort of fatality to afford him fresh opportunity of triumph, and to make their discomfiture needlessly severe." The learned Biographer has ably indicated several of the mistakes in their work, and pointed out the *causes* of the great popularity of a production which, viewed on its own merits, must, as he says, be considered a total failure. These were, the number and ability of the Christ-Church men and their associates, and the great popularity of Sir W. Temple and Boyle. "Insomuch that (says Dr. Monk) we find philosophers and wits, poets and critics, divines and physicians, greybeards and striplings, Oxford men and Cambridge men, combining to hunt down the enemy of Temple and Boyle." Among the rest Dr. Garth in his "Dispensary," thus pronounced on the merits of the two combatants:

"So diamonds take a lustre from their foil,
And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle."

To aid the efforts of the party, a caricature was exhibited at Cambridge

of Phalaris dragging his brazen bull to the unfortunate critic, who was represented as exclaiming, "I had rather be *roasted* than *Boyled*." Of all the attacks upon Bentley the only one now known by its own merits is Swift's Battle of the Books; "a piece," says Dr. Monk, "exhibiting more than any other the original vein of humour which distinguished its author; and which continues to be read and admired by thousands who would have turned a deaf ear to the combined wit and learning of Christ Church. Yet the greater part of the ridicule thrown out upon our critic, whose leading demerits are represented to be *dullness* and *hatred of the ancients*, is so remarkably inapplicable, that no degree of humour less than Swift's could make it palatable."

Meanwhile Bentley remained calm under the pelting of this pitiless storm, relying upon the goodness of his cause, and a conviction that the public judgment, however strangely it may be perverted for a time, will at length come to a right decision upon every question. This self-command enabled Bentley to form *at leisure* a reply to Boyle, which by the concurring testimony of all scholars, is quite *unrivalled*. "The Boyleans (says Dr. Monk) had pursued a course calculated to display their adversary to the greatest advantage, and to raise to the highest pinnacle the reputation which they designed to overturn. In their efforts to confute his reasonings about Phalaris, they had introduced a variety of new topics, which the writers from whence they drew their knowledge, had treated either erroneously or slightly. They imposed upon Bentley the necessity of explaining and elucidating them; in doing which, he was able to develope stores of learning more abundant than either his friends hoped, or his enemies apprehended." In drawing up the answer, Bentley first satisfactorily refutes the bookseller's accusation by a comparison of dates, and thoroughly disproves the other calumnies.

On this work, which appeared in 1690, Dr. Monk has the following able remarks. "The appearance of this work is to be considered an epoch not only in the life of Bentley, but in the history of literature. The victory obtained over his opponents, although the most complete that can be imagined, constitutes but a small part of the merits of this performance. Such is the author's address, that while every page is professedly controversial, there is embodied in the work a quantity of accurate information relative to history, chronology, antiquities, philology, and criticism, which it would be difficult to match in any other volume. The cavils of the Boyleans had fortunately touched upon so many topics, as to draw from their adversary a mass of learning, none of which is misplaced or superfluous: he contrives, with admirable judgment, to give the reader all the information which can be desired upon each question, while he never loses sight of his main object. Profound and various as are the sources of his learning, every thing is so well arranged, and placed in so clear a view, that the student who is only in the elementary parts of classical literature, may peruse the book with profit and pleasure, while the most learned cannot fail to find his knowledge enlarged. So well sustained is the learning, the wit, and the spirit of this production, that it is not possible to select particular parts as objects of admiration, without committing a sort of injustice to the rest. And the book itself will continue to be in the hands of all educated persons, as long as literature maintains its station in society." On the various, but ineffectual, attempts made by the confederates to fix on Bentley the charge of plagiarism, Dr. Monk truly remarks, that "to this, critical scholars, from the nature of their pursuits, are constantly exposed; since no care can secure them from sometimes publishing remarks and conjectures, without being aware that they have already been made by others. Every candid person is slow to believe that such coincidences are the result of any thing but accident; and theft would be equally dishonourable and foolish, in a case where detection is sure, sooner or later, to ensue."

Soon after the publication of this immortal Dissertation, Bentley lost his patron Bp. Stillingfleet, who, as Dr. Monk shows, died from long attacks of gout, which at length fixed upon his stomach, and *not*, as it is commonly supposed, from his chagrin at being worsted in his controversy with Locke.

Bentley was now left to enjoy the triumph of his learning and sagacity, to which even the most averse were compelled to pay homage: and, what

was a still more important result of his book, he had silenced and put to shame the slanderous attacks made upon his *character*. Upon the various matters of this celebrated controversy, his victory was complete and final, and he was left in undisputed possession of the field; nay "no one of the confederacy, says Dr. Monk, ever again appeared before the world as a Critic." But he forgets the short review of the controversy between Bentley and Boyle, published in 1704, and which he himself has been the only one to notice.

It was not long before Dr. Bentley received the reward of the learning and genius shown in his immortal Dissertation, by being promoted to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, which being conferred upon him by the recommendation of the heads of the Church, supplies an unequivocal testimony of their high opinion. The learned Biographer here gives a sketch of the history of the College (the first fruits of the reformation), which rose, he observes, at once from the infancy to the maturity of its fame and prosperity, but declined in the time of the Usurpation, and was not brought back to its prosperity by the Restoration. The causes of this decay are traced by Dr. Monk. "For the cure of its evils (continues he) no better remedy could have been devised than the appointment of a Master of talents, energy, and reputation; and these qualifications centred in Dr. Bentley; but other material circumstances were overlooked. Bentley had no previous connection with the College, but was educated in a rival society; and not having resided at Cambridge since he reached manhood, he was unacquainted with the business, unversed in the feelings of the place, and destitute of all the peculiar information which the Head of a College ought to possess. Besides, there were certain defects in his character which made him a person not to be safely trusted with authority. Hitherto the reader has seen him pass clear and unsullied through no common ordeal, and put to shame the attacks of jealous and envious adversaries: in the remainder of his history there will be much to regret, and much to condemn."

Bentley was installed Master, Feb. 1, 1699—1700, having first taken the oath to observe the statutes, and consult the common benefit rather than his own private interests. His first act on entering into the office, was of a somewhat inauspicious nature. He demanded 170*l.* which were properly due to the last Master, who had resigned, but was claimed by Bentley, on unfounded reasons; as also 100*l.* which had become payable at St. Thomas's day preceding, but of which the claim was, though unwillingly, admitted by the Society. And thus an impression was produced unfavourable to the new Master, and which his subsequent conduct did not tend to remove.

The Master's Lodge, a spacious and noble edifice, was in want of thorough repair, and Dr. Bentley, by offering to contribute 100*l.* towards the expense, induced the Senior Fellows to agree to its being done. The cost, however, being estimated very inaccurately, and the amount of the alterations not accurately defined, the total expense amounted to a sum (about 1600*l.*) which excited much dissatisfaction. However, our Biographer acquits Bentley of any bad faith in the affair.

In the first year of his Mastership Dr. Bentley was chosen Vice-chancellor, according to a custom of the University, that the Senior in degree among the heads who have not served that office, shall be appointed. In June 1704 Bentley was married to a daughter of Sir J. Barnard of Brampton, Hunts. "This union (says Dr. M.) was eminently happy, the lady being possessed of many amiable and valuable qualities, of a cultivated mind, truly benevolent and sincerely religious. Her powerful connections, too, secured him valuable service at critical periods of his life. In his Vice Chancellorship, Dr. Bentley effectually vindicated the rights of the University against the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge, and exerted himself in promoting the prosperity of his University Press, from which editions of the Latin Classics were now sent forth, as also a new edition of Suidas's Lexicon by Kuster. In 1701 Bentley was by the learned Bp. Patrick appointed Archdeacon of Ely, which office, besides its rank in the Church, is endowed with the two Rectories of Haddenham and Wilburton. He now formed the resolution of exercising his literary powers for the formation of editions of the Classics for the use of the students of his College, and commenced with *Horace*, entering into a corre-

spondence with the celebrated Grævius on the subject. "In the administration of his College (says Dr. M.) Bentley had gradually introduced many novel regulations as to the elections to scholarships and fellowships, and in these and other matters of government and discipline, proceeded upon his own sole authority, without seeking the concurrence of the eight Seniors, his statutable counsellors. And as there is no reason to suppose that the Seniority would have withheld their assent from any measures of a beneficial tendency, it is plain that he was influenced by a disposition to engross all power." It is no wonder that such arbitrary conduct should, even respecting matters praiseworthy, have led to misunderstandings with the Seniors. And an innovation which he made by giving new and valuable privileges to Graduates in Divinity, to the sacrifice of the interests of other Fellows, occasioned much dissension in the Society. In some subsequent ordinances, Bentley was accused of seeking popularity among the students, while he mortified the Fellows. "The test of the propriety of these ordinances, however (says Dr. Monk), is, that they have been maintained, with some slight exception, up to the present time; the only valid objection to them being that they were enacted by monarchical authority."

Among other causes of Bentley's unpopularity was, that having no taste for hospitality on such a scale as suited his dignified station, he incurred the imputation of *meanness;* and the expenses of the repairs of the Lodge occasioned much dispute between himself and the Seniors. In 1704 an attempt was made by the advocates for Phalaris to again make head against the Goliah of Classical Criticism; and there appeared a work, supposed to be by Atterbury, intituled, "A short review of the controversy between Mr. Boyle and Dr. Bentley." On this Dr. Monk remarks, that the style is caustic and polished, yet the general effect is feeble, being little more than a repetition of the crimination on Boyle's book, softened down to an unwilling moderation. Not long after the Lodge was finished, Dr. Bentley enjoyed the honour of receiving there his Sovereign, Queen Anne, in April 1705, who held her Court at Trinity College. From his first coming to College, Bentley lived principally in a knot of select friends, chiefly Kuster, Sykes, and Brookbank. At this period he used to pass several months of the year in London, attending to his duties as Chaplain to the Queen, and Royal Librarian, in virtue of which office he had handsome apartments at Cotton House. Now he mixed in the highest circles, and his society was courted by the learned and the great. About this time Bentley addressed to Kuster, who was then editing Aristophanes, two Critical Epistles containing his observations on the *Plutus* and the *Clouds;* and intended to have proceeded with the other nine plays, but found that even those two were too late to be incorporated into the Commentary. Dr. Monk observes, that "these Epistles exhibit a most lively specimen of his acuteness and nice perception of the elegances of the Greek language, and that had he given his mind to such a work, no person ever lived who was so well qualified for an Editor of Aristophanes."

About this time Bentley addressed to Hemsterhuis (the founder of the most distinguished class of continental scholars, and who afterwards attained to a rank second only to Bentley) a "Critical Epistle on Julius Pollux," which Hemsterhuis was then editing. This masterly production operated so powerfully on the mind of the young Dutchman, that he determined to abandon his Greek studies altogether; until he reflected how unfair it were to compare his own juvenile performances with those of the most consummate Critic of the age.

An increasing family now induced the Master to take three or four young men of rank as boarders at the Lodge. They, however, only continued one year, Bentley finding that attention to them absorbed too large a share of his literary leisure. It was indeed little consistent with his dignity, and exposed him to obloquy, as this addition to his family increased the consumption of bread, beer, fuel, &c. which are supplied to a Master of Trinity by the College, without limitation. Dr. Bentley now made great exertions to raise the character and improve the buildings of his College, by building an Observatory, founding a School of Natural Philosophy, and repairing and refitting the Chapel upon a magnificent plan. The execution, however, of these works, brought much distress on the Fellows, which continued for several years. This extraordinary charge upon the College led the

Master to turn his mind to improving its revenues, and economizing its ordinary expenditure. His measures were many of them judicious and effective; but those which respected *domestic* expenditure (especially as Bentley descended to a too minute economy) excited much odium, and occasioned evils little less than those which were remedied. In the exercise of that absolute authority which he took to himself, the Master now expelled two Fellows without any regular trial, and others he put out of commons; and even attempted (but without success) to deprive the Fellows of their Combination-room and Bowling-green. Bentley was an applicant for the Bishoprick of Chester; but was frustrated in his endeavours.

In 1707 our Critic contributed a very valuable body of annotations on Cicero's Tusculan Questions, and gave assistance to Mr. Needham in his edition of Hierocles.

In the year 1709 the Master entered into much dispute with his Fellows respecting the emoluments of the Mastership, and proposed to receive in lieu of the customary, and in some respects voluntary, allowances, a certain fixed sum. But after using various methods to effect his purpose (forming a party among the Fellows), he was obliged to abandon the whole scheme, by the positive rejection of the Seniors. Whereupon, at a public meeting, he was betrayed into an excess of passion, of which no other instance is on record; and on his leaving the College in heavy wrath, and setting off for London, to appeal, as it was thought, to the higher authorities, the Fellows, incited by Miller, a lay Fellow, and Counsellor at Law for the College, subscribed a Declaration against him; whereupon Bentley hurried down from town, and, under pretence of some irregularity, in Miller's not taking a Doctor's degree, declared his fellowship void. He was, however, re-instated by the Seniors. This daring attempt at taking away, on his own authority, a person's freehold, excited among the Fellows at large still greater exertions to dislodge the Master. In order thereto, they prepared a petition to lay before *the Visitor*, whom they supposed to be the Bp. of Ely. In his defence, Bentley printed and published a letter to the Bishop, full of gross invective against the subscribers, and asserting that the only real offence he had given was by endeavouring to restore discipline, study, and good morals to Trinity College. As to the production itself, Dr. Monk observes, that "we should scarcely believe it to be by the writer who had ten years before triumphed over the combined wits of Christ Church, and the reason is, that his cause was not just." "Notwithstanding," says Dr. Monk, "its powerful and pointed sentences, its general effect is to raise a prejudice against the author. The tone is not that of an innocent person unjustly calumniated, but of a daring adversary, more intent on carrying war into the enemy's territories than on defending himself." The publication produced a host of replies from the College, which with exasperated feelings rebutted the accusations of the Master by attacks sustained with much scholarlike writing, and no ordinary powers of wit and raillery, chiefly exercised on the *quaintnesses* of Bentley's writings, and the occasional ruggedness of his style. These extraordinary disputes excited a great sensation in the public mind, and all friends of the University and of the Church were shocked at proceedings so derogatory alike to academical dignity and to ecclesiastical propriety.

During the progress of this feud, Bentley was enabled so far to abstract his mind from affairs which so materially affected his interests, as to produce one of the ablest of his works, his "Emendations on Menander and Philemon," occasioned by an edition which had just been published by *Le Clerc*, who (then in the zenith of his fame as a theologian, philosopher, critic, and general scholar,) in his office as Reviewer (in the Bibliotheque Choisie, a quarterly journal), exercised a sort of despotism in the republic of letters. Not satisfied, however, with his success in theology, natural philosophy, and general literature, he aimed at establishing a reputation for *classical editorship*, though ill grounded in the Greek language, and not only ὀλιμαθής, but in many respects ἀμαθής. "He had (says Dr. M.) scarcely any one qualification for such a work but diligence, and extensive general information;* and consequently the work unites

* Neither Dr. Bentley, however, nor his learned Biographer, seem to have done full justice to the extraordinary merits of Le Clerc, in respect to which it may be not uninteresting to our readers to be informed

almost every fault which such a person may be supposed to commit." In his "*Emendations*" (published in 1709), Bentley exposes the gross ignorance of the writer with the keenest irony, giving at the same time his own corrections, conceived in his happiest style, and generally irrefragable. The work was (like most of his productions) written *ex tempore*. What were the motives which induced Bentley to undertake this work, we cannot ascertain. Probably some literary grudge entertained against Le Clerc, in the exercise of his office as Reviewer, was the chief. The unfortunate editor, however, having got intelligence (secretly as the work was conducted) of the birch which was in steep for him, and of the Χεῖρα παχεῖαν which was to wield it; addressed a menacing letter to Bentley, calling upon him to "clear himself of the charge," adding that "silence would be construed into *a confession*." To this our critic returned an answer, in his clear, powerful, and caustic style, which Le Clerc perhaps found more difficult to endure than the *public* castigation which followed. Being unable to defend himself against the strictures of Bentley, Le Clerc looked round for assistance, and found it from the learned Bergler and the foul-mouthed Pauw; the former of whom, in the "Acta Eruditorum," glossed over the defects of Le Clerc. The latter put forth a violently abusive work, intituled "Philargyrii Cantab. Emendationes in Menandri et Philemonis reliquias." "A performance (says Dr. Monk) so worthless, and in a style so disgusting and execrable, that scarcely any one can read three pages of it."

After long delays on the part of the seniors of Trinity (as large bodies, and especially aged ones, are slow in motion,) an accusation was presented in form, signed by a decided majority of the fellows. "Of the articles (says Dr. Monk) some were frivolous, others unfounded; yet more contained charges of negligence, which, though culpable, called for *admonition* rather than *expulsion*." The Bishop sent a copy of the articles to the Master, who took no notice of them. After three months delay, and vain endeavours to break the confederacy of the Fellows by sowing dissensions, Bentley attempted to procure the interposition of the Crown in his favour, by the promulgation of a *Royal letter*. Upon the Bishop's at length demanding an answer to the articles, Bentley politically petitioned the Queen against his jurisdiction, and maintaining that her Majesty was the real visitor of the College, threw himself on the Royal protection; and the Ministry being inclined to take the Master's view of the subject, wrote to Bp. Moore desiring him to stay all further proceedings in the business, until the Crown lawyers had come to a decision on the subject.

In 1711, after various delays, occasioned by the peculiar state of his affairs, Bentley sent forth his long-promised *edition of Horace*, dedicated to the Earl of Oxford. Dr. Monk thinks there is reason to suppose that in *five months* after his return from London, in June 1711 (after having prepared, during nine months' Town residence, for the struggle which was to decide his fortune), Bentley wrote the greater part of his notes on Horace. The preface to the work was couched in terms of greater arrogance and boasting than ever. The work itself excited considerable sensation, especially as there were 700 or 800 alterations of the common readings, and all (contrary to custom) *received into the text*, notwithstanding that most of them were mere conjectures of his own, though always plausible, often ingenious, and not unfrequently convincing. The opinion of the very learned Biographer, which is entitled to much attention, is as follows. "Many of his changes are unnecessary, others harsh and improbable. He shows a propensity to confine the limits of poetical license too closely, and thus to reduce the language of Horace into prose. But when he defends his corrections by analogy, he brings forth the riches of his learning as from an inexhaustible mine: and the reader, whether convinced or not, respecting the particular point under discussion, is sure to find his knowledge increased; and hence it will be observed that the very errors of Bentley are instructive." The great fault of the Notes is the arrogance, egotism, and vaunting spirit, which

that when, on a certain occasion, the writer of this article discussed confidentially the question of Le Clerc's literary character, with the late Dr. Samuel Parr, at his own house, a few years before his death, he declared that he thought Le Clerc had been hardly dealt with by Bentley in his Phileleutherus Lipsiensis; and he ended by declaring coolly and solemnly, that *he himself would rather have been Le Clerc than Bentley.*

runs through the whole. The work called forth a host of petty assailants, chiefly anonymous, one of them Bentley's old enemy, Dr. King. A more severe blow than could be inflicted by the light shafts of wit came from one *Kerr*, a Dissenting schoolmaster, who, offended at Bentley for some personal neglect, gratified a peevishness aggravated by poverty and unmerited neglect, by systematically noting the slips in the great Critic's Latinity; which Dr. Monk admits was by no means pure or free from blemishes. Bentley's mortification at this effusion (which he was too wise to notice) must have been lessened by a very liberal critique on his Horace from the pen of *Le Clerc* himself, who, while he gives great general praise, abstains, with affected delicacy, from an examination of the new readings, for personal reasons. On the difficulty and danger of alterations in the text of a *Latin* author, Le Clerc has some very just observations, two of which are justly commended by Dr. Monk. "Expressions (says he) sometimes displease the reader, because he does not happen to recollect similar ones; yet by research they may perhaps be discovered to be justifiable. And poets of all ages and countries take liberties in their phrases, which must not therefore be hastily pronounced spurious, because the same are not to be found elsewhere."

The same will full as well apply to alterations in *Greek* authors; and in none is it better exemplified than in the case of *Æschylus*, as in the text of *Schutz* compared with that of *Porson*; the latter of whom, in a multitude of instances, recalled the old readings, which had been too hastily discarded, and rashly altered.

After seven months deliberation, the Crown lawyers came to a determination, that they deemed the Crown the general visitor of Trinity College, but the Bishop of Ely to have the power of hearing and deciding on charges against the Master, though the Crown might alter the visitorial authority, with the acceptance of the College. And now Bentley making an ineffectual attempt to terminate the prosecution, the prohibition was taken off the Bishop, and a rule obtained by the Fellows, in the King's Bench, to compel him to discharge his judicial functions. Meanwhile Bentley, at this crisis, employed himself in rendering a signal service to the Church and religion by a masterly and unanswerable reply to Collins's *Discourse on Freethinking*, in which (as Dr. Monk observes) "he has made its author a warning to all vain and superficial sceptics who are tempted to employ their puny sophistry on revealed religion. He takes to pieces (continues Dr. M.) the shallow but dangerous performance of the infidel. Not satisfied with replying to particular arguments, he cuts the ground under his feet, by exposing the fallacious mode of reasoning which pervades them all; and the contemptible sophism by which the author represents all good and great men of every age and country to have been "freethinkers," and consequently partizans of his sect. The objections deduced by Collins from the multitude of various readings in the Scriptures are met with unanswerable arguments, so that (says Dr. Monk) there have been no cavils founded on the variation of MSS. which may not be found answered in the pages of Phileleutherus. The applause obtained by Bentley for this performance was great and universal, it receiving the united thanks of the whole bench of Bishops. It is to be lamented, however, that Bentley was called off from *finishing* his refutation of Freethinking principles by the attention which he was obliged to devote to the concerns of the College prosecution. All obstacles to the exercise of his functions being removed, the Bishop of Ely demanded the Master's answer to the charges of his accusers. Bentley met the storm with characteristic intrepidity. He returned brief but pithy answers to the *fifty-four charges*; many of which he acknowledges and justifies; others he makes a subject of boast. "His tone (says Dr. M.) is high and confident, and breathes contempt of his accusers." When the day of trial commenced, the large hall of Ely House was converted into a court of Justice, and the most eminent advocates employed on both sides. Public opinion was greatly in favour of the accused, and the Judge was inclined in his favour. But, in the course of the trial, his sentiments underwent a change (on hearing which the Doctor fainted away in Court); and his judgment against the Doctor was confidently expected, after a six weeks' trial; when, lo! the process was destined to have a different result. The Bishop having caught a cold by his long sittings in the Hall, an illness ensued,

which terminated in his death, before he could pronounce sentence of ejection, which he had ordered to be drawn up, and which was found, after his death, among his papers.

Bentley now availed himself of the alteration of circumstances, produced by this unexpected event, to come to a reconciliation with his Fellows, agreeing to abandon his system of *compensation;* but unfortunately not so as to effect or to secure *a lasting pacification.* And now the University was in general so sensible of his distinguished merits, that it was resolved to return him its public thanks for his Answers to Collins; which was done emphatically, and *nem. con.*

At this time the flames of rebellion had broken out in Scotland and the north of England, and a civil war was undertaken, to place a Popish Monarch on the throne, when Dr. Bentley delivered on the 5th of November at Cambridge his celebrated "Sermon on Popery, his text being 2 Cor. ii. 17, Οὐ γάρ ἐσμεν ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ, καπηλεύοντες τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ, which he proves to mean "*trafficking* in the Word of God *for their own lucre;*" so applicable to the spirit of Popery, whose various institutions tend chiefly to that effect. In this most masterly production Bentley quite unmasks the system of Papal imposture, with equal learning and argument, though in language plain as the reasoning is forcible; till, gradually rising into warmth, "*indignatio facit versum!*" and he pours forth a strain of eloquence almost unrivalled. Of this Dr. Monk gives an extract, and observes that "the concluding and finest part has been purloined by the sentimental plagiarist in his sermon of Trim in Tristram Shandy."

Bentley now again began, unfortunately, to carry his measures at College in the style of an irresponsible autocrat, and attempted to dispose of the College livings after his own views. This caused the Fellows to again seek redress by a petition to his Majesty. In 1716 Bentley formed a plan for publishing a new edition of the Greek Testament, in which the text should be restored with certainty in a method never yet attempted. And though his hours of study were devoted to the preparations for this mighty work, which was first suggested to him by Wetstein (who afterwards himself accomplished it, perhaps more elaborately,) yet he meditated another and widely different work, *an edition of Classical Authors in Usum Principis Frederici,* in imitation of the Greek collection *in usum Delphini,* but meant to eclipse it in critical accuracy. That scheme, however, was never carried into effect, owing to some misunderstanding as to the terms of his engagement, and the mode of remuneration.

In 1717 Bentley experienced a virulent attack from Richard Johnson (Master of Nottingham School, and author of Noctes Nottinghamicæ, Grammatical Commentaries, &c.) in some strictures on his Horace, entitled "Aristarchus Anti-Bentleianus." His censures, like Kerr's, were chiefly directed at errors in Latinity; and his accurate knowledge of the Latin language enabled him fully to act the censor in detecting minute errors of construction; and no mercy does the stern pedagogue show—but scourges his victim with the "full strength of his right arm," and heaps terms of reproach and contumely, like a splenetic schoolmaster on blundering boys! Although not a few of Johnson's strictures are well founded, yet the work failed to produce any such effect as the writer intended, being little noticed by the public, and quite unheeded by the object of his antipathy, which perhaps occasioned the mental alienation that led to *suicide.*

In the year 1717 Dr. Bentley was elected to the exalted post of Regius Professor of Divinity, the most valuable as well as most dignified office in the University. Our only regret is, that the attainment of a station which he was admirably qualified to fill, was effected, (as Dr. Monk's researches ascertain,) by *manœuvre and stratagem.* His probationary *Prelection* was on the authenticity of the disputed heavenly witnesses in 1 John. The composition has unaccountably been lost, though it was seen by Porson in his younger days, and by Dr. Vincent, the learned Dean of Westminster. Its contents, however, are collected with certainty by our Biographer. Bentley, it appears, gave a regular history of the verse, and an account of the manner in which the passage of St. John is quoted by ancient writers; and concluded with *a decided rejection of the verse;* maintaining at the same time the doctrine of the Trinity in its orthodox acceptation, and showing that it stands in no need of such dubious support.

(To be concluded in our next.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

mentary Writs, and Writs of Military mmons, &c. &c. Edited under the Re- d Commission by Francis Palgrave, *. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Barrister at Law. ume the Second. Folio.*

HE publications of the Record Commission are to antiquaries nty dishes fit to set before the ." Philosophical history can- lucidate particular circumstances, y general principles; and, there- the real and actual history of nd can only be truly represented ch collections of evidence as the before us, and its fellows, afford. t the present book has a particu- elation to a contested point, viz. her Peers attended Parliament as fair of right, *summoned or unsum- d.* Upon this mooted question hall endeavour to throw such as this work and old Chronicles h; and for this purpose must en- to some preliminary details, before ng any inferences.

e first Parliament of Edward the d was held in 1307. The cause ed is not very delicate (but bu- is not regulated by Chesterfield- the interment of the late King, he celebration of the coronation uptials of his successor. But it be remembered that Edward the died July 7, 1307, and that the was tested on the 26 Aug. follow- the time of assembling the 13th tober: the interment of the King 'estminster not taking place till 7th Oct.; nor the coronation till 1307-8. To this Parliament summoned,

ishops 19, Abbots, &c. 56, temporal 81."

us there were 75 spiritual Lords nterbalance 81 Peers. The Com- rs did not exceed 200.

e Judges and Masters in Chan- were summoned also.

e next Parliament was summon- r attendance at the coronation on 9th Feb. 1308.

this solemnity were cited,

ishops 15, Abbots, &c. 16, Peers 70."

Judges and Masters in Chancery *hom some are not mentioned in the rica Juridicialia.*]

The writ that includes the wives of the parties to whom it is addressed (because Queen Isabel was also crowned) is not limited to the members of either house.

In a Parliament summoned for business on 28 April, 1308, we have

"Bishops 15, Abbots, &c. 14, Peers 56."

No returns of Commoners appear.

On the 2d Ed. II. (20 Oct. 1308) were summoned,

"Bishops 17, Abbots, &c. 18, Peers 65."

The next summons was one "*de veniendo ad tractandum rege,*" on 23 Feb. 1309, to which were cited,

"Bishops 10, no Abbots, Peers 49."

A *general Parliament* was summoned for 27 April, 1309, Bishops (including the Custos of Bath and Wells vacant) 19, Abbots, &c. 51, Peers 81.—Commoners not 200.

On the 27th July a summons "*de tractando*" was issued to

"Bishops 19, Abbots, &c. 11, Peers 76."

A *general Parliament* was ordered for 8 Feb. 1310, to which were summoned,

"Bishops 21 *(Abbots, &c. none)*, Peers 96."

The summons having been issued for York, it was altered to Westminster, and the new citations name

"Bishops 20 (Abbots, &c. none), Peers 80."

In 1311 a general election of the Commons took place. The members do not amount to 200.

Annexed to these writs is a close roll addressed to Nich. de Segrave, prohibiting his coming to Parliament with a force of armed men, on account of a quarrel between him and William le Mareshall.—p. 54.

A prorogation having been granted to the 18th Nov. writs exacting attendance at that time, were issued to

"Bishops 11. Vicars-general of *three*, who were abroad. 8 Abbots, and 45 Peers, and 184 commoners."

To this Parliament came in arms five Earls, "*more non debito,*" says the writ.—p. 67. *Each of these Earls had been summoned.*

A further prorogation to the 13 Feb.

1312, next ensued, and then were summoned,

"Bishops and Vicars-general 17, Abbots 30, Peers 68."

Another general Parliament was called for 23 July, 1312. The persons cited were,

"Bishops 21, Abbots, &c. 58, Peers 50."

To this record is annexed the list of Judges, and "Clerici de consilio."

This Parliament was again prorogued till 20 Aug. 1312, and then were summoned,

"Bishops 21, Abbots, &c. 55, Peers 53."

The summons for the 18th March, 1313, is addressed to

"Bishops 20, Abbots, &c. 49, Peers 97."

That for the 8th July, 1313, to

"Bishops 17, and the Custos of Canterbury vacant 1, Abbots, &c. 50, Peers 98."

On the 23d Sept. 1313, another Parliament was summoned (to which is annexed safe conduct for certain Earls and Barons, provided they came unarmed), and the summons is addressed to

"Bishops 19, Abbots, &c. 50, Peers 111."

For the Parliament of 21 April, 1314, were summoned,

"Bishops (or their representatives) 18, Abbots, &c. 44, Peers 98."

In the writ for postponing this Parliament, in order to proceed against the Scots, we find added *Rob. de Umframvill, Earl of Angus*, whose name is not included in the *original* summons.

We shall now *summarily* state the several Parliaments and numbers of Peers summoned.

9 Sept. 1314. Bishops 19, Abbots 48, Peers 110, but the Judges and Masters in Chancery are mixed up with the list.

20 Jan. 1315. Bishops 19, Abbots, &c. 48. Peers 95. Here the list of Judges, &c. is distinct.

27 Jan. 1316. Bishops 19, Abbots, &c. 48, Peers 95, Judges, &c. distinct.

27 Jan. 1318. Bishops 18 [Abp. of Dublin included], Abbots, &c. 48, Peers 93. [Two prorogations, Bishops and Abbots as before, Peers only 92.]

20 Oct. 1318. Bishops 19, Abbots 45, Peers 93.

6 May, 1319. Bishops 18, Abbots 54, Peers 88.

20 Jan. 1320. Bishops 18, Abbots 31, Peers 82.

6 Oct. 1320. Bishops 21, Abbots 31, Peers 84.

15 July, 1321. Bishops 19, Abbots, &c. 54, Peers 99.

2 May, 1322. Bishops 19, Abbots, &c. 54, Peers 81.

14 Nov. 1322. Bishops 21, Abbots 31, Peers 62.

20 Oct. 1324. Here occurs a *Tractatus* only; for the writ names only "Colloquium et Tractatum," and not a Parliament also (see p. 317 seq.); whereas in p. 334, two years afterwards, *Parliamenta, Colloquium, et Tractatus*, are mentioned in the writ, as to be held at the same time. But there certainly was a distinction between a Tractatus and a Parliament, and one most clearly prominent, viz. that in a Tractatus no burgesses were elected, only two knights for every shire (see p. 319 seq.) whereas in a Parliament it was indispensable to unite burgesses. A Tractatus appears, according to Ducange, to have been a term appropriated to the councils of Bishops. A Tractatus here has the aspect of a *packed Parliament*, for there were summoned only Bishops 19, Abbots, &c. 8, Peers 56.

3 March, 1325, a Tractatus only, Bishops 17, Abbots 23, Peers 59.

15 April, 1325, (a *prorogation*), Bishops and Abbots, as before, Peers 49.

25 June, 1325, a *Parliament*. Bishops 17, Abbots 31, Peers 44.

18 Nov. 1325, Bishops 19, Abbots 31, Peers 44.

13 Oct. 1326. A writ for a *Colloquy* and *Tractate*, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "cum *quibusdam* (some) Prelates, Magnates, and Proceres."—p. 349."

We shall now try to illustrate these matters. There were *partial* and *general* Parliaments. To the latter the *whole* of the nobility were summoned; but only upon occasions of great emergency.

Matthew Paris informs us, that in the year 1237 (26 Hen. III.) the King sent *(scripta regalia)* writs of summons through *all* parts of England, ordering *all* persons connected with the State (ad regnum Angliæ spectantibus), viz. Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and installed Priors, Earls, and Barons, to assemble SINE OMISSIONE in the octaves of the Epiphany at London, to treat of Royal business affecting the whole realm. The *Magnates*, as Matthew calls them, obeyed the writs, thinking

that they had to discuss "some imperial or other arduous matters." There came, therefore, to London an infinite number of noblemen,* viz. the WHOLE UNIVERSITIES of the kingdom. When the business was opened, it turned out to be only a solicitation of the King for money; whereupon, says the historian, they looked surprised at one another, and said, "the mountain was in labour, and has brought forth a mouse." (p. 367, ed. Watts.) The same historian gives other very clear ideas of the *Parliamenta Generalissima*, when ALL Peers, &c. were summoned, in the following passage, under the year 1246:

"In the middle of Lent, viz. on the day in which *Lætare Jerusalem* is sung, the WHOLE nobility of the WHOLE kingdom of England (*totius* Regni Anglicana *totalis* nobilitas), viz. Prelates, both Abbots and Priors, as well as Bishops, Earls also and Barons, CONVOKED BY ROYAL EDICT, assembled to a most general Parliament *(Parliamentum generalissimum)* at London, to treat efficaciously, as urgent necessity required, of the state of the kingdom now tottering."—p. 609.

Under the year 1242, "The nobility of *all* England both Prelates as well as Earls and Barons, were assembled at London *secundum regium præceptum*, by Royal writ." To the same purport are other passages. It, therefore, appears that to the general Parliaments *all* the nobility had writs of summons; but to Parliaments such as are *Colloquies* and *Tractates* mentioned above, only selected persons; and if we are correct, to the question whether Peers came to Parliament *de jure* unsummoned or not?—we say that they were *all* summoned to general Parliaments, but could not come *de jure* to Colloquies or Tractates, by which we understand partial Parliaments, because they were *not* summoned.

In general Parliaments there was, in our opinion, a *legal* necessity of summoning the whole body; and therefore it is useless to agitate the question *de jure*. Such was, as we think, the law and custom of the realm, and if exceptions do occur, they imply only what have ensued in all things, viz. abuses. At the same time, that Parliamentary duty was rather deemed an onus than a gratification, and that the Kings exercised a dispensing power, is beyond all doubt, from various petitions, and liberations recorded in this book. We find too the writ holding out a promise, that the parties summoned should not be detained more than a month (p. 30); that persons summoned to council were sometimes sulky, and would not give an opinion when asked, which conduct was deemed contumacious and disrespectful (p. 285); that others *took French leave*, and were recalled under menaces; that some peers, as Rob. de Umfravill, Earl of Angus, and John de Bretagne, Earl of Richmond, were only occasionally summoned; and that in one writ for calling a new Parliament, and another for proroguing it, there is a partial, not considerable change of persons.

All this we attribute to the exercise of a dispensing power by the Crown, which dispensing power was in various other matters, as well as this, exercised as part of the prerogative, down to the recent reign of James the Second.

In these Parliaments it is certain that, contrary to the modern practice, the King's name was used sometimes in a most irreverent manner. Rob. de Winchelsee, Archbishop of Canterbury (says Stephen Birchington), *reproved the King* in his Parliaments and Councils (Angl. Sacr. i. 17); and because he, the Archbishop, had refused to sanction certain taxes upon the clergy, he was *(extra-positus)* put out of the King's favour, peace, and protection. (Id. p. 14.) Now in a quarrel between a great man and an inferior, the former never succumbs, but from interest, necessity, or contempt; but the clergy contrived to defy the Sovereign, through opposing to him the Pope, who in point of fact was the preserver of the Church property, and the patron and benefactor of the clerical order. It is very true that his bulls were not cannon-shot, but they were ghosts which commanded sway through terror. The clergy of those days could only be taxed in convocations; and it is most certain, that, like Lincolnshire geese, they submitted to reasonable plucking: but it often occurred through circumstances, that the Sovereign's addresses were not directed to those who could best endure plucking, but who were least able to resist. William Thorne informs us (Decem Scriptores,

* This term was not anciently limited to Peers, but included even Esquires.

col. 2275), that in the year 1294, Edward the First had demanded a whole *half* of all their property from the clergy; one ear, one arm, and one leg out of two of each. There was, however, a wide difference between amputating in this way, to phlebotomizing by a tenth or fifteenth; and no Archbishop could assent to such unconscionable requisitions as were occasionally made. Besides there was an appeal for protection to the papal champion, who often could and did dismount the King, if they settled their disputes by a tournament.

One more remark shall conclude the present notice. It has been observed, that by law and custom it was indispensable for the King to issue writs of summons to *all* the Peers, whenever a general Parliament was convoked. How then could such matters be managed, when a general Parliament was called to depose the King himself, the very authority by which it was legalized? A curious record in p. 349, shows how this difficulty was surmounted. On the 26th Oct. 1326, Edward, with Hugh le Despencer, jun. and others, went abroad, leaving the kingdom without a government. Such being the state of things, two of the King's brothers, the Earls of Norfolk and Kent, and certain Bishops and Peers, then with Queen Isabel, and her son Prince Edward at Bristol, proposed that he the Prince should become Regent (or custos), "nomine et jure ipsius D'ni R. patris sui, ipso rege sic absente." (p. 350.) The Prince, then styled Duke of Aquitaine, accordingly assumed the Royal office, but was necessitated to use only his own privy seal in acts of Government. Upon the 20th Nov. following the King returned, and the Regent's authority of course terminated. In consequence the aforesaid noblemen and prelates who were with the Queen and her son, then at Hereford, sent an embassy to the King, who was at Monmouth (only fifteen miles off, we believe,) requesting that he would resign the great Seal to them, and by so doing sanction such measures as were necessary for the preservation of the public peace, and administration of justice. What followed we shall give in translation from the record (Claus. 20 Ed. II. m. 3. dors.):

"The Bishop of Hereford went to the King, then at Monmouth, and in the presence of the Earls of Lancaster and Leicester, and Master Thomas Chaundos, Archdeacon of Hereford, and many others, exposed to the King in order his instructions; and the same King having heard those instructions, and held some deliberation with himself, answered, that it pleased him to send his great Seal to his said wife and son; and that the same wife and son might cause to be opened the said seal, then inclosed (clausum) under his privy seal, and not only do those things which might make for justice and peace, but also those which might be agreeable to them under [the authority of] the great Seal; and the same Lord the King caused the said great Seal to be delivered to Sir William Le Blount, Knt. to be carried in the suite of the said Bishop of Hereford, to be delivered in the aforesaid form to the aforesaid Queen and Duke; and the same Bishop returning to the aforesaid Queen and Duke on the xxvith of November next following, at Martleye, laid the result of his commission before them, which result was immediately upon the spot drawn up into a written public instrument; and the said William Le Blount delivered the aforesaid great Seal, so inclosed under the said Privy Seal, on the aforesaid day, to the aforesaid Queen and Duke at Martley, in the presence of the said Bishop of Hereford; and on the Sunday next following, viz. on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle at Cirencester in the chamber of our lady the Queen, within the abbey there, the said Queen and Duke being there, delivered the said Great Seal so inclosed, in the presence of Roger de Mortimer, Joan Countess Warren, Rob. de Wyvill, Rich. de Ellesfield, and John Giffard, clerks, and many others, to the Bishop of Norwich, on the part of our said Lord the King, and ordered him to open the said Seal, and do with it what might appertain to the Keeper of the said Seal; and the said Bishop received the said Seal in his hands, and on the same day in the chapter house of the said Abbey, opened that Seal, and then sealed the writs; and after sealing, inclosed the Seal under his own privy one; and so the said Great Seal remained in the custody of the said Bishop of Norwich, during the journey towards Woodstock, till the 4 Dec. 1326, on which day he restored the Seal under his own to the aforesaid Queen and Duke at Woodstock, &c."

Thus business was conducted in the King's name; and the Royal Assent given to Bills (see p. 354) by commission.

(To be continued.)

Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First, King of England. By I. D'Israeli, *Esq. F.S.A. Vols.* iii. iv.

HOW strikingly analogous are the conduct and misfortunes of the Stuarts

of England and the Bourbons of France. Charles I. lost his life, and the second succeeding monarch of his family lost his throne.—Louis XVI. shared the melancholy fate of Charles I.; and the second in succession to the French throne (Charles X.) like our own James, the last sovereign of the Stuarts, has, through his own folly, become an exile and a wanderer.

The ruin of Charles the First was a predetermined measure, and no alternative remained but military preponderance; for conciliation becomes impossible, when concession cannot be obtained except by victory. Besides, it is perfectly unhistorical to suppose that a Sovereign can overthrow a Constitution, who has not previously ingratiated himself with the Army. Cromwell, who did what Charles, if he had been able, ought to have done, laughed at the arrest of five leaders of opposition, and when a debate had commenced about his own usurpation, turned the whole house out of doors; and so, in like circumstances, did Napoleon. There was no choice left between ruin or establishment, but violence; either the head of the *de facto* Sovereign, or the senatorial limbs of the people, must be exscinded, and he who could so manage that others should suffer instead of himself, acted accordingly. Charles only struggled to keep what was his own; the other to retain stolen goods, and the people vilified, tried, and executed the former, but let the latter go free. All this grew out of circumstances. Charles was not an energetic character, and Cromwell was; and had he been in the station of Charles there would have been no civil war. As it was, there was no fatal and decisive issue of the struggle, until Cromwell acquired the command, and then Charles succumbed to him, as the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia did to Napoleon. How such events came to pass, it is the object of the present work to show; and it is most certainly an exhibition of the machinery by Mr. D'Israeli, which proves how rash authors of eminence have been in giving verdicts as judges and jurymen, without knowing either the law or evidence of the case. We venture to say this, because, before the publication of this luminous work, all judgment must have been premature. To evince this, we shall take Mr. D'Israeli's chapters seriatim.

I. *Charles corrects two errors.* The two errors were favouritism and war. Here Mr. D'Israeli makes the following judicious remarks, p. 6:

"'Parliaments are as the times are,' was the observation of the intrepid Judge Jenkins. The leaders who are advocating the public cause, may degenerate into factionists; and there is great danger that 'the will of the people' may thus become as arbitrary as the worst despotism."

II. *Some observations on the character of the King.* Charles was singularly deficient in his experience of human nature. He was a placid character, not a statesman.

III. *Of the new Administration.* This term is applied by Mr. D'Israeli to designate the ten years of national felicity, when Charles governed without a parliament, and yet exercised strong measures and a weak government, which must necessarily subvert each other (pp 36, 37).

Nothing can be more convincing as to the King's good intentions, than the felicity of these ten years. And however unconstitutional might be his suspension of parliaments, these lords of the lower house, as they were called, were, almost to a man, traitors.

IV. *The first political Apostates.* The leaders of opposition were men of far superior talent to the ministers. Charles endeavoured to take off the popular leaders by preferment, but lost his confidential servants in acquiring new ones; and so multiplied claimants, that disappointments made additional enemies.

V. *Of the new Ministers—Laud.* All of them seem to have acted upon false principles, through ignorance of human nature, and disregard of circumstances. Dr. King says of the Stuarts, that they expected things always to bend to them, and thus were ruined. These new ministers consisted chiefly of clergymen, who, says Clarendon, "understand the least, and take the worst measure of human affairs of all mankind that can write and read." Upon this apothegm Mr. D'Israeli observes,

"There is a severity of truth in this reflection, but it is not peculiar to the ecclesiastical character. All men of the learned professions, who live in one restricted circle, are liable to suffer from the same scanty sources of human feelings and human knowledge. Their own views, and their own habits, form their contracted horizon. Had

Laud been a great serjeant, would the lawyer, Mr. Hyde, have applied the same reflection? Probably not; yet there are few great lawyers whose minds are not wholly warped by their habits of thinking, and who do not judge of human nature more by cases and precedents, than by any intimate conversancy with the human heart, and with society at large. And thus it is, on the reverse principle, that physicians have, in all ages, formed the most enlightened class in society, because they mingle with their fellow men."—iii. 77.

Of Laud, it is needless to say more than that he was only a blacksmith in statemanship. The whole of his official conduct consisted in hammering.

VI. *Private Life of Charles the First. Love of the Arts.* If, says Mr. D'Israeli (p. 101), there be no love of the arts, the mind will not be moulded by the Graces, and serious mischiefs, consequent upon barbarism, will flow from vulgar minds.

"Among the list of the grievances of the Commons in 1625, we find one complaining of the building of all houses in London, in one uniform way, with a face of brick towards the streets. To this grievance Charles replied, that a reformation in buildings was a good reformation, and he was resolved to proceed with that work. No doubt the good citizens of London were then destitute of any architectural taste; since even the decent appearance of bricking their fronts, and improving the salubrity of the city—where wooden houses were huddled together in all inconvenient forms, nests for their scourge the plague, which was so often breathing in their faces—was considered as a national grievance.

"It was now still worse at London than at Edinburgh. Among the barbarians, who, like a second irruption of the Goths and Vandals, became those of England, the avowed enemies of art and artists—the Puritans on one side, and the Levellers on the other, excite our indignation as much for their brutalizing ignorance, as their calumnies. Among the vulgar spirits, it is painful to add Milton. He reproached the King for admiring and reading Shakspeare."

There is no philosophical truth better established, than that the Sectaries of the Reformation have impeded uniformly the progress of the arts. Without luxury there can be no civilization; and if Christianity be the religion of Puritanism, it must be the religion only of Barbarism, for austerity cannot predominate where there is not poverty. The nation was not ripe for the arts, because it was not sufficiently rich, and consequently not sufficiently luxurious. There are three or rather four stages of society, the hunting, the pastoral, the agricultural, and the commercial. The agricultural was the stage, which chiefly characterized the æra; and the latter only existed in the humble form of mere mechanics, who supplied humble wants. Agricultural avocations are unfavourable to abstraction and intellectuality. Newton would have only been a mole-catcher, with a new trap; Watt, with his steam, an itinerant conjuror; Locke a fortune-teller; and Hippocrates a quack-doctor, if they had had to depend only upon the patronage of farmers. No art or science will be cultivated before it becomes a mode of subsistence, and it will not become a mode of subsistence until luxury is general; and that again is dependent upon the diffusion of wealth. Nothing can more clearly exhibit the savageness of English habits at the time, than that at the trial of Strafford the members of the House of Commons carried bread and cheese in their pockets, and ate it in their hands, while they handed the bottle from mouth to mouth, without a cup or glass. Such were the savages by whom the refined Charles was tried and murdered.

VII. *The influence of the Queen on the King's conduct.* Henrietta was a volatile French girl, and Mr. D'Israeli proves, that she had neither a taste for politics, nor exercised any business influence.

VIII. *The Percy family.* A most disgusting picture of duplicity and baseness.

IX. *The Coronation in Scotland.* The *Vive le Roi* of poor *Louis Seize*, when he left Versailles for the capital. Caloin had been crowned King of Scotland long before; or rather he was the Pope of the Reformation, and acted the same part, and did the same things in another form.

X. to XIV. *The Critical History of the Puritans.* Philosophers do not think that the Almighty is honoured, by being characterized as a mere stiff dissenter; but thousands thought so during the reign of Charles the First, and still continue to think so. No persons interfere so much in the affairs of the Omnipotent as the uneducated and vulgar, as no persons are so critical in the affairs of their masters and mistresses, as the lowest domestics. But Mr. D'Israeli's History is too valuable

not to be analysed. It is well known that certain exiles fled to Frankfort from the Marian persecution; and it is also well-known, that the new service book or Liturgy of Edward the Sixth, was so compiled, as not to alienate utterly the moderate Catholics; nor had it that effect before the papal interference in the reign of Elizabeth. Calvin, Knox, and their dependent reformers, knew well that this was *not the side on which their bread was buttered*, and that success would reduce them to insignificance. When, therefore, the service-book was handed to them, they accordingly declared, that it had not the PURITY which they desired; and as they could not ascend to war, they adopted the humbler substitute of sedition. They denounced the accessaries of devotion, as organs and surplices, the ring in marriage, the sign of the cross in baptism; but it is not probable that this would have succeeded, if there had not been an ulterior democratic purpose, favourable to vulgar and unscientific ambitionists; and such was the fact. The Reformation opened a new door of useless plebeian elevation. Elevation by science or public service, implies improvement of the state and of the world at large, and augments the facility of subsistence and the diffusion of wealth. Calvin only set people by the ears about abstract trifles, to make them subservient to priestcraft. He was, says Mr. D'Israeli,

"Unceasingly occupied in founding a new religious dominion, in which Monarchists and Republicans might equally co-operate, provided that the Church was made independent of, and even supreme over the civil magistrate. This new legislator was only at open war with those sovereigns in the Church, whom episcopacy had enthroned.

"In the novel democracy of the consistory of Calvin, ministers and laics sat together. Calvin flattered the weakness of human nature, by the appearance of a political equality.

"But the whole system was a delusion; for the tyrannical genius of its inventor first deprived man of his free will.

"The Apostle of Geneva, by the bewitching terror of his dogmatic theology, had enthralled his followers for ever, by a mysterious bondage of the mind, out of which no human argument could ever extricate them—an immutable necessity! The dark imagination of the subtilizing divine had presumed to scan the decree of Omnipotence, as if the Divinity had revealed to his solitary ear the secret of the Creation. He discovers in the Holy Scriptures, what he himself has called 'a most horrible decree.'* Who has not shuddered at the fume of the distempered fancy of the atrabillarious Calvin?

"The exterior parity of this new democracy, so seductive to the vulgar, was a no less cruel delusion. In Calvin's mingled Republic of Presbyters and Elders, the Elders, annually chosen, trembled before their sacred Peers, who being permanent residents had the Elders at all times under their eye, and their inquisitorial office. When the Presbyterian Government was set up in England, Clarendon observed, that the Archbishop of Canterbury had never so great an influence as Dr. Burgess and Mr. Marshall, nor did all the Bishops in Scotland together, so much meddle in temporal affairs as Mr. Henderson. Even at a later period, almost within our own times, the moderate nonconformist Calamy, being present at one of the general assemblies of Scotland, was astonished at their inquisitorial spirit, and observing their proceedings against a hapless individual, he said he did not know till then, that there was an Inquisition established in Scotland. His opinion being conveyed to the Presses, gave great dissatisfaction to the venerable Presbytery. Thus the people had only been enchanted by an imposture of power; for it seemed to them, that they were participating in power, which was really placed far out of their reach.

"The same fertile genius which had made 'our Father in Heaven' a human tyrant, and raised the mortal criminal into beatitude, now invested his own Levites, and his own 'Rulers of the Synagogue,' with supremacy. In this new papacy, as in the old, they inculcated passive obedience, armed as they were with the terrors of excommunication. The despotism of Rome was transferred to Geneva. All was reversed, but the nucleus of power had only removed its locality.

"Vast and comprehensive as seemed the system of the Calvinian rule, in its civil capacity, it was in truth moulded on the meanest and the most contracted principles; it was the smallest scale of dominion which legislator ever meditated; and Calvin, with all his ardent genius, had only adroitly adopted the polity of the petty republic, where chance had cast the fugitive Frenchman. A genius inferior to his own could not have imagined, that kingdoms of Protestants could be ruled like the eleven parishes of the town of Geneva, where every Thursday the Ministers and the Elders were

* This is, that all men are predestinated before birth to their future happiness or misery, whether their actions are good or evil.

to report all the faults of their neighbours. 'The divine simplicity of the discipline' of the Church of Scotland, is the theme of Calderwood's history, who however does not conceal that some grew weary of 'the lowly, but lovely purity of the Presbyters.' The Eldership is watchful over his parish, but should the offender prove still contumacious, he is handed over to the Presbytery; and, if still obstinate, the Presbytery consign him to the subtile heads of the Synod, and should the Synod fail to convert the rebel into an obedient son, he is finally resigned to the excommunication of the general assembly, and one day 'that soul shall be cut off from Israel.' They strangled heresy, and they annihilated freedom, by this graduated scale of tyrannical bondage."—iii. 257, seq.

But how came Calvin to be patronized in his projects? because they enabled the Nobles and Laity to seize the Church-lands. Such, however, was the republicanism introduced, that

"In France the Calvinists long balanced the power of the State with the Monarchy; in Scotland they had triumphed; and in England the Presbyters dwelt with us. The style of democracy was remarkable at this period, and crowned heads were usually stigmatized by nicknames. Knox and his ruder school emptied their quiver of scriptural bye-names. Mary of England was Jezebel; Elizabeth was the untamed heifer; Calvin called Mary of England, Proserpine; and Beza, Mary of Scotland, Medea. The Emperor of Austria was a Pagan Nero. From calling names, the democratic school advanced to higher doctrines. In the work of Christopher Goodman, on 'Obedience,' to which Whittingham prefixed a preface, the sword is placed in the hands of the people, and consigned to any 'Jonathan' who, from some secret impulse, would step forth to give the stroke of Brutus. These sons of Calvin confirm their doctrines from Scriptural authorities, and they are all of that stamp which it is said were so much in favour with the political Jesuits, and afterwards with those who, with us, took the title of Independents. The heroes held out to the imitation of the world were Phineas, who in his zeal killed the adulterers; or Ahud, who in his zeal had stabbed Eglon, the fat King of Moab, in his private chamber; or Jael, who in his [her] zeal murdered Sisera: or Matthias, who in his zeal massacred the King's Commissioners, who were sent to command the people to conformity. Such was the style, and such were the examples, familiar with some of these novel advocates of popular freedom."—iii. 265.

Such was Calvin; yet he is canonized by thousands.

(To be continued.)

An Essay on the Nature and Objects of the course of Study in the class of the Human Mind and Logic, in the University of London. By the Rev. John Hoppus, *A.M.* 8vo. *pp.* 34.

THE science of metaphysics is founded upon the knowledge which is derived from *consciousness alone.* We believe that the association of ideas is the actuating power of the thinking machine, and that all the other purely intellectual faculties are only branches emanating from it; and if consciousness has not universally a similar mode of action in all human beings, and is unconnected with physics, there can be no such science as metaphysics. It becomes a mere theory of human invention. But that there may be a *philosophy of mind,* formed by analysis and diligent observation of intellectual processes, is beyond doubt, from the undeniable truths contained in "Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind;" and if the mind itself be nothing more than an electrifying machine in its mode of action, certainly it may be understood and classified, as justly and philosophically as any other matter of physics. But metaphysics are absurd when they meddle with material objects, so as to determine their nature by *consciousness;* nor do we know that they have ever proceeded upon the obvious necessity of distinguishing mere negative nonentities from positive entities, or taken arbitrary laws of nature as the only rational explanations of agency in various ways. However these matters may be, we are certain that the philosophy of mind, *as treated by Stewart,* cannot fail to strengthen intellect and improve our knowledge of mankind; and whatever has these effects, must consequently make us both abler and wiser. Such we presume is the object of this pamphlet, and as such, we echo the following paragraph in p. 34.

"If *general business* be the object in which education is to terminate, it is needless to insist on the utility of that acquaintance with human nature, and that intellectual discipline, which are so well calculated to aid in the formation of those practical habits, which are essential to the active pursuits of life."

The Foreign Quarterly Review, No. XI.

THE first article is an elaborate dissertation upon "Demonology and Witchcraft," superstitions which at

first grew out of supposed interventional beings between gods and men, the Δαίμονες of the Greeks, and variously denominated and characterized in different nations. *Our* "Demonology and Witchcraft" is of northern origin. This essay is very copious, but there is an omission of the political use of it in the middle ages, like the Spanish Inquisition, for state-purposes, especially by the Clergy, to crush or intimidate powerful enemies. The Barons made it one of their charges against Piers Gaveston; and in Mr. Mason's History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, are copious illustrations of our remark.

II. *Danish and Norwegian Literature.* There is a local taste in regard to literature, as to other things, and what may be highly meritorious in native opinion, may be below par in that of foreigners. We see nothing beyond mediocrity, the cause of which we attribute not to scarcity of genius, but to insufficient taste. We know of no other modes of acquiring such a high taste, but through the Classics. Gothic diablerie, the Hamlet ghost, and the Weird sisters, create impressions, however, which it would be hard to discriminate from the *pure* sublime. The cause lies in the ideas and circumstances which would not be selected by a refined nation.

III. *Dutrochet's New Researches on Vegetable Physiology.* This paper is so technical, that only professionalists would understand it.

IV. *Caillié's Travels in Africa.* Nobody can generalize the manners and customs of savages. Those of each respective country differ, through the influence of climate and circumstances, all of distinct operation. We shall extract some curious matters.

"An institution, similar to Free-masonry, if not identical with it, does exist in Africa."—p. 106.

"Lauder mentions having fallen in with a white negro and negress, in whom this colour was not the effect of disease. At Cambaya, a white infant, the child of black parents, was brought to M. Caillié."

"M. Caillié was assured, that children born of these Albinos were black: and he remarked, that an infant born of black parents comes into the world white, with only a yellowish tinge, and that it gets progressively darker, till the tenth day, when it is perfectly black."—167, 109.

John Hunter used to say that Adam and Eve were both blacks. That question must have turned upon an indeterminable point, the Antediluvian climate. We are sure that the inhabitants of cold countries are not black, nor ever were so; and that the constant use of cloathing affects the colour of the skin.

The Braknas are so abstemious, that they live, Caillié says, wholly upon milk for a month together (p. 102). This abstemiousness prevents their subjection to any serious maladies, but leaves them without the fortitude of bearing even the slightest pain (p. 102).

We know that, throughout the East, embonpoint is the standard of female beauty. In Cheshire, at the present day, farmers value women with thick legs. Taste in the ignorant has no higher character than an incidental association of ideas. If appetites are coarse, coarse objects satisfy such appetites.

The Greeks abhorred obesity, because it destroyed proportion and symmetry, and *their* taste was founded upon a *beau ideal.*

"Beauty among the female Moors consists in extreme embonpoint; the young girls are forced to drink milk to excess: they who are somewhat grown up voluntarily drink an enormous quantity of it, but the children are compelled to do so by their parents, and frequently by a slave, whose duty it is to make them swallow their allowance. I have seen these unhappy little girls cry, roll themselves on the ground, even reject from their stomachs the milk they had just taken; neither their cries nor their sufferings stopped the cruel slave, who beat them and pinched them till the blood came, and tormented them in a thousand ways to oblige them to swallow the quantity of milk she thought proper to give them. If their diet were more substantial, such a system might have the most injurious effects, but far from impairing the health of the children, they become sensibly stronger and fatter. At the age of twelve years they are of an enormous bulk, but at twenty or twenty-two they lose much of their embonpoint, and I did not see one woman of that age remarkably corpulent."—p. 102.

The physiological rule among us is, that persons short in the trunk, and long in the arms and legs, will not fatten; but where the make is the reverse, *viz.* long body, and short limbs, they are naturally pinguescent without artificial aid. If it be true that thin

long-sided women, like Canova's Venus, are exceedingly prolific, perhaps this artificial embonpoint may diminish the number of children. At all events, a milk diet might improve scraggy females.

We do not see how the Helioarkites can reconcile their theoretical origin of mythology to the following fact,

"The Bagos take for a divinity the first objects which come into their thoughts, such as the horn of a ram. The tail of an ox, a reptile, &c. receive equally their sacrifice."—p. 106.

V. *Modern Swedish Poetry.* If the translations of the specimens are correct, as no doubt they are, we could select more than one instance of the bathos. Epigram is commonly thought pointed like a spear, but here is one as blunt as a mop-stick:

"Mollwitz fain would learn to read,
And began with A. B. C.
But his long red nose indeed
Hindered his discovering D."

VI. *History of the Amphictyonic Confederacy.* An elaborate prize essay, from which we gain the information, that *races*, not *states*, were the members of this confederacy; but the essay does not meet the whole of the Amphictyonic history, as to its object and establishment, and diminishes its consequence too much.

VII. *The English in India.* It appears that the English are as much naturalized in India, as they would be in the moon. This dissimilarity, our critic very justly says, lessens our hold upon the country; but how amalgamation is to ensue, until the Brahminical superstition is extirpated, we know not.

VIII. *State and Progress of the Woolgrowers.* We have on a former occasion stated, that it is impossible to gain both in fleece and carcase; and certain it is, that

"The average weight of a fleece of the German Merino breed is somewhere about *two and a half to three pounds*; whilst that of a fat Leicester sheep is from *eight to nine pounds*: and the case in Germany, France, and Poland, differs in so far from that of England, as they are neither of them accustomed to fatten their sheep for the butcher."—p. 191.

We have read that Merino sheep may be fattened, but we made the experiment with full grass, and failed. It is however plain, that *we* have both much cry and much wool, though it may be of low price. We are glad in consolation to hear, that

"The climate and food of New South Wales promises to produce what the best cultivation does elsewhere."—p. 186.

IX. *Music made easy.* We do not understand how any thing can be made *easy*, which requires perpetual practice and great skill. As to modern music, Stentor appears to be more the god of it than Apollo. The gurgling murmur of air and melody is sacrificed for the roar of a cataract; the soft for the boisterous; and bellowing for talking, as if all auditors were deaf. Wind instruments (says our critic, p. 213) chiefly give the colouring in orchestra compositions, but they are in general played too loud. Amateurs and performers will find much instruction in this excellent article.

Why music is not so successfully cultivated in this as other countries, the Reviewer thus explains:

"If England were but once again a cheap country to live in, we should see more frequently the results of the industry, the patience, and taste of her inhabitants. A reasonable leisure must *first* be put in the power of that people, and it would be then easy to make the diffusion of musical knowledge more than keep pace with the success of mechanic institutes."—p. 199.

According to Mr. Bowles, there is no *original* English music but the old Hundredth Psalm.

X. *Fontanier's Travels in Asiatic Turkey.* Slavery is mentioned in the Bible without reprobation, because otherwise there would have been no civilization. Without cheap labour, there would have been neither riches nor leisure, and in thinly peopled countries, where there exists a great disproportion between the demand and supply of labour, had it not been for slavery, masters would never have been more than little farmers, scarcely able to read—certainly not fit to be members of civilized society (see Letter from Sidney, p. 35. Certain it is, that the acts of Providence, and the notions of Sectaries concerning slavery, have not harmonized; for had there never been any slaves, there would never have been any masters. Domestic slavery is of a gentle kind, but never produces distinguished persons, because it is not productive of riches. Carrying off a damsel or two, is mentioned in the song of Deborah, and we shall extract

a passage which illustrates Oriental abduction.

"The caravan was followed by a troop, which always kept itself at a considerable distance from the rest. It was composed of Turks of Akhalick, conducting four slaves into the interior, two girls and two young men, whom they proposed to sell to the highest bidder.

"'I was happy enough,' says M. Fontanier, 'to acquire the confidence of the principal proprietor, who often came to see me, and permitted me to visit his quarter, and even to gossip with his women. The female slaves did not appear in the least uncomfortable at their lot, and cared little to whom they might be sold. One of them was very beautiful, and proud of this advantage. She made her conductors attend upon her, as if they had been her servants. She did not complain of her situation, and preserved an unalterable gaiety. The other was not nearly so cheerful, but it was her vanity alone that suffered, at observing the low price set upon her. She was valued only at four purses [32*l.*], whilst twenty-four purses [192*l.*] were asked for her companion. The two lads might be from twelve to fifteen years of age. Each purse was equal to about eight pounds. The masters were incessantly sounding the praises of their slaves, vaunting their beauty and their tempers. 'I look upon these girls,' said the eldest of the conductors, 'like my own; when, during the night we were introduced into the village, where they dwelt, I killed their parents with my own hand, and set fire to their house. We were well mounted, we knew the road, and there was no difficulty in carrying them off; and God knows with what tenderness I have since brought them up. Thank heaven, they are now Mahometans, and no man can say a word against their virtue; otherwise how could I dare, as I propose, to sell them to persons of quality and fortune, who can alone afford to give their worth.' In fact he paid the most assiduous attention to these women; he spent considerable sums on their dress, and if they were angry and abused him, he scarcely dared venture a word in reply."

"A Persian merchant, desiring either to show that he was rich enough to indulge himself in a few whims, or perhaps rather to satisfy his curiosity, came to my tent to tell me that he wanted to buy the handsomest of the two ladies, being sure to sell her again at Constantinople, if she did not suit him. A day being chosen by the Turk to strike a bargain, I was authorized to be present at the negociation; and when we arrived at the tent we repaired to the tent of the Georgian dames. The women were sitting under a tree, their faces carefully veiled; we began to talk together at some distance, when the master without ceremony went and took off the veil of the goddess, and returned to seat himself. He repeated his former eulogies upon his goods, but the Persian made no higher bid than *four* purses. I cannot say which was the most furious, the master or the slave; both one and the other threw themselves upon the poor merchant, and beat him without mercy, crying out that they were not people for him to play his tricks upon. The lady went so far as to say that she never would consent to be sold to a person so little worthy of her charms, even did he offer double her price. There was an end of the business, and whatever further propositions the merchant might have gone on to make, they would listen to nothing he could say."

Our author afterwards learned that the Georgian ladies were both sold to a wealthy seigneur of Sivas, of the name of Solyman Aga; the beauty fell in the market to sixteen purses [128*l.*], and the other rose to five [40*l.*]

The different effects of Asiatic and European education are thus exhibited. At Erzeroum,

"The school was kept in a vast apartment, adorned, according to custom, with the portraits of the Emperor and the Empress of Russia, whom the schismatics of the East are taught to believe their legitimate Sovereigns. A great wooden crucifix was placed in the centre of the room, round which the children were crouching on their knees. The master made use of the method of instruction followed in these countries, whatever may be their religion, *that of making his pupils read all together*, and he had no difficulty in detecting the errors they might commit.

"I have remarked that the children partake of the grave character of their parents; they showed none of the petulance and vivacity we see in our schools; I believe that the cause lies in their domestic education. There is no mystery made of any thing whatever before them. They are invariably addressed as if they were full grown men, and it follows as a matter of course that their imaginations are less excited, and that they have therefore more judgment and reflection than European children. They are rarely contradicted, and, with the exception of a few signs of deference and respect for their parents, willingly paid, they are pretty nearly their own masters. In the East, conversation turns solely on either religion or money; pleasure there is nothing else than debauch, and to debauch no idea of shame is attached. We see among them none of those ardent passions which agitate the young men of Europe; and if their existence is less full of events than ours, perhaps they find ample compensation in the tranquillity which they enjoy, even to the very tomb.

"The education of the girls is less attended to than that of the boys, although most of them learn to read and write. They go to the same school up to the age of eight or nine years. Their education at home is very nearly the same as for the male sex. From their earliest youth nothing is concealed from them which relates to the duties of a woman. This method has doubtless the grave inconvenience of introducing into conversation a license of which we can form no idea. Women of the town would be ashamed in Europe to make use of the terms which girls in Asia employ in the ordinary course of conversation. This is only, however, license of expression, and is not inconsistent with true modesty. Such is education in Turkey and Persia."—p. 225.

In p. 234, we find a poor priest, who had been often bastinadoed, saying, "look at my feet, I have not a nail upon my toes, they have all dropped off under the stick." A log of wood has a cord attached for binding the feet during the punishment.—p. 239.

Among the minor articles we find the following curious and hitherto unknown information concerning the constituent parts of Gothic architecture. The name of the work from which it is extracted is entitled "Antichita Romantiche d'Italia," compiled by the two cousins Sacchi. The particular portion, to which we allude, is church architecture, and the well-known symbol of the "Vesica Piscis," seems to have originated through the following causes:

"Our authors then proceed to speak of the churches raised under the dominion of the Longobards in the north of Italy, and give a full description of the principal ones. They then treat of the symbolic art among the early Christians, which they define as the *representations of dogmas, mysteries, and religious truths, by means of determinate forms, images, and cyphers, in the architecture of their churches;* a sort of mystic science, which the initiated alone understood. This science was divided into *hermetic* and *orphic;* the first referring to the plan and shape of the church, the number of angles and faces it presented, and the second, or *orphic*, consisting in the ornaments and other accessories, regulating the colour and quality of the materials employed, the disposition of the cyphers or monograms sculptured over the gates and other parts of the building, the figures of animals, and other sculptural ornaments, all having a mystical meaning. And the authors quote repeatedly the epistles 'De Angelicâ Hierarchiâ,' and 'De Theologiâ Symbolicâ,' attributed to S. Dionysius Areopagita, but which in fact were written by the Bishop Synesius, who lived in the fifth century. The whole of this chapter (pp. 138—176) is full of curious and interesting investigations."—p. 254.

We have another important accession in p. 273:

"Lithography has flourished from time immemorial in the principal city of Tibet, and has been employed in delineating in forty plates the anatomy of the various parts of the human body."

No persons are more likely to know less of what passes at home than those whose researches are abroad. We allude to a paragraph in p. 260, where the elegant work on Autographs, by Mr. J. G. Nichols, is ascribed to his father "Mr. Bowyer Nichols;" and stated as being, though complete, unfinished. Such mistakes should be avoided, because they induce a suspicion of carelessness in research, or indifference as to statement, where facts are concerned. Authors should borrow a lesson here from lawyers and wise men; not subject themselves even to suspicions. Cæsar's wife ought not, &c.

It is impossible that any one whose researches are limited to his country, can be so serviceable as those who tell us what genius, science, or expedience, effect in other regions. If one nation borrows from another, this allegation is established. It is sufficient, therefore, for us to say that no design is better qualified to promote general utility, than this Review; and that it has no other fault to be laid to it, than that it is too partial to continental imperfection, where reason, pure taste, and strength of intellect are the standards of excellence.

Prices of Corn in Oxford, in the beginning of the Fourteenth Century, also from the year 1582 *to the present time. To which are added, some miscellaneous Notices of Prices in other Places. Collected from Manuscripts at Oxford, with a full Account of the Authorities on which the several Prices are stated. By the Rev.* W. F. Lloyd, *M.A. Student of Christchurch.* 8vo. *pp.* 100.

WE have before us an elaborate work on the "Nature, Measures, and Causes, of Value,* from which it is clearly shown, "that to know the value of an article at any period, is merely

* Post 8vo, 1825.

to know its relation in exchange to some other commodity." From this fact, which must be ascertained like other facts, no inference whatever can be drawn, as to the value of any thing beyond the two commodities in question. From the relation of corn and money, nothing can be inferred, as to the relation of corn and labour, or of money or labour. (p. 135.) Upon this subject we shall, therefore, say no more than that he who estimates the value of labour by that of provisions, will find in this book (p. 45) the following curious confutation.

In a scale of prices made in the reign of Philip and Mary, probably in 1555,

"The same price (12*d.*) is fixed for the fattest goose and the fattest pig. The ordinary price of the time was much lower. Hume remarking on the great rise of prices in Queen Elizabeth's reign, quotes from a contemporary author, who, after stating that in 20 or 30 years before 1581, commodities had in general risen 50 per cent. some more, proceeds, 'Cannot you, neighbour, remember that within these 30 years I could in this town buy the best pig or goose I could lay my hands on for 4*d.*, which now costest 12*d.*, a good capon for 3*d.* or 4*d.*, a chicken for 1*d.*' " &c.

This rise of prices followed the superior cheapness of the precious metals, through the conquest of South America; for beggars lamentably increased in the beginning of the sixteenth century, not only in England but in other countries, through the mines enhancing the price of commodities (Owen and Blakeway's Shrewsbury, i. 287.) We may judge of the consequences by the following facts,—a carpenter's wages in 1260 was 1½*d.* and now is 3*s.* a day. (Id. i. 139.) In 1330, 13*d.* was equal in value to 35*s.* according to the price of wheat at 64*s.* per quarter. Id. i. 145.

Whatever may be said of gormandizing in the present day, we are sure, from the modern expense restraining indulgence, it must have been more common formerly; for in the work before us (p. 44) is a "valuation of corn, cattle, &c. made in Warwickshire, Sept. 21, 1290, 18 Ed. I." taken from Dugdale's MSS. In that we find the worth to be, of 15 sucking pigs, 3*d.*; 21 ducks, 1*d.*; 18 silver spoons, 10*d.*; the latter being therefore a fraction dearer than a halfpenny a piece.

Seasons and times of the year had much to do with the prices of butter, cheese, and meat; for in the quarters of the year 1585, from March to June, they were very cheap, and so also in the two following quarters; whereas in the quarter beginning Dec. 12, 1585, ending March 11, 1586, they were very dear.—pp. 45, 46.

Thus far in one view of the uncertainty of fixing a standard of value, from comparison of prices with commodities. Now let us hear our author Mr. Lloyd, brother of the late Bishop of Oxford. We recommend the passage to the attention of political economists, who are alone in the possession of Aladdin's lamp, and conjure away difficulties with the hocus-pocus of Thaumaturgists.

"Our knowledge of the prices of corn, antecedently to the commencement of the last century, is very scanty and imperfect. It is made up chiefly from casual notices collected from various authors, and (excepting in the case of the Windsor Tables) forms no connected series respecting any one place. Our information respecting the wages of labour is still more unsatisfactory. We have seldom sufficient data to enable us to compare the wages of labour with the prices of provisions at the very same place and time. Political writers, therefore, endeavour to form an estimate of the condition of the labouring poor in former periods of our history, by comparing the price of the necessaries of life in one place with the wages of labour near the same time in a different and frequently a distant place; an inaccurate principle of judgment, which supposes, what is far from the truth, that the prices of corn and the wages of labour are respectively the same at the same time throughout the whole of the country; and though conclusions thus obtained, when cautiously drawn, and checked by reference to collateral circumstances, may in fact in many instances form tolerable approximations to the truth, yet is their utility much lessened by the imperfect character of the reasoning, and the distrust which we must necessarily feel in using them as the foundations of any further consequences.

"The application also of this principle to former times is less safe than it would be to the present. The equalization of prices between different places depends on the facility of communication between those places, and it seems reasonable to suppose that formerly, when the roads were bad and communication difficult, considerable differences may have existed in prices at places even not far from each other. These and various other considerations will indicate the importance of improving statistical accounts of this nature, and rendering them as numerous and perfect as possible."—Pref. iv.

The work before us is founded upon the materials which have been collected with a view to the Statute, which enacted that a portion of college rents should be paid in corn, or its contemporary value. As our author has not illustrated this enactment, we shall. Fuller (Hist. of Cambridge, p. 144,) informs us, that Sir Thomas Smith, principal Secretary of State, was the father of this Act, and surprised many of the House of Commons, who did not see that there was any difference whether the college received their rents in money or goods. But "the politic Knight took advantage of the cheap year (1575-6). Knowing hereafter that grain would grow dearer, mankind daily multiplying, and licence being lately legally given for transportation." The result is (continues Fuller), that when the colleges have *least corn*, they have *most bread*, i. e. best *maintenance*, the *dividends* then mounting the highest.

Fleetwood says, in his Preface, "that he looks upon old University Rolls and Bursar's Accounts as the best guides in inquiries of this nature; because our general histories do mostly give us the prices of things which are *extraordinary*, either for cheapness or dearness; whereas the college accounts deliver faithfully the ordinary and common price of most commodities and provisions." We need not say that this remark is the best eulogy of the work before us, which is an excellent companion to the Chronicon Preciosum.

A Treatise on Atmospherical Electricity; including Lightning Rods and Paragreles. By John Murray, *F.S.A. F.L.S. &c. &c. Post* 8*vo. pp.* 150.

Researches in Natural History. Second Edition. By the same. Post 8*vo. pp.* 146.

MR. MURRAY seems to have a predilection for electricity; and no ardent lovers neglect their mistresses. The only doubt is, whether they do not in general over-estimate their charms; and sincere as is our declaration of the keenness and value of Mr. Murray's research, we only fear that in an instance or two he has rather too much assumed the operation of electricity as the instigating cause of some phenomena. At the same time we are satisfied that the whole extent of its efficiency is not known, and that his assigned causes may be true, although they are not clearly proved. But we feel no inclination to expatiate on the subject, and think it of some importance to lay before our readers the novel subject of paragreles, congeners of conducting rods, but far more efficient, Mr. Murray thinks, in local protection.

From the injury done to corn and vines by hail, *paragreles* are extensively used in Italy, Switzerland, and France. In their original form they consisted of poles, surmounted with a point of brass, from the lower extremity of which proceeded, as a conductor, a straw rope, with a strong linen thread twisted throughout its extent. It has been improved, and is represented in the frontispiece. But we are further told, that Pinnanzi of Mantua, as early as 1788, proposed the erection of numerous metallic points in the fields, for the purpose of depriving the clouds of their electricity, and thus preventing their resolution into hail. Afterwards M. L'Apostolle of Geneva endeavoured to modify

"The erections proposed by Pinnanzi, by the substitution of straw ropes only; but these were found to be insufficient, and had fallen into discredit and oblivion, when Mons. Tollard of the College of Tarbes in France, in the department of the High Pyrennees, revived them in a modified form; his plan was to erect poles of willow, poplar, pine, chesnut, &c. armed with sharpened brass points, attached to a rope formed of ripe barley or rye-straw twisted throughout, and contended that he had thus succeeded in securing a territory of ten communes."—p. 131.

The efficacy of them having been controverted, the following testimonies among others have been adduced in their favour:

"Sign. Perotti of San Giovanni di Cassara, having planted paragreles on an extent of 16,000 perches, found that his corn fields and vineyards had sustained no damage, though *fourteen storms* had passed over them, and fell in full fury on the neighbouring lands."

"By order of the Sardinian Government, 1467, paragreles were placed near Chambery, on a chain of mountains, from their base to their summit. On the 5th of August, 1825, a violent storm took place, which extended exterior to the pale of the paragreles, but no hail fell among them; beyond their sphere, however, both hail and thunder were abundant."—p. 134.

To these and other successful results, Mr. Murray adds, from his own knowledge, that where paragreles had *not* been erected, the vineyards were totally destroyed by hail, while those supplied with them *were wholly uninjured.*—p. 135.

The cause of the protection is thus given by our author. *Hail* is an electrical phenomenon, and

"If an insulated rod be presented to a dense aggregate of accumulated electricity, it must enter in one united torrent; but if this were supplanted by numerous distinct rods at a certain distance apart, it is equally obvious, that by affording so many distinct channels for its escape, its intensity and force would be subdivided in the ratio of their number; in the former case, it is an unbroken wave, and in the latter instance parted into many fractions; united strength in the one, and in the other it is enfeebled by division. A sponge saturated with moisture, attached to the conductor of an electrical machine, and thus operated upon, affords a very good elucidation of the storm cloud, as affected by the paragrele, and it explains, we think, in a very satisfactory manner, how that, though beyond the periphery which embraces the field of paragreles, the rain may be violent, and the descending drops of considerable magnitude, on being congealed form hailstones or fragments of ice, yet are modified into gentle rain or snow, as soon as they come within the pale of the paragreles, and when immediately over the central *chevaux de frize*, where a fasciculus of multiplied points effects a complete discharge of the electricity of the storm cloud, and of course that of its aggregate contents, determined by it."—p. 140.

Mr. Murray thinks that the adoption of paragreles in this country would, *inter alia*, be the means of protecting conservatories, hot-houses, &c. from the destruction of the glass. Hop-grounds, &c. but, above all,

"Gunpowder magazines should be surrounded by a double line of paragreles; all would be safe and secure within the circumscription of the charmed circle."—p. 145.

In p. 53, that curious subject *aerolites* engages Mr. Murray's attention. Because they contain no substance unknown in this globe, he rejects the theory of their ejection from any other planet, and explains their origin thus. He says, that volcanic eruptions may toss their dust to an enormous altitude, and to the distance of 600 miles; and that when the atmosphere is loaded with volcanic matter,

"It becomes as it were, to speak chemically, saturated with metallic matter and earthy particles ejected from volcanoes, or carried up by evaporation or other causes, and these will necessarily be diffused over an immense surface, where they float in the superior regions of the air till the lightning darts through them, carrying like a ploughshare accumulated matter in its progress, and by the powerful electrical attraction thus excited, these particles will be drawn into the vortex of the lightning instantaneously; for the lightning finally encountering an electricity of an opposite kind, an explosion ensues, and the collected mass is instantaneously fused and agglutinated, while the meteorolite thus formed tumbles to the ground."—p. 54.

From the *Researches in Natural History*, we learn that the vitality of the blood is maintained by nervous influence, and that the latter is analogous to electric agency.—p. 19.

The following extraordinary circumstance occurred at Paris:

"A female of advanced age was so affected with horror on hearing that her daughter with two children in her arms had precipitated out of a window, and were killed on the spot, that her skin in a single night, from head to foot, became as *black as that of a negro*, and the change continued permanent."—p. 24.

Of the effect of open countries on the weather, Mr. Murray says,

"Rain will be always more frequent and copious, and oftener repeat its periodic return to the spot shaded by trees, than in open districts of the country, and apart from them, a fact of the utmost importance in the *formation* of roads, and one that should be never lost sight of."—p. 58.

We wish that Mr. Murray had avoided the palpable, as we think, exaggeration in the following passage:

"In the month of July last, in the vicinity of Stafford on the Lichfield road, clouds of dust rose on the main road, and a dense fog hovered over it; but no moisture was precipitated except in the vicinity of the trees and hedges, and here the deposition was considerable, but especially in the case of a lofty insulated Lombardy poplar, *where the fall was so considerable, that it might have been used as an admirable shower bath, and so complete a rivulet was formed, as might have been directed with effect to turn the wheel of a saw-mill.*"—p. 60.

An author should never be so imprudent as to excite incredulity, especially on a philosophical or historical subject. We hope that Mr. Murray will take our observation in good part,

for his two works are curious and instructive.

Emigration or no Emigration; being the Narrative of the Author (an English Farmer) from the year 1824 *to* 1830, *during which time he traversed the United States of America and the British Province of Canada, with a view to settle as an Emigrant. By* Joseph Pickering, *late of Fenny Stratford, Buckinghamshire.* 12*mo. pp.* 132.

THE results of certain measures, whatever may be abstractedly said in vindication of those measures, are certainly those described in the following paragraph:

"Are there one half the number of proprietors and occupiers of land now in England there were 30 or 40 years ago? Is it not a notorious fact, that large landed proprietors buy all the small farms and lots of land they can meet with! I have known parishes that had forty or more small proprietors and occupiers of land, where now there is not more than one-third of that number; the remainder generally become labourers, nearly their only resource, throwing an extra quantity of the article of labour into a market sufficiently supplied, and consequently depreciating its value below a just and equitable price, the landholder and fundholder reaping the benefit from the depreciation. But it will be asked, why will farmers give a greater rent than they can afford? I answer, because those farmers that still have a little money left must rent a farm at some price; they cannot do any thing else; all other trades and occupations are already overdone. The landlord is enabled to keep up his high rents by throwing three or four farms into one, thereby creating a competition, by reducing the number in the market; while, as I before said, two or three of these farmers must probably go to the parish; the one that gets the enlarged farm will curtail his expenses to meet the high rent, by reducing the number of labourers kept on the four farms; thus he impoverishes the farm, and that in return impoverishes him, until perhaps in a short time his resource also is in the same degraded station, the parish."

Now it is impossible that poor lands can be brought into full production without a large stock, especially of sheep, and such a stock cannot be supported without a sufficient domain; and if the system augments the number of paupers, as Mr. Pickering presumes, then, as he says, "emigration appears the only remedy in the hands of those who may have sufficient money to carry them out of the influence of the evil—out of the country."

This being a book of travels, we shall, according to our custom, make some amusing or instructive extracts.

We generally apply the term *Yankee* to all Americans; but its specific meaning beyond the Atlantic is a native of New England, and is synonymous with a Yorkshire bite in England.

Old residents (it seems) do not mind the bite of the rattle-snake or copperhead, because many vegetable antidotes are well known in the woods. (p. 45.) Thus it seems that the study of medical botany highly merits the public attention, and vindicates the Society which has been instituted for its encouragement.

It seems that

"Oxen will drive any number of wolves, and even throw down the strongest fence, with a strange noise to get at them, when a calf or cow is attacked."—p. 53.

Every body has laughed at Matthews's ludicrous exhibition of an American Militia training day. The truth is, that, except under prospect of a war, it is "merely a frolic" for the youngsters once a year.—p. 56.

The *method* of road and canal making deserves notice for its cheapness and expedition.

"With a kind of large shovel, having a handle (called a scraper), and a yoke of oxen, the dirt is drawn into the centre, and rounded, which is called "turnpiking." Four men and two yoke of oxen, one yoke and two men to plough, and the other to scrape, will do as much work in this way, where there are no obstructions, as fifteen or twenty men in the same time by the ordinary way of digging."—p. 69.

The Americans have some dirty customs.

"Some smart lasses came in during the evening, most of whom took a smoke with the landlord and the landlady, passing the short black pipe from one to another! Disgusting as this practice is, it is not so much as one in common use in the eastern part of Maryland, of girls taking a "rubber" of snuff—that is, taking as much snuff as will lie on the end of the forefinger out of a box, and rubbing it round the inside of the mouth."—p. 71.

Concerning the importance of Canada, as a check upon American ambition, our author says,

"At the commencement of the late war, the province was invaded by the Americans in great force, who had the choice of points of attack. They burnt several places; and expected an easy conquest from the unpre-

pared state of defence; yet with scarcely 1000 regular troops, and undisciplined militia, drawn from a population of 50,000 men, scarcely one to a square mile, they guarded a line of 500 miles, and eventually repelled their assailants. The conduct of the Americans in that war has drawn the bonds of connexion closer to England; and the additional population, cultivation, resources, commerce, and revenue of the country will become of such importance, as to render the possessors of Canada virtually sovereigns of the sea; therefore to yield this province to "the most restless and ambitious nation on the globe," would be to enable them to become conquerors of all our other possessions in America and the West Indies, and render it unnecessary for them to supplicate a favour from any power in the world."—p. 102.

We assure our readers that there is much information, especially upon agricultural topics, to be found in this little work.

A Series of Ancient Baptismal Fonts, chronologically arranged. Drawn by F. Simpson, *jun. Engraved by* R. Roberts. 4*to.* 40 *Plates.*

THE beauty and taste displayed in fonts and shrines render them especial objects of regard to those who know that there is very little in the old Gothic void of taste. It is plain too, that nothing can give a just representation of these objects but drawings, and therefore nothing can be more archæologically useful than books of such a kind. The only misfortune is, that mischief is occasionally done to science by artists taking up theories which are unsound, and so promulgating superficial opinions, and establishing prejudices, a most inimical thing to learning. Thus they have picked up the name of Gundulf, as an eminent architectural Bishop of Rochester, who lived in the time of William Rufus, and made *all* the old buildings of the country prior to the pointed arch system, Norman; and in the work before us, we have the system of a Mr. Rickman brought forward, who utterly excludes (according to our author) every Saxon fabric whatever; and makes four distinct periods, viz. Norman, early English, decorated English, and perpendicular English. That this system is a gross violation of history and fact, we do not hesitate to affirm. We say that there never were any more than *two* distinct styles, the debased Roman or round arch, and the oriental or pointed arch. All the other matters were only variations of fashion. Bede was *not* a Norman, and *he* mentions the *opus Romanum*; and as to the pointed arch style, it was prevalent in the East *long before* its introduction into this country. Mr. Woods, in his Letters of an Architect, has engraved foreign buildings, which decisively show that the appropriation of the term *English* to any *Gothic* architecture, whether debased Roman or Pointed arch, is also decidedly erroneous. Mr. Rickman may be a minute observer, and probably an able man; but we know that his system is fallacious, and that Gothic architecture has perhaps been the most unfortunate of all archæological subjects. One error is even monstrous. By what authority can any man particularize a *Norman* style, when, if he will only take the architectural subjects in the illuminations of the eighth century, and compare them with those of the Bayeux Tapestry, he will see that the styles are precisely similar.

Warton laid it down as a rule that fonts are ancient, according to their size; the largest being the oldest. It is safest to judge by the style of the ornaments.

The oldest font in this collection is that of St. Martin's, Canterbury, and notwithstanding it is called (of course) *Norman*, it has every aspect of being coeval with the church, which Bede declares to be *Roman* work.

"This celebrated font is particularly remarkable, on account of the great stones with which it is constructed, thirty-five in number; viz. the cornice, if it can be so called, consists of eight stones of unequal sizes; the tier next below *(between which and the cornice are inserted styles)* comprises nine stones, very unequal in size; in the second tier are eight stones, which are more equal in size; and the third and last tier contains ten stones of unequal sizes. The material is a very hard limestone. That side of the font which is not shown in the engraving is ornamented in the same manner as that here represented: but the ornaments of the cornice are not the same on all of the stones. The work is very rude and shallow. At first we had a strong impression that this font had at some period been taken to pieces and put together again carelessly, which would account for the disunion of the patterns. With this idea we

traced off each stone upon separate pieces of paper, and put them together in various ways, to ascertain whether any other arrangement would be more correct, but in vain."

Now we beg to observe, that the disjunction of the pattern, and the number of the stones, show that the font is made up of pieces which belonged to some previous fabric. The interlaced rings on the bottom have a strong assimilation to the favourite Roman ornament, the *guilloche;* and as to the intersecting arches which give it a Norman look, it is to be recollected that a series of columns and intersecting arches were found on a Roman pavement at Louth, co. Lincoln. (Britton's Architect. Antiq. vol. i. §. St. Botolph's, Colchester.) The insertion of the tiles is also another Romanism.

Now Staveley says, "The Church of St. Martin at Canterbury is thought to be of the greatest antiquity now standing." Venerable Bede says, this church was built by the Romans, and the author of the British Antiquities says, it was built in King Lucius's days. And certainly it carries antiquity in its face and body, being for the most part built of British or Roman brick. (Churches, 130.) The ornaments to be seen on this font, viz. the ribbon circles, with central beads, are quite common in the fourth century, as may be seen from Du Cange and Banduri. Moreover, Roman ornaments occur on the circular arches of Saxon churches at Padworth, Bucklersbury, Thatcham, and Tidmarsh, co. Berks. (See Lysons's Britannia.) By whom or when the ancient pieces were collected and made into a font, we do not pretend to say; but we confidently affirm that the pieces have a character coeval with the date of the church.

We assure our author that we highly value his beautiful prints, and we only speak thus, because here, elsewhere, and everywhere, it is astonishing to see what efforts are made to suffocate the historical evidence relative to our most ancient buildings, and *Normanize* them. We really expect, if the fashion be permitted to pass uncontrolled, that our *Roman* tessellated pavements will next be made *Norman*, to the great confusion of ascertained history.

In the Pref. p. ix. we have the following account:

"The cover of [the font] at Thaxsted is very singular, as it is fixed, and the whole font completely inclosed by it; on one side of the cover, or case as it may be more properly called, a portion opens by which access is obtained to the bowl of the font; but no part of the font, except the top and interior of the bowl, is visible."

We apprehend that the cover was fixed, and the aperture made, when immersion was deemed unnecessary.

We beg it again to be distinctly understood, that we by no means wish to depreciate this elegant work, because we have thus differed from the system of Mr. Rickman; for in truth the plates are exceedingly beautiful, and from the subjection of its objects to injury and dilapidation, the collection is not only now valuable, but must become more so every day.

Doddridge's Correspondence, Vol. III. Colburn *and* Bentley.

THIS amply retrieves the dullness and frivolity of the two previous volumes. We have now Dr. Doddridge presented in his true character. A sound scholar and an accomplished divine, devoting heart and soul to the labours of his ministry, and dedicating his great acquirements to the service of religion; adorning the doctrine he preached by holiness of life, and presiding over his pastoral charge with a simplicity of purpose, a singleness of heart, and a fervour of anxious watchfulness, rarely equalled, and never surpassed. His letters are truly delightful; to playfulness of fancy he unites sobriety of thought; the outpourings of an affectionate heart, and a devout spirit, are arrayed in language elegant and chaste: while his epistolary style is classical and "English undefiled." His deliverance from the thraldom of the *flirts*, whom he distinguished by his attentions in the former volumes, is refreshing to witness — whilst as a husband and a father he now presents a beautiful picture of that conjugal love and parental tenderness which is founded on the solid basis of Christian principles, cemented by perfect congeniality of tastes and sentiments, and sanctified by a consciousness of the high responsibilities appertaining to such sacred engagements. His correspondence with Warburton and Clarke exhibits the depth and solidity of his learning—his critical acumen, and his

ive biblical knowledge. In short now presented as the Dr. Dod- e who has long been the pride rnament of the Protestant sect to h he belonged—the Doddridge, ed of Watts, whom Kippis de- d to honour, and whom War- n and Secker distinguished by praise. The celebrated author Family Expositor, of the awaken- olume on the "Rise and Progress ligion in the Soul," and of those works which have preserved a and a reputation wherever vital n is esteemed; wherever learning, used by pedantry, is honoured; wherever sincerity, undeformed tolerance, and sectarianism, un- d by bigotry, are rightly appre- l.

ere are perfect models of style to ound in the correspondence of ridge, which bears a closer re- lance to that of Cowper than to ther writer we could name. We the same graceful ease, and the affectionate tenderness and digni- ivacity in his familiar Letters, e same pathos, the same solemn itness in those of a more devout erious character—they may be with advantage by the scholar, tudied with improvement by the ian; they have consolation for the ner, sympathy for the sufferer, word in season for all. They ce a period of something more ten years, the most interesting he most useful period of Dod- 's most useful life. Whether les of the Letters are original, or been supplied by the Editor, we not, but they are not unfrequently it, and often in bad taste.

will close our remarks and our endations, with the expression best wishes for the success of olume, by extracting the testi- of Warburton to the merits of ridge's Family Expositor.

OM THE REV. W. WARBURTON, D. D.

AR SIR, *Cambridge, April* 11, 1739. write to you amidst a strange mixture rtainments and study, between the halls and libraries. The necessity of ing books only to be met with here, ught me to Cambridge; but my long in company make my mornings by so very short, that I am likely to re- wise as I came; which will be in a a.

"Before I left the country, I had the pleasure of receiving your Family Expositor. My mother and I took it by turns. She, who is superior to me in every thing, aspired to the divine learning of the Improvements, while I kept groveling in the human learning in the Notes below. The result of all was, that she says she is sure you are a very good man, and I am sure you are a very learned one.

"I sat down to your Notes with a great deal of malice, and a determined resolution not to spare you. And let me tell you, a man who comments on the Bible affords all the opportunity a caviller could wish for. But your judgment is always so true, and your decision so right, that I am as unprofitable a reader to you as the least of your flock.

"A friend of mine, Dr. Taylor, of Newark, (M.D.) who has seen your book, desires to be a subscriber. If you will be so good as to order a book to be left for him at Mr. Gyles's, he has orders to pay for it.

"I have taken the liberty to inclose two or three papers of proposals, just now offered to the public by my friend, Dr. Middleton, for his Life of Tully.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your very affectionate Friend and Brother,

"W. WARBURTON."

Warner's *Literary Recollections.*

(*Concluded from Part I. p.* 615.)

Mr. WARNER commences his second volume with his settlement at Bath, where he resided for several years, and distinguished himself as an exemplary divine. That mode of living, however, was productive of few if any adventures; and the volume is chiefly filled with anecdotes of persons who were distinguished in their day as literati, philosophers, or public characters. Most of these anecdotes are very interesting; but we are compelled to omit them, for the purpose of extracting some which show in a very favourable light the *tact* and understanding of GEORGE THE THIRD.

"On the appointment of David Hartley, as envoy to the *American States*, before that appointment was altered; Fox, on his communication of it to the King, asked his Majesty whether it would be *agreeable* to him, to receive an American Minister in return. The King's reply was just and proper; manly and ingenuous; and specifically adapted to the unfortunate situation of affairs: 'Mr. Fox, the *phrase* of your question rather surprises me. It cannot be *agreeable* to me; but, I can, and I do *agree* to it.' Fox, himself, related this to David Hartley, ac-

knowledging that his own phrase, *agreeable*, was unsuitable; and that his Majesty's answer was frank, noble, and *pointed*."

Mr. David Hartley was the inventor of *fire plates*, and had an experiment-house at Putney. Thither his Majesty used occasionally to come under pretence of seeing the processes.

"The conversation was directed, on these occasions, to political topics; and encouragement given to Mr. Hartley, to deliver his opinions freely and fully. During one of these interviews, David Hartley took occasion to say to the King: 'It has often given me great concern, to oppose your Majesty's measures, with regard to America, as I have done in parliament; but I have been obliged *conscientiously* to do so: and if it were to do again, I could not do otherwise.'—'I believe so,' said the King.—'I think you have acted like an *honest* man; and I bear you no ill will for it.'—One is at a loss which to admire most; the sincerity of such a declaration; or the noble cordiality with which it was received.

"Mr. Hartley was accustomed to relate other instances of his late Majesty's condescension and kindness to him; which may be considered as further proofs of the King's nice discrimination between the virtues of the man, and the views of the politician.

"Though acting in constant political opposition to Lord North, as long as he was exclusively minister, David Hartley had a personal regard for his lordship; which was as cordially returned by the Premier. The parties had been intimate at the university; and kept up their acquaintance through life. His late Majesty was aware, both of their mutual esteem, their political differences, and the severity with which David Hartley occasionally treated his old fellow-collegian in the House of Commons. On the first visit which the King made to the experiment-house at Putney, he was attended only by Lord North and General Carpenter. As they were all standing near the flames, the heat became almost insupportable, and Lord North drew back. His Majesty remarked his retreat, and good-humouredly exclaimed: 'Hey, my Lord; can't stand fire—hey?—Never flinch. This, you know, is not the *first time* that Mr. Hartley has *roasted* you—hey?'"

In the Appendix, p. 391, we have an opinion given by Dr. Moyes, that the easiest kind of death was that of instant suffocation. The cases here mentioned seem to concur with the decease of our late lamented King; if we are justified in assimilating that to suffocation. This article is followed by another, recording some curious facts relative to suspended animation. The extraordinary circumstance is, that the subject was conscious of the carpenter's measuring him for a coffin, without being able to prevent him.

We sincerely recommend this occasionally curious and always entertaining book. It is written by a person evidently habituated to the best society, and to whom the Church is greatly indebted for his exertions in behalf of "Rational Piety," and demonstration,

"that the opinions both of the CALVINISTIC and EVANGELICAL CLERGY, as they are called, are *not* consonant with the *Holy Scriptures*, with *reason*, nor with the principles of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH."—p. 292.

Essay on the Signs of Conversion and Unconversion in Ministers of the Church. By the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks, *A.M.* 12*mo*, *pp.* 125. *3d Edit.*

NOTHING can be more annoying to philosophers, than argumentation upon principles which must be false. We allude in particular to the substitution of non-entities for entities; *e. g.* there are no such things as *darkness*, the mere privation of light, *cold* of heat, *death* of life, or *evil* of good.

The formation of distinct entities as to positives and negatives, makes of them opposing principles; and of course confers on them powers of action where none can possibly exist. The discussion about the "Origin of Evil," has been therefore made from a mere mistake, because there can be no evil but as a negation of good, without making God the author of evil, a postulate not to be conceded. But negation of good, *proves* no more than the positive existence of the former, as a shadow does of a substance; and discussions about evil, as an independent subject, must be absurd. In short, disregard of a distinction thus arising from the laws of nature, has produced a confusion in the minds of writers upon religious subjects, by no means serviceable to their cause. Knowing nothing of natural philosophy, they take for data mere conventional terms, and treat words coined for convenience of discussion, as if they were philosophical realities. There may be a *vacuum* consequent upon withdrawing a *plenum* (as in the air pump experiments), but the phænomena ensue through the absence of the *plenum*, not through any physical powers of the *vacuum*; for

there cannot in physics be any such thing.

We are not friends to the rationalism of Germany, because that makes Scripture to consist of mere distortions of common circumstances, founded upon unphilosophical ignorance. Indeed, this test of interpretation is absurd, because there is a positive declaration in Scripture itself, that *miracles were performed*, which affirmation removes all pretensions to explanation by natural phænomena. But we are friends to substantiation of the Bible. No man possessed of a smattering in philosophical knowledge, is ignorant that water boils at that particular point 212° Fahrenheit, or can give any other reason why it should do so, than that such is the Law of Providence, very wise, as concerns consequential action of other matter; and there are hundreds of similar phænomena, which are equally arbitrary, and moreover inexplicable. A physical agency is of course implied by them; and this point admitted, what becomes of the ratiocination that it is not implied in Revelation also? He who dares to assume a contrary idea, takes upon himself to allegate what it is impossible for him to prove.

We have gone into these premises, because Mr. Wilks and others base their doctrines upon a *literal* construction of a sacred document copied by Moses, and apparently written before real history was divested of the intermixture of mythes. Intimations of the Deluge thus adulterated, are to be found in the ancient history of nearly all the oriental nations; and as in one of the Pooranas there is a description of that event in no essential point differing from that given by Moses, there evidently existed one common original. Now whatever, says Paley, makes the Bible more *rational*, makes it more *credible*; and they who are ignorant of Asiatic history and manners, should not meddle with the Pentatench. Philosophers daily confirm the Mosaic cosmogony and other mysteries of Scripture; philosophers can also inform divines, that *they* (the philosophers) think that the mystery of the Fall may refer to the *Ophites* or Serpent worship, mentioned in Mr. Upham's Budhism, and the miraculous trees described by Maimonides. This they conceive to be the probable history, figuratively depicted in the old eastern original of Moses. They also think that idolatry is the chief abomination deprecated in the Old Testament, because a misdirected religion produces intellectual folly and abuses of the passions. The Almighty, they maintain, *cannot* be the author of evil. When *before the Fall*, he imposed a law upon man, that very injunction implies the existence in man, *before the Fall*, of propensities, which he was *not* to indulge without restraint; and, says a clever, though often a mistaken and dangerous writer, "Whenever man sins, he sins from the influence, but at the same time abuse, of some principle given to him for his happiness, and essential to it, for all the passions and propensities which he possesses *naturally*, have a tendency to promote his welfare, the pleasure of existence, and the prosperity of the whole human race." No future immortality of happiness could possibly be acquired by idolatry, for that prompts abuses of the passions, and, if permitted, would make the Creator indifferent to the good of man. Now, Bishop Smalridge does *not*, in his excellent sermon upon the Fall, *decide*, that *immortality upon earth* (a physical impossibility if Adam was formed as we are, and miracles never imply physical impossibilities) was to be the reward of our first parents' innocence. Besides, if Christ is said to have restored to man the *same life* as was forfeited by Adam, which *life* promised by Christ certainly was not *terrestrial immortality*, we think that the penalty of death, mentioned in the third of Genesis, referred not to corporeal decomposition, but to death in the same sense as it is used by the Apostle, when he says, that the "wages of sin is *death*."

We have gone into this matter more diffusely, *first*, because unphilosophical divines have made of the Fall an incredible absurdity and physical falsehood; *secondly*, because Mr. Wilks, in p. 81, discourages *profane* learning, though a little learning is a dangerous thing; though Homer illustrates the customs of the Patriarchs; and Asiatic History and Natural Philosophy *substantiate*, as we have shown, the great mysteries of the book of Genesis.

As to Mr. Wilks, we both know and respect his talents, but to his judgment we demur. His pattern Clergyman is not a Churchman, but (virtually) a respectable dissenting minister; necessa-

rily, as such, whatever may be his private character, in essentials a republican, polemic, and factionist. The political effect of nonconformity has ever been to oppose spiritual to temporal power; and *the intention of an Establishment is to keep the spiritual in subordination to the temporal power.* If Mr. Wilks will read the third volume of Mr. D'Israeli's Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First (pp. 211-297), and an excellent little work, called "The Valkies," he will have his eyes opened as to the political and ecclesiastical consequences of making dissenters of Churchmen. It is not pertinacity in theoretical and exclusive tenets, and a violent rage for proselytism and mysticism, which form the practical and beneficial parish-priest, but meek, amiable, and holy character, superior learning, divine benevolence, public utility in setting good example, and patronizing philanthropy, virtue, and science. Instead of a character so efficient of good, such a character as we see in Mackenzie's La Roche, and Fielding's Dignitary, Mr. Wilks would make further of his pattern Clergyman, a Jewish Rabbi; for he advocates (as if Christians were to resemble free-masons) the retentions of Hebraisms, Hellenisms, and technical phrases, though it is antiscriptural so to do. For Fuller (Church Hist. b. v. 239) says, "that it is the constant practice of God in Scripture to level high hard expressions to the capacities of the meanest. For forraign terms are always brought in like Joseph, with an interpreter, "Emmanuel doth not pass without an exposition, 'God with us,' nor *Ephatha* escape, but commented on, 'be thou opened.'"

We assure Mr. Wilks, that we personally respect him, but that we dislike the school to which he belongs, and in vindication we present for his reflection the following extract from Mr. Townsend's Sermons, p. ix.

"One of the most strenuous advocates of that mode of instruction which is called Evangelical, has written an Essay on the aversion of men of taste to evangelical religion. If taste be the result of knowledge, cultivation of intellect, and mental refinement, that taste will never be adverse to Scripture, to the Liturgy, to the Articles of the Church, or to the solemn language of those devotional Christian writers, who unite the *soundest common sense* with the language of the purest religion. The confession that men of taste can be adverse to Evangelical Religion, while they are not adverse to the volume of Scripture, and the truth of orthodox Christianity, is the severest condemnation of that system of instruction which is generally called Evangelical."

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Thursday, May 13, 1830, *at the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy. By the Rev.* Edmund Goodenough, *D. D. F. R. S. &c. Prebendary of Westminster. To which are added, a List of the Preachers from the year* 1674, *and Lists of the Stewards, with the Sums collected at the Anniversary Meetings since* 1800. 4*to.*

WE need make no remarks concerning the excellent Institution here advocated. We shall therefore only make two extracts from this judicious sermon, which contains an excellent combination of religion and reason.

Speaking of the parochial ministry, Dr. Goodenough says,

"They lead the way in every good work, and many are they who will follow in the track laid open to them; they promote civilization and improvement amongst a peasantry who would otherwise be often left the rude, the untutored, the lawless children of the soil; they show them how much judicious œconomy can effect, even with slender means, and many to provide for; they teach them the superior force and value of Christian education; and above all, they prove to them how happy, how consistent, and how far removed above the ordinary distractions and discontents of human infirmity, is the life of those who, through the faith and fear of God, seek diligently the welfare of their brethren."

This is a beautiful picture of the fine philosophy, which, through a sublime faith, produces a sublime disregard of human events; and more general might it be, if a factious and polemical direction was not given to the minds of religionists, because nine out of ten of them are party people.

The impossibility in the Clergy of making a fortune by their professions, as in other branches is often done, renders the following appeal very just.

"We may assert indeed, that in the very nature of their service, they experience more impediments than other classes of society in the way of making provision for their families, who are thus in their turn compelled to fly to you for that succour which their sires have, according to their ability, afforded in their generation. If the priesthood itself is not under the Christian dispensation hereditary, so neither is the income of the

priests. Rarely admitting of any extent of accumulation in their lifetime, the same stroke which severs them from mortality, withers also the resources of their children; and were it expedient, we could cite instances, even at the present hour, where, without improvidence, the widow and the offspring of those who have been cut off in the highest offices of the Church, have been left in a condition almost to claim your bounty; and in the subordinate degrees, such instances are of continual occurrence."

This passage gives us the opportunity of mentioning two things; one for the Clergy themselves; *viz.* the recent institution of a Life Insurance Society, peculiarly adapted to the order; the other for the Laity, *viz.* that the intention of a Church Establishment is to keep the spiritual in subordination to the temporal power, and therefore that patronage of sectaries is a civil and political evil, which is only not dangerous to the state, because they do not include the superior ranks, and are too weak through divisions and variance with each other. The servant of the Established Church is that of the State also, which cannot be said of any other class of religionists whatever.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

History of Northamptonshire, Part III. (completing the first volume.) By George Baker.

Excerpta Historica, Part II. The article of greatest general interest in this part is a narrative of the celebrated tournament between Lord Scales and the Bastard of Burgundy, 1467, from contemporary MSS. with the correspondence between the combatants on that occasion, now first published. There is also a curious paper relating to the legitimation of the Beauforts, children of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by which it appears that the royal dignity was not originally excepted in the privileges accorded to them, and that the reservation was afterwards illegally introduced on the patent rolls by Henry the Fourth, where the words occur as an interlineation. In addition to these will be found the will of Sir William Walworth, the redoubted Mayor of London, with other original papers, and verses describing the state of political parties by their badges, 1449.

Two Introductory Lectures on the study of the Law, by Mr. B. Mansel, being the substance of those delivered last year at Furnival's Inn Hall. His object is not only to point out the books and exercises which comprise the usual course of legal education, but also those illustrative and auxiliary branches, which are included in the term Jurisprudence.

Topographical Maps of Lower Canada; together with Statistical Tables: to which is superadded a Geographical Map of the British North American Provinces. By Joseph Bouchette, Esq.

The Great Mystery of Godliness incontrovertible; or Sir Isaac Newton and the Socinians foiled in the attempt to prove a corruption in the text 1 Tim. iii. 16. By E. Henderson, Professor of Divinity and the Oriental Languages at Highbury College.

Nineteen Sermons concerning Prayer. By Lancelot Andrews, formerly Bishop of Winchester. A new edition, by the compiler of the School Prayer-book.

Practical Observations on the cause and treatment of Deafness. By John Fosbroke, M.D. member of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinb. &c.

A Panorama of the Lakes, Mountains, and Picturesque Scenery of Switzerland, as viewed from the summit of Mont Righi. Drawn from nature by H. Keller. Accompanied with descriptive letter-press.

Tales of the Cyclades, and other Poems. By H. J. Bradfield, Author of the Athenaiad.

Mr. Britton's sixth and concluding number of Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities. The same author is engaged on the Histories and Illustrations of Hereford and Worcester Cathedrals, to form part of his splendid work, The Cathedral Antiquities.

The Moral Muse; comprising Education and Manners, Virtues and the Passions, &c. By Emma Price.

The Elements of Algebra, comprising simple and quadratic equations, designed as an introduction to Bland's Algebraitical Problems. A Key to the above is also in the press.

Comparative Plan of the antient and present State of that part (436 acres) of the City of London which was consumed by the ever memorable and destructive conflagration of 1666, constructed from recent surveys and authentic documents. Interspersed with about 60 historical and topographical notices. By Francis Whishaw, Surveyor.

Trinity College, Dublin.

The Gold Medal for distinguished answering in Science was presented to Mr. N. P. Leader, and that for Classics to Mr. W. Head.

The Vice Chancellor's prizes for prepared compositions, on the subject for Graduates, were obtained by Edm. Sharkey; and on the subject for Undergraduates, by H. Osborne and I. Butt. Two others are still unclaimed.

Dr. Downes' Divinity prizes were adjudged as follows:—

For prepared compositions on a prescribed subject, to Sir Bell and Sir Athill; and extra premiums to Sir Spedding and Sir Hobart.

For reading the Liturgy, to Sir Wade and Sir Hartley; and extra premiums to Sir Newton and Sir Bell. For extempore discussion, to Sir Athill, and Sir Moore (Wm.) and an extra premium to Sir Bell.—Bishop Law's Mathematical premiums were given to Sir Malet (John), and Sir Browne (Sephen).

The Primate's premiums for proficiency in the Hebrew language, were given to Sir Atkinson (R.), Sir Mooney (D.); Sir Wade (Nugent), of the class of Middle Bachelors; and to Sir Moore (Ross S.), Sir Hobart (Rich.), Sir Robins (W.), Sir Smyth (J.), Sir Bell (R.), of the class of Junior Bachelors.

Medico-Botanical Society.

June 22. The last meeting of the ninth session of this Society was held this day, Henry Brandreth, jun. Esq. in the chair. The following presents were announced as having been made to the Society: A paper containing Dr. John Hancock's "Observations on Pulmonary Consumption, and the uses of Peruvian bark in ulceration of the lungs," from the Earl Stanhope. Publications were also presented by William Yarrell, Esq., M. Themistocle Lestibudois, Dr. W. R. E. Conwell, M. Brogniart, and the Societies of Geography and Pharmacy of Paris, &c. &c. A packet of seed cloves from Dr. Conwell; a collection of recent specimens of some medical plants from Mr. Houlton; some rare hot-house plants from Mr. A. Campbell, with a large collection of indigenous and exotic medical and other plants, mostly in flower, from Mr. Gibbs of Old Brompton, were on the table. Henry Bond, Esq. was elected a fellow of the Society, and certificates in favour of several other gentlemen were read. Thomas Everett, Esq. was elected to fill the office of Professor of Chemistry to the Society. A paper by Dr. Hancock, entitled "Remarks on the Juribali or Euribali, so called by the natives, a febrifuge bark-tree of Pomeroon," was then read. The author, after giving a very elaborate botanical description of the plant, says, "It is a very potent bitter and astringent, (in these qualities much exceeding Peruvian bark,) and will often be found to succeed, after the latter has failed to remove an intermittent. I have commonly employed it in about half the quantity I should do for a corresponding dose of the Peruvian bark. In fevers of a malignant and typhoid nature it appears to be much superior to that bark. Notwithstanding its astringency it does not, like Peruvian bark, constipate the bowels or affect the head, but generally opens the pores of the skin and promotes diaphoresis. To render it more effectual, it should be taken warm. This bark not only cures intermittent fevers but remittents also, though of a typhoid malignant kind, and those destructive fevers in which the cinchona more often does harm than good. I think it bids fair to be found an useful remedy in small-pox and measles after due evacuants." The Professor of Botany then made some valuable observations as to the botanical characters of several of the plants before him. He also pointed out the great advantage of selecting the most proper time for gathering medical plants; and, among others, that of the Hyocyamus Niger was particularly alluded to. This plant, being a biennial, ought not to be gathered the first year, as was often the case, in consequence of which medical practitioners were often deceived as to its real medicinal properties, which are seldom if ever of value until its second year. These observations were confirmed by Dr. Whiting, who strongly urged the necessity of the utmost care in this respect, as he had known many very valuable medical plants rendered of but little value, from their having been collected at an improper time of the year. Some remarks were also made by him confirmatory of Dr. Hancock's observations relative to the Peruvian bark. Among the medical plants present were the following: Digitalis purpurea; Lactuca virosa; Aconitum napellus; Daphne mezerium; Valeriana officinalis; Atropa belladonna, &c. A vote of thanks to the President was then proposed by Dr. Sigmond, and seconded by Mr. H. Gibbs, after which the Chairman gave notice that the meeting stood adjourned to November next.

Iona.

Curious remains of antiquity have been disinterred from among the ruins of Leolm Kill. Mr. Rae Wilson, having overcome the superstitious opposition offered to his endeavours, has at length succeeded in removing the rubbish from the tombs of many a "light of the darkened ages." A fine altar was found in the chapel (probably one of the chapels) and a beautiful piece of sculpture, representing the decapitation of the Baptist. The tombs of the Norway chiefs and sea kings, are restored to light, and the Scottish monarchs who chose this place of sepulchre, now sleep in no unnoticed monument. The effigies of the Virgin, the holy mother of St. Colin Kill, and no doubt those of the saint himself and his brotherhood, are extant, and have been revealed. The tombs of some nuns lie but one inch beneath the surface.

Mr. Higgs's Library.

The library of the late William Simonds Higgs, esq. F.S.A. of Reading, which was sold by Messrs. Sotheby last April, was particularly rich in English topography and history, and contained some highly curious articles, the existence of which deserves to be put upon record. Among a large collection of works on Angling, and several copies of Walton and Cotton, was a copy of Sir John Hawkins's edition of 1808, illustrated with above two hundred and seventy prints and drawings; this was purchased for 63*l.* by John Richards, esq. jun. of Reading.

grandson of the late possessor. The first edition of Walton, 1653, produced 11*l.* and Davies's Secrets of Angling, a few leaves of poetry, 12*l.* The Chronicles of England, by Caxton, 1480, 73*l.* 10*s.* The Description of Bretagne, by Caxton, same date, 27*l.* 6*s.* The Cronycle of Englonde, by Julyan Notary, 1515, 43*l.* 1*s.* Dives et Pauper, by Pynson, 1493, 36*l.* 9*s.* Magna Charta, printed in gold by Whitaker, 1816, a unique copy, printed on red paper, for Edmund Fleming Akers, esq. of Acton, 20*l.* 10*s.* A Boke of the Hoole Lyf of Jason, Caxton, 87*l.* 3*s.* The Golden Legende, by Wynkyn de Worde, 1527, 26*l.* 3*s.* Holland's Heroologia, a presentation copy, with the following remarkable written dedication; "To the Right honourable and Noble Lord, Robert Earl of Leicester, &c. in memorie of his noble and much Honoured Father and Brother, and others his noble affirmed Friends here ranked in this Booke, Hz: HOLLAND humbly presents this Booke," from the library of the Rev. Theodore Williams, 21*l.* 10*s.* The Shyp of Folys, by Pynson, 1509, 21*l.* The Great Herball, printed by Laurens Andrewe, 1527, and the Noble Experyence of Surgeri, by Peter Treveris, 1525, 29*l.* 8*s.* Liber Precum, a missal executed for Charles the Seventh of France, in 1430, by the same hand that produced the famous Bedford Missal (formerly in the collection of the Duchess of Portland, but now the property of John Milner, esq.), ornamented with more than sixty large illuminations, miniature subjects to each month in the calendar, and each page ornamented with fruit, flowers, insects, &c. 94*l.* 10*s.* Among the manuscripts was one in folio, entitled, Le Mireur du Monde, containing 28 historical illuminations, in the best style of the fifteenth century; with exquisite borders, representing the chace of the stag and hare, birds, flowers, fruits, grotesque figures, &c. 32*l.* 11*s.* A curious folded parchment, containing painted portraits of Old Parr, Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria, apparently painted on occasion of the aged man's presentation to Royalty, had been enveloped by Ireland, of Shakspeare forgery notoriety, in a large folio transcript of a tract about Parr, and illustrated with some commonplace portraits; it was sold for 9*l.* 5*s.* The whole produce of the three days' sale was 1638*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Higgs's Coins and Medals also occupied three days' sale. The following were among the prices:—The Groat of Edward the First, 11*l.* Queen Elizabeth's Ryal, 8*l.* 15*s.* James the First's Ryal, 4*l.* 16*s.* Charles the First's Twenty-shilling Piece, without the ox, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* A Scotch Brooch, of curious workmanship, made from silver found on the estate of Lockbury, in the Isle of Mull, and made by a tinker on that estate, about the year 1500, 12*l.* 10*s.* James I. Exurgat Crown, 10*l.* 10*s.* The Worcester Half-crown of Charles I. 6*l.* 8*s.* Charles I. Half-crown, the King trampling on Armour, 20*l.* The Oxford Crown of Charles I. with a View of the City of Oxford under the Horse, 36*l.* 15*s.* Charles I. Pound-piece, 1643, 12*l.* 5*s.* Ditto, 1644, 17*l.* The Commonwealth Shilling, by David Ramage, 80*l.* A Thick Piece, by Ramage, the Arms of England on one side, of Ireland on the other, 1651, 10*l.* Commonwealth Half-crown, by Blondeau, 8*l.* 13*s.* Another, as last, 14*l.* The famous Petition Crown of Charles II. by Thomas Simon (purchased by Baron Bolland), 105*l.* The Fifty-shilling Piece of Oliver Cromwell, 1656, 16*l.* 16*s.*

SELECT POETRY.

NATIONAL ODE
ON THE ACCESSION OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY WILLIAM IV.

By MASON CHAMBERLIN,
Author of The Path of Duty, &c.

"When Britain first, at Heaven's command,
Arose from out the azure main,
This was the charter of the land,
And guardian angels sung the strain.
Rule, Britannia, rule the waves,
Britons never will be slaves."

INVIDIOUS of thy matchless fame,
Spain's haughty Prince thy ruin tried;
But soon thy arm in smould'ring flame,
Wrapt the vain banners* of his pride.
Rule, Britannia, &c.

That Power who bids the tempest swell,
The tyrant's purpose to confound,
"Blew with his winds"†—the remnant fell,
Like leaves in autumn, scatter'd round.
Rule, Britannia, &c.

Thus in our brave forefathers' time,
Through distant quarters of the world
Thy fleets prevail'd,—in every clime
And on the foe destruction hurl'd.
Rule, Britannia, &c.

Thus too when hostile Navies join'd,
With Rodney ROYAL WILLIAM sail'd,
Defy'd the force of powers combin'd,
And broke the spell which first prevail'd.‡
Rule Britannia, &c.

* Alluding to the consecrated banner presented to Philip II. King of Spain, by the Pope, for the Spanish Invincible Armada.

† See the motto of Queen Elizabeth's medal, struck on its destruction,—"*Afflavit Deus et dissipantur.*"

‡ Before the glorious action here referred to, it appeared as if the naval strength of

Revolving years confirm'd thy sway,
Europe in arms thy downfall sought;
Yet with new strength, from day to day,
Successful Chiefs thy battles fought.
Rule, Britannia, &c.

Thy ancient Empire to maintain,
Howe, Jervis, Duncan, Nelson rose,
Born to extend thy Naval reign,
And heap confusion on thy foes.
Rule, Britannia, &c.

Their crews by bright example fir'd,
Secur'd thine Empire o'er the sea,
And, with one heart and soul inspir'd,
Proclaim'd abroad thy fix'd decree.
Rule, Britannia, &c.

Exalted now to fill the throne
His honour'd ancestors possess'd,
Long may his grateful subjects own
William, by Heaven's protection blest!
Rule, Britannia, &c.

PATRIOTIC PREDICTIONS.

By John Taylor, Esq.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, Son of our loyal Isle,
Began his reign with a benignant smile,
With eager haste, at Mercy's sacred plea,
He joy'd to set the lesser guilty free—
Not those who, justly doom'd to forfeit life,
Drugg'd the dire bowl, or rais'd th' assassin's knife;
Mercy with justice thus his aim to blend,
To Virtue proving a judicious friend,
Leaving the darker crimes to righteous Heav'n,
At its dread hour to fall or be forgiv'n.
Hence we may now presage, throughout his reign,
He Mercy's plea with justice will maintain;
Hence too with equal hope we may presage,
That bounteous patronage will mark his age;
That Fame will waft his worth with ev'ry gale;
Genius a new Augustan æra hail;
And all surrounding States in William find
The friend of Freedom, Virtue, and Mankind.
If e'er a foe should dare to menace war,
He'll prove at once a Soldier and a Tar,
Cherish each Service with parental zeal,
While they united for their country feel,
Like brothers rush amid the glorious fight,
And rise triumphant with resistless might;
So at our William's word shall discord cease,
And grateful Europe rest secure in peace.

LINES

On the Occasion of the Death of his late most gracious Majesty King George IV.

GRIEF-struck and pale what beckoning form appears,
And leads in silence to the vale of tears?
Alas! Britannia mourns—no common pain
Subdues the heart that tear assaults in vain.
What source of woe, and whence that pensive eye,
Say, sacred Maid, and breathe an answering sigh?
Say, shall the Muse the hapless truth declare,
For sacred themes her anxious mind prepare;
Unhappy task! trembling, the lyre assays,
Dishearten'd and unconscious of its lays.
Death haunts the regal halls; in dread array
Of moody triumph, mark his spectral way;
Bedew'd and costly with a Nation's tear,
In solemn state he bears the Royal bier,
Paternal tombs receive the Prince in rest
Among the good, how worthy to be best.
Sepulchral champion! take the sad remains,
The earth has lost a soul which Heaven gains.
Great Brunswick! thou art gone,—eternal Fate,
Relieves the burden of thy mortal state;
Immortal thou in life?—our tears confess
He cannot mourn thy parted soul the less.
He! glorious Prince of these most favour'd Isles,
No longer rules amid all peaceful smiles:
Alas! no longer that great Patron's hand
Inclines his favours o'er his own lov'd land,
Science and Art the nipping gloom attest,
Struck by the chill that binds the Royal breast,
The painter's hand is still, the poet's tongue
Declines the wonted fervour of his song;
Sculpture forsakes her breathless task to weep;
And Music dumb, regards the silent sleep.
Nor here alone—the mighty realms afar,
Wide-spread and moving in the din of war,
Give tearful tribute to his honour'd name
(Those tears how soon a vanquish'd foe may claim),
All helpless own the mighty power of Death,
The conqueror's conqueror, in one little breath.

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this country was departed. Our bravest commanders, who in the preceding war had seemed irresistible, were baffled, in spite of their most strenuous endeavours, while the French fleets, headed by gallant officers belonging to the ancient noblesse of the country, had in the outset of the American war maintained with distinguished spirit and talent the honour of their national flag. Nor was it indeed till the sailing of the noble Admiral Rodney, on board of whose fleet Prince William Henry, our present truly gracious Sovereign, first embarked in the service of his country, that the naval superiority of this country revived. On the victory obtained over Langara, the Spanish Admiral's ship, as a prize taken in his presence, was named by our commander, the *Royal William.*

Thus, when some star beneath the Great Control,
Seeks endless night, and yields its sparkling soul,
What heart but feels the rising flow of grief,
And owns the truth that marks the tear-stain'd leaf. F. R.

Brunswick-row, Queen's-square.

IN OBITUM REGIS DESIDERATISSIMI,

GEORGII IV.

NOW that thine eyes are clos'd in death, and all
The "glories of thy birth and state,"*
Are pass'd, as the vain pageant of an hour,
Ending in that poor corse, beneath that pall,
The tribute of a Briton's love I pay—
Not to the living King, but the cold clay,
Before me:——
Let the thron'd and mighty, call
For worldly adulation. The pale dead
Mocks him, who offers it; but truth, instead,
O'er the reft Crown, shall say——
"The King who wore,—
Wore it, majestically, yet most mild,—
Meek mercy bless'd the Sceptre which he bore;
Arts, a fair train, beneath his fostering smil'd;
And who could speak of sorrow, but his eye
Did glisten with a tear of Charity?
Oh! if defects, the best and wisest have,
Leave them, for pity, leave them—to that God,
That God, who lifts the balance, or the rod,—
And close, with parting pray'r, the curtain o'er the grave.

July 10. W. L. BOWLES.

"THIS IS DEATH!"

Suggested by reading the Report of the last words of his late Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH.

By W. H. FRANCIS.

WHEN in the plenitude of years,
Life flows with yet uncertain hours,
And in the vista Death appears,
Creeping with slow tho' strengthen'd pow'rs;
Then will the truly Christian mind
That feels its mortal course is run,—
Be it of King, or Prince, or hind,
Resign'd, still say 'God's will be done!'

What tho' as tenant of a throne,
The Monarch revels on thro' life,
What tho' his deeds have brightly shone,
Rising above the varied strife;
Still does the bed of sickness show
That Death, distinctions thus defying,
Can bring e'en Majesty so low,
That Kings must say, 'Oh, God, I'm dying!"

Thus when disease, with rapid stride,
To Nature gave the final blow,
When Death our Monarch stood beside,
To waft him from these scenes of woe,
Religion sooth'd his dying hour,
And with his life's departing breath,
Thro' trusting faith, in Mercy's power,
Serene he whisper'd, "*This is Death!*"

We have been favoured with various poetic effusions penned during the late contested Elections; but we can only give insertion to the following, which was communicated by an old and valued Correspondent.

DERRY'S FAREWELL to DAWSON, &c.

BY A FREEMAN AND FREEHOLDER.

AIR—"*The Harp that once through Tara's Hall.*"

THE tongue that once in SARSFIELD'S cause,
The soul of fervour shed,
Now hangs as mute in DAWSON'S jaws,
As if that tongue were dead—
So sleeps the pride of LUNDY'S days—
Thus JAMES'S reign is o'er—
And he whom DERRY stoop'd to raise,
Her cause shall sell no more.

No more when *Burgesses* and *Knights*
Stand forth at FREEMEN'S call,
To guard the remnant of our rights
In old Saint Stephen's hall,
Shall those sent there from DERRY say,
That we could be content
To see our FREEDOM cast away,
Or *sold* for foemen's rent.

Oh! sainted shade of WALKER wise—
Oh! MURRAY, brave and true—
Could either of ye, from the skies,
Some late transactions view,
How would your wounded bosoms feel,
The dark day to behold,
When what our Fathers won by steel,
Their sons betrayed for gold!

Then we will choose good men and true,
Men like our Sires of old,
Who fear or falsehood never knew,
Who ne'er their country sold;
And JONES and BATESON brave shall go,
In scorn of bribe or place,
Instead of those, who all now know,
Were DERRY'S deep disgrace.

FAREWELL, then, if we so should say,
To FALSEHOOD'S votaries;
But wheresoe'er ye take your way,
LOUD FAME will fill the breeze,
That ONE, at least, by us thought true
To England's Church and Crown,
Seduced by Satan's faithless crew,
When tried, broke basely down.

Magilligan, July 24, 1830.

* Alluding to those fine and majestic lines by Shirley, set to music by Edward Colman, "The glories of our birth and state."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Revolution of 1830.

France, for now nearly half a century the theatre of all great political convulsions, and the perpetual disturber, either through her rulers or her people, of the repose of the world, has been destined once more to rouse the passions and excite the apprehensions of civilized mankind. The King, resolute in the support of the Ministry of his selection, and that Ministry equally resolute in the support of the determinations of the King, put a hasty termination to all the intended resistance of the new Deputies, by declaring in language plain and unequivocal, that the will of the Throne must be the paramount power in the state. A long report from the Ministry to the King, dwells in strong and vituperative language on the dangers likely to arise to the government and the country, from the licentiousness of the press, aided by the existing law of elections. "At all times (says this ministerial report), the periodical press has been, and it is in its nature to be, only an instrument of disorder and sedition."—"It gives a false direction to people's minds; it fills them with prejudices—diverts them from serious studies—retards them in the progress of the sciences and the arts—excites a fermentation, which is constantly increasing—maintains, even in the bosom of our families, fatal dissensions—and might, by degrees, throw us back into barbarism." There is but one means, it states, to allay these alarms. It is to return to the Charter; which the report maintains does not sanction these proceedings, nor does the law of the 21st October, 1814. To effect this return it states, that the 14th Article of the Charter has invested his Majesty with a sufficient power, not undoubtedly to change their institutions, but to consolidate and render them still more stable. The moment they conceive is come "for having recourse to measures which are in the spirit of the Charter, but which are *beyond the limits of the legal order*, the resources of which have been exhausted in vain."

In compliance with the representations contained in the above report, his Majesty, on the 26th of August, issued three ordinances of a most despotic and uncompromising nature, to which no people, with the least spirit of freedom, could possibly submit. By the first ordinance, which had the royal signature, and was countersigned by all the Ministers,* the liberty of the press was suspended. By the second ordinance the new Chamber of Deputies was dissolved. By a third ordinance the law of elections was annulled.—The ordinance for suspending the liberty of the press declared that no journal could be published without the authority of the Government; that this authority might be given or withheld at pleasure; and that offenders against the decree were not to be punished through the slow and uncertain process of the courts of law, but promptly and efficiently through imprisonment during pleasure, by the agents of police, and at the hazard of the immediate seizure of their types and materials. A rigid censorship was to be enforced, all power of free discussion to be taken away, and no opinion nor argument, not even an article of ordinary political intelligence, was to go forth to the public, unless it met the views or obtained the approbation of the Government.—The demolition of the popular Chamber was fully as complete as that of the periodical press. The ordinance which new modelled the Chamber reduced that assembly from the number of 430 members to 258; destroyed the franchises of three-fourths of the electors; placed in the hands of the privileged few, who formerly composed the departmental colleges, the power of choosing all the persons named the deputies of departments; narrowed the whole electoral body of France to about 8,000 or 10,000 individuals, in the different districts; gave the Prefects the power of settling even these limited lists, without permitting the right of challenge to third parties; swept away the legislation of sixteen years; and converted into an instrument of taxation an assembly whose chief duty ought to make them a check on its expenditure. These were the principal features of a series of ordinances which were supported under the plea that the Charter reserved to the King the power to make regulations and ordinances necessary for the *execution of the laws and the safety of the state*, but which in effect destroyed the Charter altogether.

As a sequel to the ordinances of the King,

* Prince de Polignac, President; Chantelauze, Keeper of the Seals; Baron d'Haussez, Minister of Marine; Montbel, Minister of Finance; Count Guernon Ranville, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; Baron Capelle, Secretary of State for Public Works.

the Prefect of Police of Paris issued another, which stated that all persons, not authenticating their writings and identifying the writers, should be seized on publication of their works; and that the coffee and reading-rooms should be closed, where any journal contrary to the King's ordinance was permitted, and the proprietor punished as the publisher would be. On Tuesday the 27th the *Constitutionnel* and the *Journal des Debats* were not published; but several of the constitutional papers appeared in defiance of the ordinances, and the editors of all of them signed a declaration of their intention to resist, and recommended the care of the public liberties to the individual energies of Frenchmen. The police, with a body of military, broke open the doors of the offices of the *National* and *Temps*, and defaced the presses. The determination to publish journals without the authority imposed, or not to publish at all, was signed by the editors and managers of the *National*, *Globe*, *Courrier des Electeurs*, *Courrier*, *Tribune des Departemens*, *Constitutionnel*, *Temps*, *Courrier Français*, *Révolution*, *Journal de Commerce*, *Figaro*, *Journal de Paris*, and *Sylphe*. The spirit of the conductors of the public press immediately inspired all the public bodies, and spread to every individual of the state. The Deputies who had arrived in Paris assembled and decided, that "the ordinances of the 25th July were illegal and criminal; and that they still considered themselves as the true Deputies of France." Couriers were dispatched in all directions to summon the Deputies to the post of honour. One thing preponderated in all their opinions—the immediate refusal of the taxes to an Administration which had put itself out of the pale of the law. The Bank refused to discount bills, upon which all the manufacturers discharged their workmen, and the streets of Paris were filled with groups discussing the extraordinary state of things.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, the citizens of Paris were reminded, by the thunder of the artillery exercising at Vincennes, that some hundreds of cannon were ready to pour into Paris. The liberal papers that were printed were given away gratuitously, and read with avidity. Mobs of the lowest of the *canaille*, armed with bludgeons and stones, marched along the Boulevards, assembled in the Palais Royale, and set the gens-d'armes at defiance. In the afternoon the Place Carousel was filled with troops, including lancers, heavy cavalry, and cannon. Ten thousand of the soldiery appeared to be awaiting the attack of the people. A deputation of the Peers and a remonstrance of the Deputies, were presented to the King; but he would not retrace his steps. The capital was now in the most dreadful state of excitation; and about four o'clock the expected combat began in the rue St. Honoré, on the part of the troops, and the resistance offered was immediate. The firing continued during the whole of the night. Some of the national guards re-appeared in their uniforms, and were greeted with reiterated acclamations. A multitude of citizens joined the national guards; the guard-house near the Bourse was set on fire, and totally destroyed, and all the lamps in the streets were broken.

On Wednesday the 28th, Paris was declared in a state of siege; that is to say, it was to acknowledge no military authority but that of the Duke de Ragusa. The principal encounters of the day took place at the Hotel de Ville (which was taken and retaken several times), the Port St. Denis, the rue du Cloitre Saint Méderic, on the Boulevards, in the rue d'Antin, in the rue des Prouvaires, and in the rue Montmartre. The action in the latter street arose out of an attack made by the Duke de Ragusa in person. During part of the day the Place des Victoires was occupied by some troops, among whom was a part of the 5th regiment of the line, who had long gone over to the national guards established at the Petits Pères. About two o'clock the Duke de Ragusa arrived at the Place at the head of fresh troops. He drew them up opposite the rues du Mail, des Fossés Montmartre, Croix des Petits Champs, and Neuve des Petits Champs. He immediately commanded a charge, and on both sides several men were killed and wounded. The Marshal directed his troops down the rue du Mail, and they scoured the rue Montmartre without much difficulty, till they reached the rue Joquelet, when the citizens firing upon them from their windows, the Marshal and his troops were compelled to retreat. In the course of the day most of the military posts and guard-houses were attacked and defended, taken and re-taken. In these various encounters the pupils of the Polytechnic School, who took the command of the artillery, and directed the march of the populace, acted a conspicuous part, and behaved with the most heroic gallantry.

In the evening the barricading of the streets commenced. A great number of the largest trees on the Boulevards were cut down and thrown across the road; in the streets the paving-stones were taken up, and either piled in heaps or scattered about a foot's distance, to prevent the approach of troops; the gate of the Palais de Justice was pulled down, and lamp-posts, scaffoldings, carts, waggons, and vehicles of every description laid under requisition to form barricades. In the course of the day placards and patriotic proclamations were posted up in every direction. The citizens proceeded to the houses of the armourers, and took possession of all the arms they could find; the same was done at the different theatres, but all the other property

was respected. Several telegraphs, including that on the Church des Petits Pères, were dismounted. The sittings of the Courts of Justice, the Exchange, and all the public and private establishments, were closed on this day. At the Louvre, the Swiss troops stationed within the edifice, and a large body of the royal guards, supported by their artillery, managed to keep the assailants in check until midnight, when the conflict gradually ceased, and the populace, exhausted with fatigue, retired for the night, having been engaged for eleven hours with a regular military force, their superiors in numbers, plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition, and, in fine, with every advantage in their favour. After the people had retired, a large body of the royal guards were stationed for the night in front of the Louvre; but about three o'clock were removed, and the defence of this part of the palace confided to the Swiss troops, three of whom were placed behind each of the double columns between the windows of the first floor.

In the course of this day, and while the conflict was raging, several Deputies, viz. Messrs. General Gerard, Count de Lobau, Lafitte, Casimir Perrier, and Maugin, went amidst the fire of the musketry, to Marmont, the Marshal Duke of Ragusa, commanding the King's troops. M. Lafitte represented to the Marshal the deplorable state of the capital, blood flowing in all directions, the musketry firing as in a town taken by storm; he made him personally responsible, in the name of the assembled Deputies of France, for the fatal consequences of so melancholy an event. The Marshal replied, "The honour of a soldier is obedience." "And civil honour (replied M. Lafitte), is not to massacre the citizens." Then the Marshal said, "But what are the conditions you propose?" "Without judging too highly of our influence, we think that we can be answerable that every thing will return to order on the following conditions: the revocation of the illegal ordinances of the 26th July, the dismissal of the Ministers, and the convocation of the Chambers on the 3d of August." The Marshal engaged to submit these proposals to M. de Polignac. In a quarter of an hour the Marshal returned, and told the Deputies that M. de Polignac had declared to him that the conditions proposed rendered any conference useless. "We have then civil war," said M. Lafitte. The Marshal bowed, and the Deputies retired.

At half past three on the morning of Thursday, the 29th, the tocsins began to sound in various quarters, and the cries of "*Aux armes!*" were plainly heard, as the populace began to assemble. The noise of breaking up the pavements in the various streets contiguous to the palace, now plainly indicated that the attack was about to be renewed; and at half-past four, at the extremity of the rue des Poulies, a narrow short street leading from the rue St. Honoré, the populace commenced removing from their places the paving-stones, in order to form a barrier on the left of the Louvre. Upon this point a murderous fire was commenced by the Swiss troops, which was kept up without a moment's intermission during the whole progress of its erection. A few shots were fired from a window of a house near the spot where the barrier was erecting, which, without doing much mischief, divided the attention of the Swiss; but many of the populace fell. One of these unfortunates, after he had received his death wound, cried, or rather shrieked out to his associates, "*Vive la Nation!*" and instantly dropped upon the stones at which he was at work. This event drew forth loud shouts of vengeance from his companions, and seemed to make a momentary impression on the royal troops. The barrier was completed about eleven o'clock, and a smart fire kept up from it. It was from this that two of the assailants first sprang forward and gained the iron railings enclosing the front of the Louvre, where there is a dwarf-wall (about two feet and a half), under which they lay down, and continued to fire upon the troops. Their example was soon after followed by two of the national guards, one of whom carried a large tri-coloured flag, with which he contrived to cover a water-butt standing close to the railing, and from behind it managed to place the flag with his gun and bayonet on the railing of the Louvre. This courageous act was hailed with mixed cries of "*Vive la Nation!*" and very soon after about 200 of the assailants, notwithstanding the terrific fire to which they were exposed, now rushed forward to the gate, and after a brisk discharge, the last heard in this part of the building during the day, entered in triumph amid loud shouts of "*Vive la Charte!*" at precisely a quarter to twelve. They were, of course, speedily followed by thousands. The contest was, however, not yet ended, for the troops still retained possession of the gate opposite the rue du Coq, and the other parts of the edifice, which they defended until their ultimate expulsion, which took place in a short time afterwards. Four *charrettes*, filled with dead, were seen leaving the Louvre within two hours of the attack, and many bodies were left on the grass-plot, where they were afterwards interred. About sixty wounded were also removed from the palace by their comrades to the Hotel Dieu, and it was truly gratifying to witness the kind and gentle care with which these brave fellows treated their mutilated and suffering companions. To the undaunted courage and gallantry of the victors, it is impossible to do justice without an appearance of exaggeration. Let it suffice to say,

that the conduct of the people of Paris on this spot was never surpassed in the brightest annals of her wars.

At ten o'clock in the morning of this day, the citizens inhabiting the quarters of St. Jacques, St. Germain, the Odéon, and Gros Caillou, excited by the sound of the tocsin from almost all the churches, and by the unanimous shouts of "*Vive la Charte!*" came forth in arms, the mass amounting to 5000 or 6000 men. They had to combat two regiments of the royal guards posted in the courts of the Louvre and in the garden of the Infants, and three strong detachments of the lancers, cuirassiers, and foot grenadiers, occupying Pl. du Carrousel, supported by a reserve of artillery planted in the garden of the Tuilleries. The attack commenced in the garden of the Infants. The royal guards permitted the first assailants to approach, and the slaughter of the front rank ensued. Almost at the same instant, fresh assailants drove back the defenders of this important post. In the midst of a constantly-rolling fire the iron railings were broken down. This manœuvre, which in the end rendered the citizens masters of the Tuilleries, was effected with extraordinary resolution and rapidity. Still resistance was offered with bloody obstinacy on other points, particularly the Pavilion of Flora, from which a constant firing had been kept up from seven in the morning upon the Pont Royal, and many were killed. Musket shots from the apartments of the Duchess of Angoulême were fired without cessation. Therefore, as soon as the Pavilion of Flora was taken, every article of furniture, and thousands of scattered papers, among which were proclamations to the troops to stimulate them against the citizens, were thrown out of the windows. Twice the palace of the Tuilleries was taken and abandoned, but at half-past one the citizens were finally victorious, and two tri-coloured flags were planted on the central pavilion. Except the destruction of the furniture above mentioned, little excess was committed. Arms alone were taken, and these, of course, were eagerly seized wherever found, and the only trophy carried off by the victors was a very rich ornamented sword, said to belong to the Duke of Ragusa. A tremendous struggle took place between a party of the national guards and the Swiss of the royal guards, in the rue St. Honoré, near the extremity of the rue de Richelieu, and also in the Place du Palais Royale, the Swiss and royal guards having intrenched themselves in some of the houses. The result was in favour of the popular cause, and the slaughter was very great on both sides.

The citizens in arms earnestly demanding a leader, General Dubourg accepted the command, and with a party marched to the Place de la Bourse, where he delivered an harangue, and departed to the Hotel de Ville. The Hotel de Ville being already in possession of the citizens, the doors were opened, and General Dubourg entered. M. Dumoulin went immediately to M. Lafitte's, where the Deputies were assembled, to make known these proceedings; and upon arriving learned that General Lafayette had been unanimously appointed commander-in-chief of the national guards. General Lafayette immediately set out, and at the head of the national guards and an immense multitude, proceeded amidst universal acclamations to the Hotel de Ville, where he was installed in his functions. General Dubourg had a post under the commander-in-chief. By noon, 60,000 rations of bread were ready to be distributed to the national volunteers, who had left their work in order to support the constitutional cause. At two o'clock the royal troops quitted Paris, and retreated beyond the Barrier de L'Etoile.

The total number of killed and wounded, during the 27th, 28th, and 29th, was from five to six thousand, reckoning both the citizens of Paris and the royal army. As the combatants encountered each other very closely, and were very near each other's guns, the wounds were in general very severe, and the number of dead exceeded that of the wounded.

On Friday, the Bank was opened from nine till three o'clock, and business proceeded as usual. The mails with Thursday's letters left Paris at two o'clock in the morning, under the protection of national guards. The coaches were at the barriers, and the bags were carried to them. A deputation arrived from Rouen to offer the adhesion of that city to the Provisional Government, together with a force of 40,000 armed citizens.

The people of Versailles and all the provinces were unanimous in opposing the obnoxious ordinances, and putting down the government authorities. Disturbances and partial conflicts occurred at Lyons, Dieppe, Havre, St. Quentin, La Vendée, Bourdeaux, Nismes, Nantes, &c. &c., all of which terminated in favour of the popular cause.

On Saturday the 31st, proclamations were issued announcing the deposition of the King—the acceptance of the charge of Lieutenant of the Kingdom by the Duke of Orleans—the formation of a Ministry—the convocation of the Deputies on the day on which they had been previously convened according to law, and the resumption of the tri-coloured flag. The proclamation issued by the Deputies already assembled at Paris, after congratulating the people of France on the victory which had been achieved in the sacred and glorious cause of freedom, announced that it was intended to re-establish permanently the National Guard, to submit transgressions of the press to the decision of a jury, to make Ministers legally responsible for their actions, and to provide for the re-election of those Deputies who should be appointed to public offices.—The proclamation issued by the

Duke of Orleans announced that he had acceded to the wishes of the Deputies, adding that he would place himself in the midst of the heroic people of Paris, and exert all his efforts to preserve them from the ill effects of anarchy and civil war. "The Chambers," he added, "are going to assemble; they will consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation. *The Charter will henceforward be a truth.*"

During this day the whole population were reposing after their victory, cheerful, and ready for a new engagement. The streets, the quays, and the Boulevards, were unpaved here and there, and carefully barricaded. The balconies and terraces were filled with paving-stones. The citizens who were not at first furnished with arms, now had time to procure them, and were eagerly inscribing their names in their respective mayoralties. The popular magistrates, installed by the Constitutional Committee, furnished them with cartridges. On the other hand, the military government was disbanding, and its troops filled up the squares of the national guard. In this emergency, Marshal Marmont consented to take the command of such of the troops, including the Swiss guards, as remained faithful to the King. A variety of movements were made to intimidate the populace, but without answering the purpose intended, the threats and acts of intimidation rather tending to increase the popular ferment. The next step taken by the general was to cut off from the capital the supply of provisions, and endeavour to starve the Parisians into subjection. On the other hand, Laborde, at the head of the national guards, was equally active in taking measures to counteract those of General Marmont. In the mean time, however, Charles left St. Cloud with his suite in ten carriages. The 4th regiment of royal guards, which was left at St. Cloud to secure his retreat, was attacked by a multitude of the armed inhabitants of that town, the neighbouring communes, and the city of Paris. The national party, under the command of three students of the Polytechnic school, triumphed; the royalists threw away their muskets, after carefully breaking the locks. The palace of St. Cloud was not pillaged, but the royal arms were everywhere defaced. At Versailles the people had taken up arms, disarmed the *gardes du corps*, and forbidden the monarch to enter their gates.

On Saturday the Chamber of Deputies met: M. Lafitte was president. A proclamation by the Duke of Orleans was read, and 10,000 ordered to be printed. The commission appointed to wait on his royal highness brought up their report by General Sebastiani. The language of the Duke, they said, breathed love of order and the laws, the ardent desire of sparing France the scourge of civil and foreign war, the wish to make the charter real. The Duke had proposed the immediate convocation of the Chambers. A manifesto, relating to the provinces the events of the capital, and applauding with gratitude the exertions of the people, was agreed upon. Benjamin Constant would submit the guarantees which he had prepared to convince the people of the purity of their Deputies, and their perfect freedom. The Deputies then resolved to go in a body to the Palais Royale, to wait on the Duke of Orleans, and thence, with the Lieutenant-general of the kingdom, proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, in order to quiet the doubt and agitation with which the public mind was agonised. Lafitte, as president, read the proclamation, which the Duke approved. The Deputies were everywhere greeted with rapture and enthusiasm; but it was with more intense delight and astonishment that the people beheld the second procession, with the Duke of Orleans, move to the Hotel de Ville. The Duke continued to show himself at the window, and to throw his proclamations among the crowd.

On the 1st of August, Charles X. and his family passed through St. Pye, on the way to Rambouillet. He and his son were on horseback, surrounded and followed by *a garde du corps*. The ministers were in their carriages. The guard was 2000 strong, with artillery.—On the 2d, Charles, in despair, retired to Rambouillet. Finding it impossible to retreat to La Vendée, he was compelled to ask of the Provisional Government a safe conduct to the first sea-port, and offered to abdicate in favour of his grandson the Duke de Bourdeaux.

On Tuesday the 3d of August, the Lieutenant-general of the kingdom opened the two Chambers with the following speech:

"Peers and Deputies—Paris, troubled in its repose by a deplorable violation of the charter and the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle, all the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted. Persons, property, rights—everything that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious danger. In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow citizens turned towards me; they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-general of the kingdom. Their cause appeared to me to be just—the dangers immense—the necessity imperative—my duty sacred. I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colours, which, for the second time, have marked among us the triumph of liberty.

"I have come, firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they

have placed me—to establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty, which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils, by securing for ever the power of that Charter, whose name, invoked during the combat, was also appealed to after the victory. (Applause.) In the accomplishment of this noble task it is for the Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise must receive the developments of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the national guards, to the application of the jury to the crimes of the press, the formation of the departmental and municipal administrations, and above all to that fourteenth article of the Charter, which has been so hatefully interpreted. (Applause.) It is with these sentiments, gentlemen, that I come to open this session. The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent, but in the midst of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance pure from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country. Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will show to Europe, that solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and the repose of its neighbours. Respect for all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people's minds that confidence, to the institutions that stability, which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people, and of the strength of the states.

"Peers and Deputies—As soon as the Chambers shall be constituted, I shall have laid before you the acts of abdication of his Majesty King Charles X. By the same act his Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights. This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers, and I caused it to be inserted in the official part of the Moniteur."

At the cries of "Vive d'Orleans! Vive la Liberté!" the Prince appeared to be deeply affected; he saluted the assembly several times, and withdrew with his son, attended by the deputation, which conducted him back to the door. The immense crowd which surrounded the Palace filled the air with the loudest acclamations. The national guard, in their best uniforms, alone lined the way; but it seemed to have come rather to take part in a fête than to maintain order, for nobody seemed to think of disturbing it. At the slightest injunction of a citizen soldier, the groups dispersed as if by enchantment, to make room for the deputies.

Meanwhile, the armed people, volunteers, &c. having found that the King did not seem inclined to leave Rambouillet, and that he wished to resign in favour of the Duke of Bourdeaux, met in the Champs Elysees, where they were joined by some thousands from Rouen, and proceeded in the omnibuses, coaches, cabriolets, &c. on the road to Rambouillet, to force him to start. Fortunately the retreat commenced before their arrival, or there would have been dreadful slaughter, some of the garde royale (infantry and lancers) being in a state of horrible excitement. Charles, accompanied by his family, left Rambouillet at ten at night, having previously dismissed the whole of the infantry garrisoned there, and restored the crown diamonds, which he had taken away. He was accompanied in his route by four commissioners, appointed by the provisional government to ensure him a safe escort, the royal party arrived on the 4th at Chartres, and continued their route to Dreux, where they slept, and set off at six o'clock for Verneuil, through Nonancourt. The individuals who accompanied the ex-King were about 2800 to 3000—being detachments of gendarmes, cuirassiers, grenadiers of the royal guards, gardes du corps, 50 or 60 servants, and an extremely numerous staff, at the head of which was the Duke de Raguza. The tri-coloured flag was hoisted on all the steeples and on all the public establishments. Charles slept on the 5th at Verneuil, and post-horses were ordered to take him and his family to Cherbourg, where two American packets had been chartered to convey him and his suite to England.

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied, from the 4th to the 9th of August, with business of the most urgent importance. On Wednesday the 4th its sittings were declared permanent, till the introductory business should be disposed of. On the 5th the Chamber was employed in choosing six candidates for the Presidency. The members chosen were, M. Casimir Perier, M. Jaques Lafitte, M. Benjamin Delessert, the elder Dupin, M. Royer-Collard, and M. Benjamin Constant. On the 6th thanks were voted to the inhabitants of Paris for their late heroic exertions, and it was resolved to erect a monument in commemoration of the recent memorable struggle. M. Dupin then brought up the report of the committee appointed to consider what measures it might be necessary to adopt on the present exigency, which stated, that they had unanimously declared the throne vacant; that for

the future there should be no established religion, but that the clergy should be paid as heretofore; that part of the Charter, which has regard to the Press, was proposed to be abolished—subsequent laws would be enacted to restrain its excesses; and the King was to be required, at his accession, to swear, in the presence of the Peers and Deputies, to observe the laws confided to the patriotism of the National Guard. On the 7th the question of changing the order of succession was debated at great length, when it was resolved, by a very large majority, to call to the throne the Duke of Orleans, and his male descendants in perpetuity. The President and the whole Chamber waited on his Highness at the Palais Royale, to acquaint him with the result of their deliberations, when they were received with an emotion and cordiality which gained every heart. M. Lafitte first spoke, and read aloud, in a firm voice, the Bill of Rights. He announced to Louis Philippe D'Orleans, that the French people gave him, on these conditions, of their own free will, the Crown of France. His Royal Highness answered—"I receive, with profound emotion, the declaration which you present to me. I regard it as an expression of the national will; and it appears to me conformable to the political principles which I have professed during all my life."—The populace, who had crowded the way to the Palais Royale, and who had even been admitted into the Palace, gave way to the most enthusiastic expressions of joy. On the same day the Chamber of Peers, headed by Baron Pasquier, went to the Palais Royale to declare their concurrence in the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

On the 7th, twenty-two ordinances were issued. The first nominated M. Casimir Perrier to be President of the Chamber of Deputies; the second commanded that the colours and buttons of the national guards should bear the inscription "Liberty;" a third granted the rank of Lieutenant to every pupil of the Polytechnic School who contributed to the defence of Paris, and declared all those destined for the civil service should receive appointments accordingly; and that the pupils were to select twelve of their body to receive the cross of the Legion of Honour. (The pupils have since declined to receive these honours, on the plea that they could not make individual distinctions.)

On Monday the 9th, the Chamber of Deputies held a royal sitting. Seats were provided for the Royal Family, the Ministers, Peers, and Deputies. The throne was the same as that used at the opening of the session, the fleur-de-lis which decorated the velvet curtain having been removed; to the right and left four large tri-coloured flags were displayed. The Duke was accompanied by his two sons, the Dukes of Chartres and Nemours. M. Casimir Perier read the declaration agreed upon on Saturday, and gave the document into the hands of the Duke, who rose and received it. Baron Pasquier, in like manner, gave in the act of adherence of the Chamber of Peers. The Duke then said, in a loud voice, "I accept, without restriction or reserve, all the clauses and engagements which this declaration contains, and the title of King of the French, which it confers upon me." The new King then signed the declaration, act of adherence, and the oath. On quitting the Chamber, his Majesty returned to the Palais Royale, where there was a grand dinner, to which the Peers were invited, as also the Deputies, and others distinguished by their social position or their talent. After dinner the King shewed himself several times on the terrace, walking arm-in-arm with M. Casimir Perier. In the evening the city was illuminated, and in spite of a violent storm, fire-works were exhibited till a late hour of the night.

The Chamber of Peers held their first public sitting on the 10th, their meetings previously having always been in private. The Duke de Chartres and the Duke de Nemours, sons of the King of the French, took their seats as Peers, and seated themselves on the Ministerial side of the House. The Peers cordially congratulated them on the occasion. The business of the day was swearing in the members under the new Charter; the Viscount D'Ambray refused to take the oath. The Dukes de Fitzjames and de Montemart, on taking the oath, passed eulogiums upon Charles the Tenth. The rest of the Peers present, amounting to 102, were then sworn in.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 13th, M. Eusebe Salverte proposed that the Chamber do accuse the seven Ministers who signed the late infamous ordinances, of high treason; the proposition was carried with only three dissentient voices. M. Salverte's speech was remarkable throughout for the absence of that sanguinary feeling which characterized the appeals to popular vengeance in the former Revolution.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th, was distinguished by a remarkable proposition. Its object was to abolish the punishment of death in cases like that by which the late French Ministers, if found guilty, will be subjected to the fearful award. The Marquess Lafayette spoke warmly in favour of the motion.

Several important modifications of the Charter have been agreed to. By the old one the King only could propose laws; and when he proposed them, then they were to be discussed by the Deputies and Peers; but neither Chamber had the right, as in England, to prepare laws. By the new Charter this is altered, and the Peers and Deputies of France will have the same right as those of Great

Britain. The sixth article, which established Popery as the national religion, is erased; the responsibility of Ministers is expressly stipulated; all money bills must originate in the Chamber of Deputies; the absolute initiation of laws is taken from the King; the age of entering the Chambers, and voting at elections, is reduced to 25 years; the renewal of the fifth of the Chamber of Deputies annually is abolished; the President is absolutely elected by the Chambers, without consulting the King, and he sits as President during all the session of the same parliament. All these changes are in the spirit of the English constitution.

By a decision of the Chamber of Deputies, all the ninety-three Peerages created by Charles X. were declared null and void.

The following is a list of the new ministry appointed by Louis-Phillippe I. They are all men of reputation, and known to be of the most liberal sentiments.—For foreign affairs, Count de Mole; war, Gen. Gerard; finance, Baron Louis; instruction publique, Duc de Broglio; interior, M. de Guizot; marine, Gen. Sebastiani; justice, M. Dupont de l'Eure.

The late Ministers, Peyronnet and De Chatelauze, were arrested near Tours, when travelling in disguise, and both committed to prison. Prince Polignac was apprehended on the 15th, at Granville, where he was preparing to embark for Jersey. He was travelling in the capacity of a servant to the Marchioness de St. Fargeau. Baron d'Haussez escaped from Dieppe to Eastbourne, in Sussex, on the 6th of August, after having been four nights at sea in a fishing boat.

Charles X. arrived at Spithead on the 17th of August, but was not permitted to land. Lulworth Castle, the seat of Cardinal Weld, in Dorsetshire, has been fixed upon as the ex-monarch's future residence. He and his family were conveyed to Poole, where they arrived on the 23d, by his Majesty's steam-vessel the Meteor.

SPAIN.

By all accounts Spain is in a dreadful convulsed state. The storm that is to sweep away Ferdinand and his long muster-roll of bigots, is brewing. Letters from Bayonne assert, that the country, from St. Sebastian to Saragossa, is in full insurrection, and that Gen. Mina had passed through Bourdeaux and entered Spain. In Madrid, on the 8th, the garrison had been under arms all night, in consequence of a revolt in one of the militia barracks, in which the King was denounced, and which was not put down without difficulty.

In a letter from Madrid of the 12th Aug. it is stated that a conspiracy against the Government had been discovered, and that in consequence of this a circular had been issued to all the magistrates, which named as the chief of the plot, General Torijos, residing in London, who was in communication with others in France and at Gibraltar, at which latter place an English merchant had advanced 5000*l.* to forward the views of the disaffected. Col. Guerreo and Don Ignacio Lopez Pinto were also named as chief agents; and that the latter was about departing to Paris, to concert with an eminent French General a plan for overturning the monarchy, and for raising the necessary resources. It adds that a junta had been established in London, consisting of old members of the Cortes, and others of the liberal party; that General Placencia was about quitting Jersey for the British capital to receive their instructions; that they had two agents at Marseilles, Col. Pereira and young Milans, the son of the celebrated General of that name. In various parts of the kingdom arrests of suspected individuals had been made, and the authorities are directed to be on the alert. In the capital it was said that some of the corps of militia had been seduced, and had already displayed symptoms of insubordination.

PORTUGAL.

A very great sensation has been excited at Lloyd's by intelligence of the capture of five vessels by the Portuguese squadron blockading Terceira, and which have been unceremoniously condemned at Lisbon. They are the Velocity, from Lima and Valparaiso, with specie; the Margaret, from Rio Janeiro to Hamburgh; the Hon. East India Company's ship St. Helena, from St. Helena, with dispatches and invalid soldiers; the Ann, from Fayal to Africa; and the Amelia, from Sierra Leone,—all of which were sent into St. Michaels, and from thence to Lisbon. The first named vessel had a most valuable cargo, the ship, specie, &c. being valued at 200,000*l.* It is stated that the British Consul at Lisbon requested to go on board the Velocity, to confer with the captain relative to the capture of the vessel; but the officer who had charge of the prize-vessels not only prevented it, but grossly insulted him, and even threw a pitcher at his head.

On a representation of these outrages on the British shipping, by the individuals interested, his Majesty's Government ordered satisfaction to be promptly demanded. The Galatea frigate immediately sailed for Lisbon, with orders to retake the captured vessels if she fell in with them. And on the 7th, the Undaunted, 46, Capt. Sir Augustus Clifford, and Briton, 46, Capt. Markland, suddenly sailed from Portsmouth, for the Western Islands, with peremptory orders to protect our trade in that quarter, and to deal with the Don's squadron according to its deserts.

The golden rose, ornamented with diamonds, which is given by the Pope, every year, to the most "sincerely pious" of Catholic Princes, has this year been presented, by his Holiness' commands, to Don Miguel!

ALGIERS.

The occupation of Algiers by the French is likely to be attended with many difficulties, owing to the influence of the climate and the treachery of the inhabitants. It appears that on the 28th of June two French soldiers were poisoned in a coffee-house, and nineteen were on the same day massacred by the populace, in a revolt near the gate of Bab-Azoun. On the following day forty of the rebels were executed; but this example of severity was not sufficient to intimidate the populace without also pointing the guns of the Mole against the city, and threatening its destruction. On the same day the 17th regiment of the line, which occupied a fortress at four leagues from the city on the coast, was attacked by about 2000 Bedouins, and forced, after a short struggle, to fall back upon Algiers. When the account left Algiers, it seems that an attack from 60,000 Bedouins was expected.

On the intelligence of the late proceedings in Paris being known to the troops in Algiers, they immediately proclaimed themselves in favour of liberty and the charter, crying, "Down with the Bourbons," "Down with despotism." A few of the old soldiers exclaimed, "Long live the Emperor Napoleon the Second." Marshal Bourmont addressed the troops, requesting them, for the sake of themselves and their country, to shew no popular feeling, as the inhabitants might take advantage of such a demonstration.

General Clausel has been appointed by the new Government of France to supersede Bourmont in the command of the forces at Algiers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Guatemala.—The city of Guatemala and its environs, in the republic of Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. For five days there was a succession of the most frightful tremblings, which still continued at the departure of the mail, shaking to their foundations and prostrating to the earth the principal edifices, and compelling the unfortunate inhabitants to flee to the public squares and into the country, where, to protect themselves from the weather, they had erected huts of palm-mats. The temples, which had already been robbed of their furniture and deprived of their ministers (persecuted and banished), are rendered useless, particularly the beautiful church of St. Francisco, which, on account of its size and ponderous structure, has suffered most. The town of Amatitlan, a place of recreation in the vicinity, has been totally destroyed. Guatemala was founded in 1524, on the declivity of a mountain, at whose summit was a volcano. In 1751 it was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and by matter from the volcano. In 1773, having been partially rebuilt, it was again destroyed by an earthquake, and the greater part of the inhabitants buried in its ruins. Its present site is about 25 miles south of the old town.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

By a command from his Majesty the following alterations are hereafter to take place in the Army:—The uniform of the Officers of the Regular Forces to be laced in gold. The Cavalry, with the exception of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to be dressed in red. The mustachios of the Cavalry (excepting the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Hussars) to be abolished. The four regiments of Hussars to be dressed perfectly alike. Their officers to have one dress only, and that of a less costly pattern. The cap lines and tassels worn on the caps of the officers and men of the Infantry to be abolished, and the feather of both officer and soldier to be shortened. The gorget to be abolished. The officers and men of the Light Infantry to wear a green tuft instead of a feather. The bands of Infantry regiments to be dressed in white clothing with the regimental facings. The star upon the officer's epaulette to be that of the Order of the Bath, instead of that of the Order of the Garter. The serjeants of Infantry to be armed in future with fusils instead of pikes.

The activity of the King astonishes every body: he appears to inherit all the early and temperate habits of his father. He rises at six o'clock, at which hour the messengers from the different Government offices are appointed to be in attendance, when, with the assistance of Sir Herbert Taylor, he gets through the despatches with incredible celerity, and immediately forwards the messengers on their return. On the 6th inst. the King and Queen went in state to the Tower of London, accompanied by the Duke of Sussex and Prince George of Cumberland. They were escorted by a detachment of Life Guards through the City to the Tower. The Duke of Wellington as Constable of the Tower, General Lottus as Lieutenant, Sir J. Doyle as Deputy, and Major Elvington as Fort Major of the Tower, received their Majesties. The Lord Mayor preceded the King on entering the Tower. Their Majesties and suite partook of a splendid *dejeuné* with the Duke of Welling-

ton at the Governor's house. Their Majesties and suite afterwards went down the River, to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. When his Majesty landed at the hospital stairs, the standard of England was hoisted. The multitudes who had assembled received their Majesties with loud shouts and acclamations. The royal party visited the painted hall, the chapel, the cabins and wards of the old pensioners, the Royal Naval Asylum, and the Governor's house, and at about half-past five left Greenwich in their carriages for the palace.

On Saturday the 7th, soon after his Majesty's arrival at Windsor Castle, the terrace was thrown open to the public, and was thronged by numerous company. The improvements made since the public were last admitted, produced an effect almost magical. On Sunday the public were admitted to the parterre and orangery. On the 21st there was a grand fete in honour of his Majesty's birth-day. The town and neighbourhood were splendidly illuminated. In London, the illuminated devices and transparencies exhibited in honour of the day, were of the most splendid description, and numerous beyond all precedent.

His Majesty visited Brighton on Monday the 16th, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated.

Such enthusiasm have the late important events in Paris excited in this country, that various meetings have taken place in London and elsewhere, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the benefit of the wounded, and for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the different conflicts of the 27th, 28th, and 29th. On the 17th a public meeting was held in the great room of the City of London Tavern, H. Warburton, esq. M.P. in the chair, at which a congratulatory address to the people of Paris was unanimously agreed to. On the 18th there was a public dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, Sir F. Burdett in the chair, at which three hundred persons, mostly of public note, assembled on the occasion. Every one wore the tri-coloured cockade or ribbon. Meetings have been held at Edinburgh, Liverpool, and other places, similar to those in London; and subscriptions have been raised to a considerable amount.

During the late alterations at St. Saviour's church, the body of Bishop Andrews was discovered in his monument in the bishop's chapel. The leaden coffin was walled up with brick within the monument; the ravages of 200 years were very trifling. The Latin inscription at the feet, names him Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winton, brightest light of the Christian world. The hour of his death was four in the morning of Monday the 21st September, 1626, and the year of his age seventy-one. He lived in four reigns, from Mary to Charles I.

Aug. 9. As a number of Irish labourers, in the employment of Messrs. Wigzell and Son, the contractors for the new buildings now carrying on in the Temple, were employed in digging up the foundations of some old buildings in Mitre-court, they struck with their pick-axes against a considerable number of guineas, and while quarrelling about the division of the prize, Mr. Gurney, the Clerk of the Works, took them all into custody. On searching them he found sixty-seven guineas; the guineas were all of the coin of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, George I., and George II.

Aug. 11. Betweeen two and three o'clock this morning, a terrific fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Houghton and Co., wholesale oil merchants, Bartholomew Close, which destroyed property to the amount of 200,000*l.* The immense quantity of oil on the premises ran into the streets in torrents, and made its way to the plugholes whence the engines were supplied, and the consequence was that an amazing quantity mixed with the water was propelled upon the flames; and two or more of the engines suspended their exertions. The quantity of oil on the premises may be estimated from the fact, that not less than ten barrels were secured at Blackfriars-bridge, by fishermen, watermen, &c. by means of scoops, ladles, &c. taking the oil off the water. It was at one time feared the fire would have burnt through into Aldersgate-street, and that the Albion Tavern would have fallen a sacrifice. The premises destroyed and partially damaged were those of Messrs. Houghton and Co.; Mr. Adlard, printer; * Messrs. Seddons; the National School; the stables belonging to Mr. Sherman; Mr. Wasp, leather-manufacturer; Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Cousens. In addition to these, nearly twenty other houses contiguous to the fire were partially damaged.

Aug. 17. This morning, between twelve and one o'clock, one of the new police, named Long, was murdered in Gray's Inn Road, by one of a gang of robbers who were out on the prowl. The villain plunged a knife in the poor fellow's body. The assassin, whose name is Smith, was taken, and has been committed for trial.

Aug. 19. This afternoon a woman named Mrs. Jane Witham, residing at No. 30, Upper Princes-street, Lambeth, near Vaux-

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* We regret to learn, that on Mr. Adlard's premises a very valuable stock of the "Encyclopædia Londinensis," estimated at 12,000*l.* belonging to Mr. Jones, was burnt; as also a large collection of Volumes and Numbers of the "Gentleman's Magazine." Mr. Jones's property was unfortunately uninsured.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 22. The following Colonels of Militia to be his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp for the service of his Militia Force :—Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., Royal Denbigh Militia; Earl of Aboyne, K.T., Aberdeenshire Militia; Lord G. Dufferin and Clanboye, Royal North Down Militia; Thos. Wood, Royal East Middlesex Militia.

July 26. The King of Wirtemberg to be a Knight of the Garter.

July 27. The Right Hon. J. C. Herries to be Master and Worker of the Mint.—The Right Hon. Visc. Lowther, W. Dacres Adams, and H. Dawkins, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—The Right Hon. John Calcraft to be Paymaster-general of the Forces.

July 28. Knighted, Capt. F. Collier, R.N.

July 28. Rear-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., Rear-Adm. Sir Philip B. Vere Broke, Bart., and Major-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, invested with the Star of K.C.B.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. to be Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

July 30. Dr. Arch. Hair, M.D. to be Physician Extraordinary to the Duke of Cumberland.—Right Hon. Lord Francis Leveson Gower to be Secretary at War.

July 31. Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. R. Pym to be Col.; Capt. and Brevet-Major T. Hutchesson to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Carey to be Col.; Capt. and Brevet Major Edw. Chas. Whinyates to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut.-Col. Geo. Forster to be Col.; Capt. and Brevet-Major John Michell to be Lieut.-Col. — Capt. Thos. Usher, appointed Resident Agent of Transports at Deptford; Capt. F. Warren to be Rear-Adm. —Yachts; Capt. James Warren, appointed to the William and Mary; Capt. C. Bullen, Royal Sovereign; Capt. G. Tobin, Prince Regent; and Capt. A. F. Fitzclarence, Royal George. —Guard Ships; Capt. J. Dick, appointed to the Donegal; Capt. G. Burdett, Ganges; Capt. J. H. Coffin, Glocester; Capt. J. Pym, Kent; and Capt. C. J. W. Nesham, Melville.

Aug. 3. Dragoon Guards, Brevet Col. Jas. Hay, to be Lieut.-Col.—3d Light Dragoons, Major Chas. Stisted to be Lieut.-Col.—8th ditto, Capt. Jas. Thos. Lord Brudenell to be Major—11th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Nich. Brutton to be Lieut.-Col. —13th ditto, Brevet Col. Sir Thos. Noel Hill, to be Lieut.-Col.—1st Foot Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Sam. Lambert to be Major, with the rank of Col.—Lieut. and Capt. Lonsdale Bodero to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Coldstream Foot Guards, Col. Dan. Mackinnon to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Col. F. M. Milman to be Major—Capt. Hon. J. Forbes to be Lieut.-Col.—3d Foot Guards, Brevet Col. Wm. Aug. Keate to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Col. Douglas Mercer to be Major—Brevet Major H. Hawkins to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—3d Foot—Lieut.-Col. Sam. Mitchell to be Lieut.-Col.—18th Foot, Brevet Col. Geo. Burrell to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major H. Pratt to be Major.—20th Foot, Major T. C. Green to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. R. E. Burrows to be Major. 23d Foot, Major J. C. Harrison to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. G. Fielding to be Major.—25th Foot, half-pay Lieut.-Col. Leslie Walker to be Lieut.-Col.—31st Foot, Lieut.-Col. Denis Daly to be Lieut.-Col.—35th Foot, Lieut. Col. Rob. Macdonald to be Lieut.-Col.—52d Foot, Capt. G. F. Berkeley St. John to be Major.—58th Foot, Capt. J. Wharton Frith to be Major.—64th Foot—Major A. Hill Dickson to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major Chas. Bennet to be Major.—73d Foot, Major Jas. M'Nair, 52d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—90th Foot, Capt. H. Mackay to be Maj. —94th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. J. Snodgrass to be Maj.—Rifle Brigade; Maj. W. Eeles to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. C. Hope to be Maj.—Unattached; to be Lieut.-Cols. of Infantry, without purchase, brevets Lieut.-Col. Wm. Rowan and Lieut.-Col. Wm. Riddell.—To be Majors, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Jas. Bogle, brevet Major Nath. Gledstanes.—Garrisons; Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M. Peacocke to be Governor of Kinsale.—Staff; brevet Col. G. C. D'Aguilar to be Deputy Adj.-Gen. and brevet Col. Sir Guy Campbell to be Dep. Quartermaster Gen. to the troops in Ireland.—Lieut.-Col. T. N. Harris to be Dep. Adj.-Gen. to the troops in Canada.—The 14th Reg. of Light Dragoons to assume the title of the 14th (or King's) Regiment of Light Dragoons, instead of that of the Duchess of York's Own.

Aug. 4. Earl of Denbigh to be a Lord of the Bedchamber.—Knighted, Capt. A. Clifford, R.N.; James Eyre, esq. Mayor of Hereford; Col. Octavius Carey, C.B. and Geo. Ballinghall, esq. Regius Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. —Adm. the Right Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk to be his Majesty's First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Also the following Captains of the Royal Navy to be his Majesty's Naval Aides-de-Camp: Sir Murray Maxwell, the Hon. G. Elliott, the Right Hon. Lord G. Stewart, the Hon. F. W. Aylmer, Peter Rainier, the Hon. H. Duncan, Sir J. Louis, bart., G. F. Seymour, the Hon. G. Poulett, and the Hon. Ant. Maitland.—Dr. James Johnson to be Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty.

Aug. 6. The Duke of Gordon to be Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.—The Earl of Stamford and Warrington to be Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Ches-

hall, was murdered, under circumstances of great brutality. The poor woman was found lying in the kitchen, her head being almost smashed to atoms.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

July 30. Captain Moir was tried at Chelmsford for the murder of William Malcolm, a fisherman, at Little Warnham, in Essex, on the 17th of last March, by shooting him with a pistol. It appeared that the deceased was in the habit of trespassing on the grounds of the prisoner for the purpose of fishing, notwithstanding repeated prohibitions. On one of these occasions the prisoner became greatly exasperated, and having procured a pistol from his residence, fired at the deceased; the shot broke the arm of the deceased, and he ultimately died from lock jaw. The prisoner in his defence said he had been trained up to a military life, and had sold out of the 37th regiment two years ago. He accounted for his pistols being loaded by saying that the country round about his house was infested by a set of desperate characters, which rendered it necessary for him to to be prepared to meet them. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he was executed on Monday the 2d of August. Considerable interest was made to procure a mitigation of Captain Moir's sentence, and a petition signed by 1,000 persons was forwarded to the Secretary of State, but in vain.——Captain Moir was a native of Forfarshire, and highly respectable by birth and connexions. He was brother-in-law to Sir James Gardner Baird, Bart.; a near relative to the veteran Sir David Baird, the predecessor of the Duke of Wellington in the command of the peninsular army; and he was also first cousin to Sir William Rae, the present Lord Advocate for Scotland. He was descended by his grandmother's side from the heroic Bruce, and was also connected with the distinguished families of Blair of Blair, the Stewarts, and the Butes. For seventeen years he served successively in the 14th, 37th, and 40th regiments of Foot, and in the course of such service he visited France, Spain, India, and America. In the latter place he married the daughter of an officer in the Artillery, by whom he had three fine boys. In the year 1813, accompanied by his wife, he repaired with his regiment to Gibraltar, and while there the yellow fever made its destructive appearance. Moir was attacked by it, and suffered so severely that his life was long despaired of. His brain was considerably affected, and he never had been perfectly free from its effects. In one of the paroxysms caused by this malady during his residence in Canada, he took an opportunity, when alone, of inflicting several severe wounds with a hatchet upon his forehead, the scars of which were very prominent to the last hour of his life. This fever produced the most disastrous influence upon his character and conduct: his disposition, warm and irrascible before, but withal generous and humane, became through it so susceptible, that, if insulted, or excited by liquor, his passions were uncontrollable, and his actions and language appeared to be those of a madman. In the year 1828 Capt. Moir retired from the army, and his active but unsteady mind turning its attention to agricultural pursuits, he took upon lease the farm at Shellhaven Creek, where he was residing when the unhappy event occurred which has been the means of terminating his life on a scaffold.

Aug. 4. An explosion took place in the Bensham Seam of Jarrow Colliery, co. Durham, and twenty-three men and seventeen boys were instantly destroyed, and several others more or less severely hurt. The Coroner proceeded to investigate the cause of this dreadful accident by holding an inquest. On examining the east drift of the mine the cause of the accident was manifest. The whole front of the drift was detached from the roof on the left side, as if the block of coal forming the face of the drift had been detached by a blast of gunpowder. A ragged aperture, of about nine inches wide, was left between the coal and the roof, and a fissure about the same width torn out on the left hand side. On probing these apertures as far as they could reach (about six feet at that time), they found nothing but open space behind. It then became quite clear that the miners had holed into an old waste, and that the fracture was occasioned by the elastic force of what they termed a bag of foulness, which had been compressed in that species of natural gasometer, and which had rushed off in an enormous quantity, and fired at the first light with which it came in contact, consuming all the vital air in the small division beyond the stone drifts, and filling the workings with a dense smoke and after damp, and deranging the ventilating apparatus so much as to cause the suffocation of the people before the air-course could be restored.

About two years ago it was observed, on the estate of the Earl of Mansfield, near Stirling, that a seam of coal, at a great depth below the surface, was on fire. Having tried various means of extinguishing the fire without success, it was resolved to surround it with a tunnel and a strong wall, within which it might burn itself out, but beyond which it could not extend. This plan has been persevered in for a year and a half, but has not yet succeeded. The workmen have often brought the wall within a few fathoms of meeting, but the fire has always burst out on them, and compelled them to take a larger circuit. The heat in the tunnel is frequently 230 degrees. Last year, four persons were entombed alive by the falling in of a part of the tunnel.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 22. The following Colonels of Militia to be his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp for the service of his Militia Force :—Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., Royal Denbigh Militia; Earl of Aboyne, K.T., Aberdeenshire Militia; Lord G. Dufferin and Clanboye, Royal North Down Militia; Thos. Wood, Royal East Middlesex Militia.

July 26. The King of Wirtemberg to be a Knight of the Garter.

July 27. The Right Hon. J. C. Herries to be Master and Worker of the Mint.—The Right Hon. Visc. Lowther, W. Dacres Adams, and H. Dawkins, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—The Right Hon. John Calcraft to be Paymaster-general of the Forces.

July 28. Knighted, Capt. F. Collier, R.N.

July 28. Rear-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., Rear-Adm. Sir Philip B. Vere Broke, Bart., and Major-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, invested with the Star of K.C.B.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. to be Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

July 30. Dr. Arch. Hair, M.D. to be Physician Extraordinary to the Duke of Cumberland.—Right Hon. Lord Francis Leveson Gower to be Secretary at War.

July 31. Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. R. Pym to be Col.; Capt. and Brevet-Major T. Hutchesson to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Carey to be Col.; Capt. and Brevet Major Edw. Chas. Whinyates to be Lieut.-Col.; Lieut.-Col. Geo. Forster to be Col.; Capt. and Brevet-Major John Michell to be Lieut.-Col. — Capt. Thos. Usher, appointed Resident Agent of Transports at Deptford; Capt. F. Warren to be Rear-Adm. —Yachts; Capt. James Warren, appointed to the William and Mary; Capt. C. Bullen, Royal Sovereign; Capt. G. Tobin, Prince Regent; and Capt. A. F. Fitzclarence, Royal George. —Guard Ships; Capt. J. Dick, appointed to the Donegal; Capt. G. Burdett, Ganges; Capt. J. H. Coffin, Glocester; Capt. J. Pym, Kent; and Capt. C. J. W. Nesham, Melville.

Aug. 3. Dragoon Guards, Brevet Col. Jas. Hay, to be Lieut.-Col.—3d Light Dragoons, Major Chas. Stisted to be Lieut.-Col.—8th ditto, Capt. Jas. Thos. Lord Brudenell to be Major—11th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Nich. Brutton to be Lieut.-Col. —13th ditto, Brevet Col. Sir Thos. Noel Hill, to be Lieut.-Col.—1st Foot Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Sam. Lambert to be Major, with the rank of Col.—Lieut. and Capt. Lonsdale Bodero to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Coldstream Foot Guards, Col. Dan. Mackinnon to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Col. F. M. Milman to be Major—Capt. Hon. J. Forbes to be Lieut.-Col.—3d Foot Guards, Brevet Col. Wm. Aug. Keate to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Col. Douglas Mercer to be Major—Brevet Major H. Hawkins to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—3d Foot—Lieut.-Col. Sam. Mitchell to be Lieut.-Col.—18th Foot, Brevet Col. Geo. Burrell to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major H. Pratt to be Major.—20th Foot, Major T. C. Green to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. R. E. Burrows to be Major. 23d Foot, Major J. C. Harrison to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. G. Fielding to be Major.—25th Foot, half-pay Lieut.-Col. Leslie Walker to be Lieut.-Col.—31st Foot, Lieut.-Col. Denis Daly to be Lieut.-Col.—35th Foot, Lieut. Col. Rob. Macdonald to be Lieut.-Col.—52d Foot, Capt. G. F. Berkeley St. John to be Major.—58th Foot, Capt. J. Wharton Frith to be Major.—64th Foot—Major A. Hill Dickson to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major Chas. Bennet to be Major.—73d Foot, Major Jas. M'Nair, 52d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—90th Foot, Capt. H. Mackay to be Maj. —94th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. J. Snodgrass to be Maj.—Rifle Brigade; Maj. W. Eales to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. C. Hope to be Maj.—Unattached; to be Lieut.-Cols. of Infantry, without purchase, brevets Lieut.-Col. Wm. Rowan and Lieut.-Col. Wm. Riddell.—To be Majors, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Jas. Bogle, brevet Major Nath. Gledstanes.—Garrisons; Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M. Peacocke to be Governor of Kinsale.—Staff; brevet Col. G. C. D'Aguilar to be Deputy Adj.-Gen. and brevet Col. Sir Guy Campbell to be Dep. Quartermaster Gen. to the troops in Ireland.—Lieut.-Col. T. N. Harris to be Dep. Adj.-Gen. to the troops in Canada.—The 14th Reg. of Light Dragoons to assume the title of the 14th (or King's) Regiment of Light Dragoons, instead of that of the Duchess of York's Own.

Aug. 4. Earl of Denbigh to be a Lord of the Bedchamber.—Knighted, Capt. A. Clifford, R.N.; James Eyre, esq. Mayor of Hereford; Col. Octavius Carey, C.B. and Geo. Ballinghall, esq. Regius Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. —Adm. the Right Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk to be his Majesty's First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Also the following Captains of the Royal Navy to be his Majesty's Naval Aides-de-Camp: Sir Murray Maxwell, the Hon. G. Elliott, the Right Hon. Lord G. Stewart, the Hon. F. W. Aylmer, Peter Rainier, the Hon. H. Duncan, Sir J. Louis, bart., G. F. Seymour, the Hon. G. Poulett, and the Hon. Ant. Maitland.—Dr. James Johnson to be Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty.

Aug. 6. The Duke of Gordon to be Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.—The Earl of Stamford and Warrington to be Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Ches-

ter.—The Duke of Beaufort to be Constable of his Majesty's Castle of St. Briavels, and Warden of the Forest of Dean, co. Gloucester.—John Pond, Esq. to be Astronomical Observator in the Observatory at Greenwich.—John M'Mahon, esq. to be Receiver and Paymaster of the Royal Bounty to Officers' Widows.—A. G. Stapleton, esq. to be a Clerk of the Signet.

Aug. 7. Viscount Sidney to be Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park.—W. Brent Brent, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be Steward and a Judge of the Palace Court of Westminster.—Jas. Clarke, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be Attorney General in the Isle of Man.

Aug. 13. 11th Light Dragoons, Brevet Col. W. Williams Blake to be Major.—16th Foot, Capt. Geo. M'Donald to be Major.—50th Foot, Capt. T. Ryan to be Major.—Unattached; to be Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry; brevets Col. Sir J. C. Harvey, Lieut.-Col. T. F. Wade, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Lewis Herries, and Lieut.-Col. G. Legh Goldie.—To be Majors of Infantry, brevets Major T. Powell, Major Digby Mackworth, Lieut.-Col. H. Balneavis, Major J. Bazalgette, Major T. Cox Kirby, Major T. J. Baines, Major R. Bateman, Major W. Ebhart, and Lieut.-Col. D. Falla.—Brevet; to be Major-Generals in the Army, brevets Col. T. Marlay, Col J. Le Mesurier, and Col. P. Philpott.—To be Colonels in the Army; Lieut.-Col. Jas. Ogilvie, brevets Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby Watts, Lieut.-Col. G. Grogan, and Lieut.-Col. John Shedden.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army; Brevets Major E. T. Michell, R.A., and Major Wm. Cator, R.A.—To be Majors in the Army; Capt. G. Gibson, Capt. T. Kelly, Capt. R. Kelly.

Aug. 17. The Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of St. Vincent.

Aug. 18. Marquis of Hertford, K.G., to be Warden of the Stanneries.

Aug. 20. Queen Adelaide to be Keeper of Bushy-park, near Hampton, Middlesex.

[Each "Gazette," during the past month, has contained numerous loyal Addresses presented to his Majesty from various parts of the kingdom, congratulating him on his accession to the throne of his ancestors.]

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. F. F. Beadon, Compton Bishop V. Somerset.
Rev. J. D. Borton, Felmingham V. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Burrows, Christchurch V. Hants.
Rev. T. Clarkson, Beyton R. Suffolk.
Rev. R. M. Chatfield, Wilsford and Woodford V. Wells.
Rev. S. Clissold, Wrentham R. Suffolk.
Rev. L. Cooper, Hawkeshead R. co. Lancaster.
Rev. R. Davies, Llanengrad and Llantrigo R. Anglesea.
Rev. S. Dowell, Shorwell cum Motteson R. Isle of Wight.
Rev. E. B. Frere, St. Lawrence Illketshall P. C. Suffolk.
Rev. T. Furbank, Bramley P. C. co. York.
Rev. T. Gardiner, Quarff Ch. Shetland.
Rev. R. Gee, Tormoham and Cockington P. C. Devon.
Rev. J. Glover, Rand R. co. Lincoln.
Rev. C. Grant, Rothiemurchus Ch. Inverness.
Rev. W. Gray, St. Giles on the Heath P. C. Cornwall.
Rev. H. P. Hamilton, Wath R. co. York.
Rev. — Hargrove, Kilmeen R. co. Cork.
Rev. M. Hughes, Corwen V. Merionethshire.
Rev. J. Mackenzie, Cernoch Ch. Ross-shire.
Rev. G. Pigott, St. Mary Mellor P. C. co. Lancaster.
Rev. G. Porter, Monk Sherborne R. Hants.
Rev. R. Pym, Elmley R. co. York.
Rev. R. Roheby, Arthingworth R. co. Northampton.
Rev. W. St. John Mildmay, Dogmersfield R. Hants.
Rev. E. Smyth, East Haddon V. co. Northampton.
Rev. E. B. Spark, Littleport V. Isle of Ely.
Rev. A. Stark, Sandwick Ch. Shetland.
Rev. F. Todd, Meshaw R. Devon.
Rev. P. Tuler, Durrow P. C. King's County, Ireland.
Rev. C. Webber, Felpham R. Sussex.
Rev. J. Williams, Kenberton R. with Sutton Maddock, Salop.

Chaplains.

Rev. W. F. Hook, Rev. S. Mathan, Rev. F. D. Perkins, Chaplains to the King.
Rev. F. Kaper, Rev. J. Merewether, Chaplains to the Queen.
Rev. C Crauford, Chap. to the Marq. of Londonderry.
Rev. T. Selkirk, Chap. to the Earl of Dunmore.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. J. Fox, Head Master of St. Bees Gram. School, Cumberland.
Rev. J. Holmes, Head Master of Leeds Gram. School, co. York.

BIRTHS.

July 21. At Talacre, the lady of Sir E. Mostyn, bart. a daughter.——At Woodleigh Rectory, Devon, the lady of the Rev. Rich. Edmonds, a son and heir.——25. At Ancrim, Roxburghshire, the lady of Sir W. Scott, bart. a son.——26. In New Norfolk-street, the wife of Howard Elphinstone, esq. a son and heir.——29. At Burke Hall,

Chester, the wife of H. R. Hughes, a dau. ——At Greenland Lodge, Bucks, the wife of J. D. Coventry, esq a dau.——29. At Estburey, the Hon. Lady St. John, a son ——30. In Clifford-street, the lady of the Right Hon. Janet Walrond, a son and heir.——At Belle-vue-hall, Brighton, the wife of Dr. Byron, a dau.——At the Rectory, West Monckton, near Taunton, the wife of Capt. Le Mesurier, a son and heir.——31. At the Earl of Egremont's, the wife of Colonel George Wyndham, a son.——In Eaton-square, Lady Howard de Walden, a son and heir.

August 3. At Bryanston, the Lady Emma Portman, a son.——12. In Wilton-street; Grosvenor-place, the wife of Capt. Fyfe, resident at Tanjore, a dau.——At Camberwell Vicarage, Mrs. Storie, a dau.——17. The wife of the Rev. W. Blow, rector of Goodmanham, a dau.——20. At Clapham, near Bedford, the seat of J. T. Dawson, esq. High Sheriff of the county, the wife of the Rev. T. F. Dawson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 4. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edw. Stopford, second son of the Earl of Courtown, K.P. to Horatia Charlotte, widow of R. I. Tibbits, Esq. and only dau. of Thomas Lockwood, Esq.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Earl of Clanwilliam, to Lady Elizabeth Herbert, sister to the Earl of Pembroke.——5. At Old Sodbury, Robert Kerr d'Esterre, Esq. to Laura Anne Matilda, only dau. of Leonard Vassall, Esq. of Brook House, Gloucestersh. ——At Jersey, Rev. W. F. Raymond, of Burleston, Dorset, to Marianne, second dau. of late Rear-Adm. Evans.——6. At Hale House, near Salisbury, the Rev. Sainsbury Langford Sainsbury, to Georgiana, eldest da. of Sir Wathen Waller, Bart. K.C.H.——At Northampton, the Rev. Chas. James Hyatt, to Ann Smith, only dau. of George Russell, Esq.——At St. Margaret's, Henry Heathcote, Esq. son of Rear-Adm. Sir Henry Heathcote, to Henrietta Maria, youngest dau. of R. Bransby Cooper, Esq. M. P.——At Holbeton, Capt. George Fitzroy, late of the Gren. Guards, to Louisa, youngest dau. of late John Harris, Esq. of Radford, Devon.——7. At Knaresborough, the Rev. Edw. S. C. B. Cave, youngest son of Sir W. B. Cave, Bart. to Mary, only dau. of late John Farside Watson, Esq. of Bilton Park.——8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Webster Huntley, Fellow of All Souls, Oxf. to Mary, eldest dau. of late Richard Lyster, Esq. M.P.——At Hemingford Grey, the Rev. Thomas Horn, of Reading, to Eleanor, third dau. of late Francis Hopkinson, Esq. of Peterborough.——At St. Geo. Hanover-sq. Lord Edw. Thynne, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Wm. Mellah, esq. of Woodford.——At Worthenbury, Flint, Digby Cayley, esq. only son of Sir George Cayley, Bart. to Dorothy, second dau. of late Rev. Geo. Allanson, of Ripon.——9. At St. Martin's, G. H. Clarke, of Chesterton Lodge, Oxf. youngest son of Geo. Clarke, of Hyde Hall, Cheshire, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of late Rev. H. Byron.——10. At Paris, the Duke de Montebello, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Chas. Jenkinson, esq.——At St. George, Han.-sq. Robert, youngest son of Sir J. E. Harrington, Bart. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of late Andrew Stuart (of Terrence) and Lady Pulteney.——12. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Rich. Buller, Rector of Lanreath, Cornwall, to Eliz. dau. of John Hornby, Esq. of Portland-pl.——Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart. to Mary-Ann, relict of late John Dalton, jun. esq.——At Strathtyrum, Fifeshire, Morton Carr, esq. Solicitor of Excise for Scotland, to Caroline, youngest dau. of late Robert Graham, esq. of Fintry.——13. At St. George's, Han.-sq. John Joliffe Tufnell, esq. eldest son of J. J. Tufnell, esq. of Longleys, Essex, to Caroline Mary, second dau. of Christ. Thomas Tower, esq. of Weald Hall.——At All Souls', Marylebone, John Gardiner, esq Capt. 5th Dragoons, to Eliza, relict of And. Hamilton, esq. of Teddington——At St. George's, Han.-sq. Geo. Edm. Nugent, esq. Gren. Guards, eldest son of Gen. Sir G. Nugent, Bart. to Maria Charlotte, second dau. of N. W. Ridley Colburn, esq M.P.——15. At Clifton, John Williamson, Esq. B. A. only son of Wm. W. esq of Bath, to Frances Madelane, second d. of Henry Hill, Esq.——17. At Kew, the Rev. W. Jelf, Preceptor to H. R. H. Prince George of Cumberland, and Canon of Christchurch, to Countess Emmy Schlippenbach, Maid of Honour to H. R. H. the Duchess of Cumberland.——At Henley, James Henry Brooks, Esq. to Mary, second dau. of Rev. J. G. Russell.——20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. J. Brigstock, second son of Col. B. to Mary Catherine, second dau. of late Sir W. C. de Crespigny, Bart.——The Rev. Frederick Smith, Mathematical Professor at Halleybury College, to Louisa, only child of Henry Tredgold, Esq. of Chilbolton, Hants.——At Newington, Dr. Lee, of Golden-sq. to Matilda, fourth dau. of Dr. Hall, of Newington.——21. At Harborne, the Rev. Thomas Green, Vicar of Badby-with-Newnham, to Mary Ann, dau. of late Sam. Stubbs, Esq. of Wolverhampton.——At Leamington, Frederick Noyes, esq. second son of late Rev. Thos. Herbert Noyes, of Bath Easton, to Sophia, dau. of Dr. Franklin.——23. The Rev. O. Tennant, Rector of Upton, Hants, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. W. Ellis,

Rector of Molesworth.——24. R. K. Hill, esq. to Fidelia eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Monkhouse, D.D. late Vicar of Wakefield. ——At St. George's, Han.-sq. H. Fitzroy, esq. eldest son of the late Lord Fitzroy, to Jane Eliz. fourth dau. of Chas. Beauclerk, esq. of St. Leonard's, Sussex. ——27. At Bath, Donald C. Baynes, esq. 67th Foot, youngest son of Sir Christ. Baynes, Bart. to Anne Maria, youngest dau. of the late H. Boulton, esq. of Geddington, county of Northampton.——28. John Vere Isham, esq. 51st Light Inf. to Mary, only sister of W. Wood, esq. of Brixworth Hall, Northamptonshire. ——At Twinsted, Joseph Green, esq. to Susan, only dau. of the Rev. R. Gray.——29. At Canterbury, the Rev. G. Oakes Miller, Rector of Milton, in Northamptonshire, to Jane, third dau. of Thomas Starr, esq. ——At Ore, Sussex, John S. Harkness, esq. to Anne Harriette, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Eliot, R A.——31. At All Souls', Marylebone, Edward Scard, esq. of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, to Ann, relict of the late Evan Humphreys, esq. of Garthhall, Glamorganshire.——At High Ongar, J. F. Bury, esq. of St. Leonard's, Nazing, Essex, to Augusta, dau. of late Rev. Dr. Edridge, Rector of Shipdham, Norfolk.——At Wytham, the Hon. and Rev. C. Bathurst, Rector of Southam, Warwickshire, to Emily Caroline, youngest dau. of the Earl of Abingdon.——At Paris, H. W. Brooke, esq. eldest son of Sir J. Brooke, Bart. to Elizabeth, dau. of Captain Jump, R.N.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. C. F. Moore, to Julia, dau. of Sir B. Hobhouse, Bart.——At Betchworth, R. Nassau Bolton, esq. Lieut. and Adj. 84th regiment, to Georgiana Scudamore, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Morris, of Brockham-lodge, Surrey.

Lately. At Elsfield, J. Copling, esq. of Upper Tulse Hall, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late J. Maston, esq. of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.

August 1. At Grendon church, Richard Ellison, esq. eldest son of the late Col. Ellison, to Charlotte, second dau. of Sir G. Chetwynd, of Grendon-hall, Warwickshire. ——2. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, E. B. Stewart, esq. son of the late Hon. J. Stewart, Judge of the Supreme Court at Halifax, to Frances Isabella, dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart ——3. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, J. Price St. George, esq. of Notting-hill, to Eliza Sophia, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Booth, of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.——At Worthiug, Lieut.-Col. T. R. Frampton, R.N. of Clifton, Gloucestershire, to Caroline, second dau. of J. Wood, esq. of Worthing.——4. At Saltwood, Kent, G. Warry, esq. Barrister-at-law, of Shapwick, Somersetshire, to Isabella, fourth dau. of W. Deedes, esq. of Sandling.——At Aldingbourne, Sussex, Lord Porchester, eldest son of the Earl of Carnarvon, to Henrietta Anne, eldest dau. of late Lord H. Molyneux Howard, and niece to the Duke of Norfolk.——5. At Westdean, Sussex, Wm. Wilson, esq. eldest son of the late Col. Wilson, of Chelsea Hospital, to Marg. Thornton, second dau. of John Woods, esq. of Chilgrove.——5. At York, Stapylton Stapylton, esq. the eldest son of Martin Stapylton, esq. of Myton Hall, to Margaret, second dau. of Mr. Tomlinson, musical professor. ——7. At All Souls, Marylebone, H. Thorold, esq. of Cuxwold, Lincolnshire, to Maria Antonia, only dau. of Rear-Adm. Mansel, of Charlton Kings, co. Gloucester. ——10. At St. Luke's Church, Old-street, the Rev. J. Dixon, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. R. Watson, City-road.——At Manchester, Henry Atkinson, merchant, to Emma Eliz. dau. of John Milne, esq. coroner.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Edward, son of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. to Catherine, dau. of Geo. Smith, esq M.P. ——11. At St. James's, the Rev. G. A. Dawson, of Edwardston Hall, Suffolk, to Louisa, third dau. and co-heiress of the late Sir Thomas Pilkington, Bart. of Chevet, Yorkshire.——12. At St. George's, Hanover square, T. W. Bramston, esq. eldest son of Thomas G. Bramston, esq. of Skreens, to Eliza, fifth dau. of the late Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey. ——At Holton Beckering, Lincoln, Rich. Bythell, esq. of St. Asaph, Flints, to Eliza, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Hale.——At Tissington, co. Derby, Francis Wright, esq. to Selina Fitzherbert, eldest dau. of Sir H. Fitzherbert, Bart.——14. At Bath, the Rev. J. W. Watts, of Thorn Falcon Rectory, near Taunton, and only son of Col. Watts, of Leatherhead, to Rebecca Byam, only dau. of the late L. Lovell Hodge, esq. late of Antigua, and niece of the Right Hon. Lord J. O'Brien.——17. At Bath, the Rev. L. Latham, to Anne Eliza, third dau. of the late Rev. Jacob Astley, Rector of Quenington.——At Shalbourne, the Rev. P. P. Rendall, to Sarah, only dau. of A. Kingston, esq. ——At Northwood, Isle of Wight, James Tyers Tyers, esq. of Belmadothie, Wrington, to Mary Seymour, dau. of the late Wm. Henry Huffam, esq. ——At Romsey, Dryden Elstob, esq. to Betsey, third dau. of Mr. Ald. Young. ——At St. James's, the Rev. Edw. Chaloner Ogle, of Kirkley, Northumb. to Sophia, youngest dau. of Adm. Sir Ch. Ogle, Bart. M.P.——19. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Earl of Roscommon, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late John Talbot, esq. niece to the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Shrewsbury——21. At Kennington, Lieut. Charles Forbes, Bart. M. P. to Caroline, second dau of Geo. Battye, esq. of Camden-hill.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. H. S. Bucknall Estcourt, esq. M.P. of Estcourt, co. Gloucester, to Lucy Sarah, dau. of Adm. Sotheron, esq. M. P.

OBITUARY.

FIELD MARSHAL EARL HARCOURT.

June 18. At his seat, Leonard's Hill, near Windsor, aged 87, the Right Hon. William Harcourt, third Earl Harcourt and Viscount Harcourt of Nuneham Courtney, co. Oxford, fourth Viscount Harcourt, and Baron Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt in the same county, G.C.B. a Field Marshal, Colonel of the 16th dragoons, Governor of Plymouth, a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers, a Commissioner of the Royal Military Colleges, and of the Royal Military Asylum; Deputy Lieutenant of Windsor Forest, and Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park.

The family of Harcourt, which, by the death of this venerable representative, has disappeared from the ranks of the Peerage, is of that high antiquity to which genealogies can seldom be traced. It derives its line from one of the chiefs of those victorious Normen who first descended from Denmark to the shores of France opposite our own, and whose posterity afterwards achieved the conquest of England. The name is local in Normandy, and we believe there are now in France more than one titled family to which it belongs. At the expence of the French Dukes of the name (a title conferred by Louis the Fourteenth in 1700), a History of the family was published in two volumes folio; and one of the finest monuments in the church of Notre Dame at Paris is to the memory of a Count d'Harcourt. Some of the Harcourts of France found refuge with the family of the late Peer at the French revolution.

The English Harcourts have for centuries flourished, generally in the degree of Knights, at Stanton-Harcourt in Oxfordshire. From the Rev. Vere Harcourt, D.D. Archdeacon of Nottingham, son of Robert an adventurer with Sir Walter Raleigh, and a nephew of the heroic Horatio Lord Vere, we believe there are descendants remaining. The first Peer was a Lord Chancellor, whom Queen Anne created a Baron, and George the First a Viscount. His grandson and successor was created an Earl by George the Second. He was for more than seven years Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and lost his life by falling into a well at Stanton Harcourt shortly after his return. His elder son, brother to the subject of this memoir, was Master of the Horse to the Queen (as his father had also for a short time been), and died in 1809, aged 73.

William was born March 20, 1742-3, the younger son of Simon the first Earl, by Rebecca sole daughter and heiress of Charles Le Bas, of Pipewell Abbey in Northamptonshire, Esq. It is upwards of seventy years since he entered the army, having been appointed to an Ensigncy in the 1st foot guards in August 1759. He was promoted to be Captain in the 16th light dragoons in the following October; and in the 3d dragoons June 30, 1760. In 1761, when the Earl Harcourt was sent Ambassador to Mecklenburg Strelitz to conduct home the destined consort of King George the Third, the subject of this memoir, accompanied his father, and immediately received an appointment in the Queen's household, of which he continued a member until her Majesty's death.

On his return from the continent, although not nineteen years of age, he attended as Aid-de-camp the Earl of Albemarle to the Havannah. He served with the army in America, and received successively the promotions to be Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1764; in the 4th light dragoons 1765; in the 18th light dragoons in May 1767; in the 31st foot in the November following; in the 2d light dragoons 1768; and in the 16th light dragoons 1770. In 1776 he performed a distinguished service by going seventy miles on the same horse in one day, through an enemy's country, with a patrol of only thirty men of his own regiment, and returning with the General commanding the American army, Gen. Lee, who had deserted from the British, and whom he took out of his quarters while he was surrounded by 2000 men. This event occasioned such consternation in the army of the enemy, and such exultation in that of the British, that for some time it was believed that it would have decided the fate of the war.

In reward for this gallant atchievement, Lieut.-Col. Harcourt was, on his return to England, appointed Aid-de-camp to the King, and Colonel by brevet, Aug. 29, 1777; and on Gen. Burgoyne giving up the command of his regiment, he was appointed to the Colonelcy, Oct. 20, 1779. The 16th was styled the Queen's regiment of light dragoons; and he held its chief command

for upwards of fifty years, until his death.

In 1782 the Hon. William Harcourt was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army. At the same period he purchased St. Leonard's Hill of the Duke of Gloucester, whereupon the King appointed him Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park, the Duke of Gloucester at the same time being made Lieutenant of Windsor Forest.

In 1793 and 1794 this officer served with the army in Flanders, where he had the command of the cavalry, and whilst there was raised to the rank of Lieut.-General Oct. 1 in the former year. After the return of the Duke of York to England, the command of the British troops devolved upon Lieut.-Gen. Harcourt.

In 1795 he was appointed Governor of Hull; and was made a General in 1798.

On the formation of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in 1799 the King appointed General Harcourt the first Governor. He retained the post for nine years, when he resigned it for the Government of Portsmouth.

On the death of his brother April 20, 1809, (when a long character of that nobleman appeared in our vol. LXXIX. p. 480,) General Harcourt succeeded to his titles and estates; and was also appointed his successor in the post of Master of the Horse to the Queen. Having retained that honourable office to the period of her Majesty's decease, he of course attended her funeral in 1818 in that character. Always attached to the Royal family, at the funeral of George the Third in 1820 he walked as one of the Assistants to the Chief Mourner the Duke of York.

Earl Harcourt was invested with the insignia of a Grand Cross of the Bath, May 27, 1820.

In the coronation procession of King George the Fourth in 1821, Earl Harcourt carried the Union Standard. In the general promotion in the army which bore the date of that solemnity, the Marquess of Drogheda* and his Lordship, who were then the two senior Generals in the army, were elevated to the rank of Field-Marshal. With the exception of the Duke of Wellington, no other officers out of the Royal Family had attained that high grade since 1796.†

On the 1st of January 1827, Earl Harcourt was promoted from the government of Portsmouth to that of Plymouth, the latter being then vacated by the Duke of Wellington, on his Grace's succeeding, by the death of the Marquis of Hastings, to the office of Constable of the Tower.

On the 20th of the same month, the venerable Field-Marshal attracted particular attention at the funeral of the Duke of York; bearing on that occasion the baton of the deceased Commander-in-chief.

In the early part of the late King's illness his Lordship rode daily to Windsor Castle to make inquiries. He was himself destined to precede his Majesty to the grave, after about five days confinement. His remains were interred with his ancestors at Stanton Harcourt.

His Lordship married, Sept. 3, 1778, Mary, widow of Thomas Lockhart, of Craig-house in Scotland, esq. and eldest daughter of the Rev. William Danby, D.D. of Farnley in Yorkshire. This lady survives, having never had any family.

The Earl's estates chiefly devolve on his cousin the Archbishop of York. His will was proved on the 30th of July. He leaves to his widow the house and estates at St. Leonard's-hill, and the interest of 80,000*l.* for life, and the jewels, pictures, &c. in full property. After her death, the two first go to the Marquis and Marchioness d'Harcourt, in France. On their death, the capital is directed to be invested in land, and entailed, with the St. Leonard's estates, on the sons of the Marquis d'Harcourt and his heirs male. In failure of such issue, on George Harcourt, Esq. of Cooper's Hill, near Egham (we presume the representative of the Archdeacon Harcourt before noticed). His Lordship directs, that if the person who shall succeed to the lands purchased with the 80,000*l.* be absent from England more than six months at one time, unless he be so in the civil or military service of Great Britain, or under 25 years of age, and travelling for his education, he shall forfeit the advantages of such bequest. Legacies to the amount of 6,000*l.* are bequeathed, and the building of a school on Clewer-green by the Countess. The personalty is sworn under 180,000*l.*

LORD ELIBANK.

May 9. At Brussels, aged 51, the Right Hon. Alexander eighth Lord Elibank, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

His Lordship was the eldest son of Alexander the seventh Lord, formerly M.P. for Peebles-shire, and afterwards Lord Lieutenant of that county and Colonel of its militia, by his first cousin

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* The Marquess of Drogheda died Dec. 22, 1822 (see vol. XCIII. i. 83). He was nearly thirteen years older than Lord Harcourt; and, had he survived to the present time, would have completed a century of years.

† Our new Monarch has, like his brother, made two Field-Marshals, in the persons of his two senior Generals, Sir Alured Clarke and Sir Samuel Hulse.

Mary Clara, daughter of Louis Charles Montolieu, Baron de St. Hypolite, a Lieut.-Colonel of the 2d horseguards.

The Hon. Alexander Murray had an ensign's commission in in the Coldstream regiment of footguards in 1797, and a lieutenancy in the same 1799. He married at Edinburgh, March 8, 1803, Miss Janet Oliphant of Bachilton in Perthshire, only surviving daughter and sole heiress of John styled Lord Oliphant. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Sept. 24, 1820.

His Lady survives him, having given birth to the following children: 1. The Right Hon. Alexander-Oliphant, now Lord Elibank, born in 1804, who has been employed in the East India Company's service at Bombay; 1. The Hon. Janet; 2. The Hon. Clara-Mary; 4. The Hon. Maria; 5. The Hon. John, of the East India Company's Bengal service; 6. The Hon. Charlotte; 7. A daughter; 8, 9, 10, 11, four other sons, the youngest of whom, the Hon. Henry-Augustus, died in 1824, aged two years; and 12, a daughter, born in 1823.

SIR THOS. LEGARD, BART.

July 5. Aged 67, Sir Thomas Legard, Bart. seventh Baronet of Ganton, co. York, a Commander R.N.

He was the second son of Sir Digby the fifth Baronet, by Jane, third daughter of George Cartwright, Esq. and one of the coheiresses of her brother William Cartwright, Esq. He succeeded his brother Sir John in the Baronetcy July 17, 1808, and, having married in 1802 Miss Sarah Bishop, has by that lady, who died Jan. 26, 1814, left issue three daughters and two sons: 1. Matilda; 2. Harriett, married in 1820 to Edward Nelson Alexander, of Halifax, Esq.; 3. Sir Thomas Digby Legard, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 4. Henry-Willoughby; and 5. Catherine.

SIR JOHN HAY, BART.

Lately. Sir John Hay, of Smithfield and Haystown, co. Peebles, Bart.; brother-in-law to Lord Forbes, and to the late Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo, Bart. author of the "Life of Beattie."

He was born Jan. 15, 1755, the son and heir of Sir James Hay, M.D. the fourth Baronet, by Dorriel, youngest daughter and coheiress of Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Greenyards; and succeeded his father in the title Oct. 21, 1810. He married July 9, 1785, the Hon. Mary-Elizabeth Forbes, second daughter of James sixteenth Lord Forbes; and by her Ladyship, who died Nov. 2, 1803, had issue eight sons and six daughters; 1. James, who died in 1790, aged four; 2. William-Forbes, who died also in 1790, aged three; 3. Sir John Hay, born in 1788, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 4. Catherine; 5. Daniel, who died in 1810, aged ten; 6. Mary; 7. Robert; 8. Atholl, who died an infant; 9. Adam; 10. Elizabeth, married in 1825 to Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.; 11. Grace; 12. Jane; 13. Jemima-Barbara; and 14. Samuel.

SIR JOHN CALDWELL, BART.

June ... At Ramsgate, Sir John Caldwell, fourth Baronet of Castle Caldwell, co. Fermanagh; and a Count of Milan, in the Holy Roman Empire.

He was the eldest son of Sir James Caldwell the third Baronet, (who was made a Count of Milan by the Empress Maria-Theresa) by Elizabeth, daughter of the Most Rev. Josiah Hort, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, and the Hon. Elizabeth Fitzmaurice, daughter of William 20th Lord Kerry. He succeeded his father in 1784; and married Harriet, daughter of Hugh Meynell, Esq. He has, we believe, left a son to inherit his titles. His daughter Louisa-Georgiana was married March 31, 1823, to her first cousin Sir Josiah Wm. Hort, of Hortland, co. Kildare, Bart.

His next brother Fitzmaurice Caldwell, Esq. who married Hannah, widow of Sir James Stratford Tuite, Bart. died at Cheltenham early in the present year.

LADY LEIGH O'MEARA.

Early in the present year died Theodosia-Beauchamp, wife of Barry E. O'Meara, Esq. styling herself Lady Leigh O'Meara.

She was the only daughter of Sir Edward Boughton, the sixth Bart. of Lawford in Warwickshire, by his second wife Anna-Maria, dau. and heiress of —— Beauchamp, Esq. She was first married, in 1777, to Captain John Donellan, who was hung at Warwick Apr. 4, 1781, for having, in the hope of inheriting the fortune, poisoned his wife's only brother Sir Theodosius-Edward-Allesley-Boughton. This he effected by some prussic acid, distilled by himself from laurel-leaves; and he diabolically contrived that the fatal potion should be administered, in lieu of medicine, by the mother of his victim (see a full report of the trial in our vol. LI. pp. 156, 190, 209). By Mr. Donellan this lady had one child, or more. Inheriting the fortune her late husband had so shamefully procured her, her second husband was Sir Egerton Leigh, Bart. by whom she had a son who died in 1805, aged ten; two daughters who died young; and a third, married in 1811 to John Ward, Esq. Sir Egerton

died at Bath April 27, 1818, aged 56; his widow bestowed her hand thirdly, Feb. 10, 1823, "by special license, at her Ladyship's house," on Barry E. Meara, Esq., formerly surgeon of the Bellerophon; afterwards the well-known medical attendant to the exiled Emperor of the French at St. Helena, and then under course of prosecution for alleged libels on Sir Hudson Lowe, contained in his "Voice from St. Helena."

GENERAL ACTON.

Jan. 12. At Naples, aged 92, Joseph Edward Acton, Esq. General in the service of the King of Naples; brother to the late Sir John Acton, Bart. Prime Minister of that kingdom, and uncle and grandfather of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Acton, Bart.

The family of Acton, of Aldenham Hall in Shropshire, was raised to a Baronetcy by King Charles the First, in 1644. The branch of the family of which the subject of this notice was a member, is descended from Walter, second son of the second Baronet. He was a merchant in London, as was his son Edward. Edward, son of the latter, went to reside at Besançon in Burgundy; where he married a native of the country, Catherine, daughter of Francis Bois de Gray; and had issue three sons, who all entered the Neapolitan service. The eldest, John-Francis-Edward, attained the rank of Commander-in-chief of all the land and naval forces in the service of the King of Naples, and was for several years Prime Minister; he inherited the Baronetcy on the death of Sir Richard Acton, his father's second cousin, and died at Palermo, Aug. 12, 1811, leaving two sons, of whom the elder, Sir Ferdinand-Richard-Edward, is the present Baronet; and a daughter. The second son of Edward Acton, of Besançon, is the individual now deceased. The third, Philip-Edward, died at Naples, April 2, 1820, aged 76.

The second brother, whose death we now record, was a Lieutenant-General in the Neapolitan army, and Governor of Gaeta. He married Eleanora Countess Berg de Trips, of Dusseldorf in Germany, (sister to the late Princess of Hesse Philipstall,) and had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Charles, born in 1786, a Captain in the Neapolitan Royal Navy; he married in 1817, Zoe, daughter of Count d'Albon, by the Baroness Berg de Trips, and has a son Edward, born in 1818; 2. Mary-Anne, who (with permission of the Pope) was married to her uncle, the great man of the family, and was mother of the present Baronet, and the family before noticed; 3. Henry, a Captain in the 12th Royal Lancers, married in 1817, Charlotte, sole daughter of Dr. Clugston, late of Bombay; 4. Isabella, married in 1812 to Henry Baron Dachenhausen, Brigade-Major in the King's German Legion; and 5. Francis, a Lieutenant in the same corps, married Dec. 2, 1820, Esther, relict of Wm. Baker, Esq. jun. and daughter of Robert Fagan, Esq. [In Debrett's Baronetage this marriage is exchanged for his uncle Philip's death, and *vice versa!*]

LIEUT.-GEN. RAYMOND.

June 9. In York-street, Portman-square, William Raymond, Esq. a Lieut.-General in the army.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 33d foot Aug. 28, 1775; and at the close of that year embarked for America. He served in the expedition against Charlestown; and was present at the attack upon Sullivan's Island in June 1776; at the actions of Brooklyn, Long Island, White Plains, and the taking the works on York Island, which led to the surrender of that city. He succeeded to a Lieutenancy, Dec. 25, 1776; he served with that corps in the campaigns of 1777 and 1778 in New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He received a Company in the 22d foot, May 23, 1779; and served with it during the campaign in Georgia and South Carolina, in that year; and in Virginia in 1780 and 1781. He was at the siege and capture of Charlestown, at the action of Jamestown, and at the siege and surrender of York-town. In 1792 he exchanged to half-pay, and in 1798 returned to full pay in the 60th foot. In 1795 and 1796, whilst on half-pay, he was employed as Aid-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis, and as Brigade-Major-General to the Eastern district. In 1798 he received a Majority in the 89th foot, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and Deputy-Adjutant-general in Ireland, where he served during the rebellion, and was present at the surrender of the French and rebel army under Gen. Humbert. He received a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 46th regiment in 1801, and on the reduction of the 2d battalion of that corps, he was placed on half pay. He attained the rank of Colonel 1808, and of Major-General 1812; in the latter year he was appointed Colonel of the late 13th veteran battalion; in 1819, Colonel of the 8th Royal Veteran battalion; and to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825.

MAJOR-GEN. BUCKBY.

June 2. At Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, in the house of his brother the Rev. John Bateman, Major-General Richard Buckby, of Midhurst, Sussex.

He was appointed Ensign in the 56th foot in 1767, and Lieutenant in the same regiment in 1790. In 1793 he was present at Wexford on the attack made by the rebels, when Major Vallotton was killed. He was appointed to a Company in his regiment Nov. 1, 1793. In 1794 and 1795 he served in the West Indies, where he was present at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe, at the siege of Fort Bourbon and storming of Fort Edward, and in many of the skirmishes which took place in those islands.

In 1799, Capt. Buckby served in Holland; he was present at the clearing of the Sandhills, Oct. 2, and the engagement of Oct. 6. He was promoted to a Majority in the 46th foot in 1800, and reduced to half pay in 1802.

In 1803 he was appointed to the 58th foot, with which he served in Malta, Naples, and Sicily; at the battle of Maida in 1806; at the siege of Scylla Castle; at Capri, when taken by the French in 1808; and in the expedition to the Bay of Naples. He had the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel 1808, Colonel 1814, and Major-General 1825.

CAPTAIN DOBBIE, R.N.

June 10. At Saling-hall, near Braintree, aged 58, William Hugh Dobbie, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex.

Captain Dobbie was born in London Nov. 3, 1771, the younger son of George Dobbie, Esq. a native of Ayrshire, and a resident in America, where he died at the beginning of the dispute between Great Britain and her trans-Atlantic colonies, and the bulk of his property was lost to his family. The Captain's mother was the daughter of Samuel Staple, Esq. a naval officer, and who died on board the Grafton at the siege of Pondicherry, in 1761.

Mr. Dobbie first embarked as a Midshipman in the Hector, 74, under the auspices of her captain, Sir John Hamilton, Bart. in the spring of 1783. After the death of that officer, in 1784, he served in the Edgar, Ardent, Bellona, and Hebe; but, at the latter end of 1789, there being then no prospect of a war, accepted the post of fifth mate in an East Indiaman.

Notwithstanding his temporary secession from the royal navy, Mr. Dobbie embraced an early opportunity of evincing his zeal for the public service, by volunteering to assist in repelling a large fleet of proas, assembled by the King of Quedah for the purpose of destroying the infant settlement at Prince of Wales's Island. He accordingly was present during two night attacks, April 12 and 16, 1791, when so effectual a defence was made, that the enemy was brought to a pacific arrangement.

Continuing in India, on the arrival of Adm. Rainier as Commander-in-chief, Mr. Dobbie joined that officer's ship, the Suffolk, 74. During the siege of Trincomalee in August 1795, he distinguished himself on several occasions; and after the capture of Fort Oostenburg, with another Midshipman (afterwards Capt. J. H. Tuckey), was mainly instrumental in arresting the progress of a fire from which the grand magazine narrowly escaped explosion.

On Christmas-day 1795 Commodore Rainier advanced Mr. Dobbie to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed him fifth of the Suffolk; and a few days after, having, by his persevering pursuit, in the launch, of a Dutch national brig, the Harlingen of 14 guns, led to her capture by the Orpheus frigate, he was put in command of the prize. At the taking of Banda, Lieut. Dobbie was placed under the orders of Capt. H. Newcombe of the Orpheus, to cover the landing of the troops; and the Commodore in his dispatches was pleased to recommend him to the notice of the Admiralty, "for his great merit, and the gallant manner in which he followed the Orpheus." On the day following the capture, the Harlingen was purchased into the service, named the Amboyna, and commissioned by Lieut. Dobbie. He was soon after employed to convoy a ship with a valuable cargo of spices to China.

In Dec. 1796 we find Lieut. Dobbie again serving on board the Suffolk, the flag-ship of Adm. Rainier; in Aug. 1798 he was appointed first of the Centurion, 50, commanded by his patron's nephew, the late Rear-Adm. John Sprat Rainier. On information that the enemy had brought the frames of several ships of war from Europe, to set up at Suez, the Centurion was sent thither with the Albatross brig, and they are supposed to have been the two first British men-of-war that had ever visited the head of the Red Sea. During his continuance at that station, including the whole of the year 1799, Lieut. Dobbie made a survey of the neighbouring roads and anchorages, which proved afterwards very useful to Sir David Baird's expedition.

In 1800 the Centurion and three frigates were sent to blockade the port of

Batavia, and intercept the trade coming from the other Dutch settlements in Java. On the 23d Aug. this squadron took possession of the arsenal at Onrust, captured five armed vessels, and destroyed twenty-two sail of merchantmen. One of the prizes, a brig of 16 guns, was equipped, named the Admiral Rainier, and placed under the command of Lieut. Dobbie, whose activity during the blockade gave great annoyance to the enemy.

On the 4th Dec. 1802, the Centurion encountered a violent hurricane between Ceylon and Madras, during which Lieut. Dobbie, who was then again in that ship, lost everything he possessed but the clothes on his back, by a sea pooping the ship and completely clearing his cabin.

In the following February (1802) the Fox frigate, Capt. J. G. Vashon, was sent in command of two of the Company's brigs, each of 18 guns, and an armed pattamar, to punish the pirates who maintained a station at Baite Island. Of one of the brigs Capt. Dobbie was commander. On the first attack they were successful in burning twenty-two armed pattamars; and on the following day seven more and a brig; but on proceeding to storm the fort (which was very strong, with walls 40 feet high,) they were disappointed of their purpose, and obliged to retire with a loss of 40 killed and wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Dobbie, who received a musket-ball on the breast, which was extracted from under the shoulder-bone. A similar wound received by Capt. Vashon, ultimately hastened his death.

On his return to Bombay, our officer found himself promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed *pro tempore* to the Wilhelmina frigate, in which he continued until May 1803, when he exchanged the command with the gallant Capt. Henry Lambert, for the post of Governor of the Naval Hospital at Madras.

With the exception of a two months cruize in pursuit of Linois' squadron, in which he accompanied Capt. Ferrier, in the absence of any other officer sufficiently acquainted with the intricate navigation of the Eastern seas, Capt. Dobbie remained in his official situation at Madras until March 1805; when Vice-Adm. Rainier, previously to departing from India, appointed him to the Arrogant guard-ship and sheer-hulk at Bombay. In September he commissioned the Fox, the repairs of which he had superintended. His first service in that ship was a persevering though unsuccessful cruise after the noted French privateer Bellone (which was captured in the following July by the Powerful 74, and which became the Blanche, a 28-gun frigate, in the British navy); and he was afterwards entrusted with the command of a flotilla fitted out against the same piratical powers against which he had been engaged in the spring of 1803. This expedition was fully successful; he bombarded the town of Dwarka, recovered much valuable merchandise, and 12,000 rupees from the Rajah as a compensation for three ships taken and plundered by his dependants.

In 1807, after an absence of eighteen years, Capt. Dobbie returned to England. In the summer of 1809 he was appointed *pro tempore* to the Pallas frigate, and in her accompanied the Walcheren expedition. His next appointment was, in the spring of 1814, to the Ethalion 42, in which frigate he served on the coast of Ireland, until ordered to be paid off in Sept. 1815. On the 15th Jan. 1816, he was appointed to the Pactolus 46, and proceeded to the Halifax station; whence he returned before the expiration of the usual term of service, the dry-rot having done great damage to his ship. She was put out of commission in August 1817, and Capt. Dobbie was not afterwards employed in his profession.

He married, Aug. 8, 1808, Agatha-Shedden, third daughter of Bartlet Goodrich, of Saling Grove in Essex, Esq. and had a family of eleven sons and daughters. His only brother, George Dobbie, Esq., was educated for the medical profession, and joined the 75th regiment in 1793. He served about eighteen months in India, and then fell a victim to the climate.

[A long and minute memoir of Capt. Dobbie's services, from which the preceding has been abridged, is printed in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, Supplement, vol. I. pp. 136—150.]

W. L. BROWN, D. D.

May 11. At Aberdeen, aged 77, William Laurence Brown, D.D. Dean of the Chapel Royal at Edinburgh, and of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Professor of Divinity in that University.

Dr. Brown was for some years Minister of the English Church at Utrecht, and Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Law of Nature, and Ecclesiastical History, in the University of that city. There are in print his "Oratio habita die 14 Feb. 1788, quùm ordinarium in Academia Trajectina Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ et Philosophiæ Moralis Professionem publicè susciperet;" and his "Oratio habita die 25 Mart. 1790, cùm Magistratu se Academico abdicaret." "An Essay on the

folly of Scepticism, the absurdity of dogmatising on Religious subjects, and the proper medium to be observed between these two extremes;" and "An Essay on the Natural Equality of Mankind, the rights that result from it, and the duties which it imposes," were honoured with a medal by the Taylerian Society at Haarlem, and originally printed in its memoirs. The English translations were published in London in 1788 and 1793. Whilst at Utrecht he also published "The Spirit of the Times considered, in a fast Sermon on Matt. xvi. 3, 1793," 8vo; and "The Influence of Divine Judgments on the Reformation of the World, a Sermon, 1794," 8vo. In 1796 he succeeded Dr. George Campbell, as Principal of the Marischal College; he also became Minister of the Grey Friars Church in Aberdeen. He published in that year a funeral sermon on Dr. Campbell; and also "The Influence of Religion on National Prosperity; a fast Sermon, from Ps. xxxiii. 12;" and "The Proper Method of Defending Religious Truth in times of Infidelity; a Synod Sermon."

In 1800 Dr. Brown was appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland. His subsequent works were, "The Nature, the Causes, and the Effects of Indifference with regard to Religion; a Sermon preached before the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Aberdeen, 1802." "Sermons. 1803," 8vo. "Remarks on an examination of certain passages of Mr. Dugald Stuart's Pamphlet on the Election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh. 1806."—"Philemon, or the Progress of Virtue; a Poem. Edin. 1810." 2 vols. 8vo. "On the Character and Influence of a Virtuous King; a Sermon on the Jubilee. Aberdeen, 1810." 8vo. "An attempt towards a new Historical and Political Explanation of the Revelations. 1812." "An Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Being possessed of Infinite Power, Wisdom, and Goodness; containing also the Refutation of the Objections urged against his Wisdom and Goodness, 1816." 2 vols. 8vo.—By this last, Dr. Brown obtained Burnet's first prize, amounting to 1250*l.* The competitors were about 50 in number; and the second prize, amounting to 400*l.*, was awarded to Dr. Sumner, the present Bishop of Chester.

THOS. SOMERVILLE, D. D.

May 14. At Jedburgh manse, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Somerville, D.D. F.R.S. Ed., one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland, and Minister of Jedburgh.

Dr. Somerville acquired a deserved reputation as an historian. The titles of his publications are as follow: "History of Political Transactions and Parties from the Restoration of King Charles II. to the death of King William III. London, 1792," 4to. "Observations on the Constitution and Present State of Great Britain, 1793," an octavo pamphlet; "The History of Great Britain during the reign of Queen Anne; with a dissertation concerning the danger of the Protestant Succession: with an Appendix. London, 1798," 4to; a Sermon, 1811; and a Collection of Sermons, 1813, 8vo.

Dr. Somerville was so advanced in years as to be considered the father of the Scottish Church. He had, however, assisted in the communion services on the Sabbath preceding that on which he died, and, apparently, with no decrease of energy or zeal. He was taken ill on the evening of that day, and continued to linger, peacefully waiting for his rest, till his departure on the Sabbath of the week following, much about the hour of the evening when he was first indisposed.

REV. WILLIAM PHELAN, D. D.

June ... The Rev. William Phelan, D.D. Rector of Killyman, co. Tyrone, and of Artray, co. Derry.

Dr. Phelan was a native of Clonmel, and received so much of his education as qualified him for a Sizarship in the University of Dublin at the grammar-school of that town, which was then conducted by the Rev. Mr. Carey. Amongst the number of his school-fellows were the two O'Sullivans, whose hopes of advancement, like his own, depended upon their own industry and abilities. Seldom it happens that three such buds of promise blossom together beneath the roof of an Irish country school-room.

Dr. Phelan's college course was very brilliant. In addition to the honours conferred upon undergraduates, at the quarterly examinations, for answering in science and the classics, he obtained a scholarship, the gold medal upon graduating, and the mathematical premium, which is the highest distinction that can be conferred upon a student. He was also a leading member of the Historical Society, and gained some high and valuable prizes from the Royal Irish Academy for essays on subjects of general literature, which were characterised by the same good taste and sound reasoning which distinguish his more mature productions. In 1813 he sat for a fellowship, and, from his superior answering,

it was expected that he would be declared one of the successful candidates; but, to the amazement of all his friends, his name was passed over, and three other gentlemen elected. This circumstance arose from the jumbling way in which the members of the board give their votes, all at once, or simul ac semel, as they term it. It were tedious to explain the process; but the reader may form an opinion of its absurdity from this—that had there been no more than two vacancies, Phelan was entitled, by the judgment of the electors, to the second, but, as there were three, he was excluded, according to the same judgment, from all. In the following year he was again unsuccessful; and those repeated disappointments visiting a constitution naturally weak and irritable, and now shattered by intense application, induced him to give over the further pursuits of college honours, and accept the situation of second master in the endowed school of Londonderry. Upwards of two years had passed in this new occupation when he was prevailed upon, by the advice of the Archbishop of Dublin (who was the Dean of Cork), to try his chance once more, and, notwithstanding so long a desuetude of familiarity with the austere muses of the upper end of the hall, he was easily successful. From this period he devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of divinity, for which, indeed, the solitary state of his chambers left him abundant leisure; for, whatever may have been the cause, he was unpopular as a tutor, and either was ignorant of the arts, or disdained to make use of them, by which pupils were made to swarm around others, his inferiors in every respect. A pamphlet which he published, intitled "The Bible, not the Bible Society," operated in some degree against his success. It was praised highly by the High Church party, but it excited the pious indignation of a numerous and influential class in society, than whom there are few more active as friends, and none so bitter and indefatigable as foes. No wonder if poor Phelan smarted under the lash. In 1820 he was appointed to preach the "Donnellan Lectures," and his discourses were greatly admired for the beauty of the style as much as for the strength and closeness of the argument. But, although his sermons were masterpieces of composition, he wanted the physical requisites which go to constitute a great preacher. His voice, in particular, was bad, and so weak as to be almost inaudible in the gallery even of the college chapel. It was as a controversialist that he shone. In that field the peculiar powers of his mind were brought into action, and the variety of his information, as well as the acuteness and intrepidity of his character, displayed themselves. This Dr. Doyle found to his cost, when, in 1824, he launched out the first of his fierce tirades against the doctrines and the establishment of the Church, with all that confidence of assertion which goes down with the multitude for superior knowledge. Phelan took his weapons from a storehouse into which the good easy Doctor little dreamt of any Protestant divine intruding; for, being well versed in the Irish language, not only as it is spoken, but, what is a rare accomplishment even in this country, being familiar with its written character, he ransacked the manuscript-room of the college library, and speedily convinced the world that he knew more about the introduction of christianity into Ireland, and even about the renowned St. Patrick, than Dr. Doyle himself. A pamphlet which he published under the signature of "Declan" (after an ancient worthy of the Irish church who flourished before the dominion of the Pope was recognised in the "holy isle,") placed its author at the head of modern controversialists, and the redoubtable J. K. L. attempted to answer it in vain.

In 1825, Dr. Phelan withdrew his name from the college books, and married, having previously endeavoured to obtain a dispensation from the king to enable him to retain his fellowship. Mr. Plunkett undertook to procure that indulgence for him, but either he did not exert himself as was expected, or the Oxford prejudices of the Home Secretary were not to be overcome, and Phelan once more began the world with a wife and a curacy. He met with a munificent patron, however, in the Primate, who never suffers a deserving clergyman to languish in his diocese, and who takes a laudable pride in promoting men of learning and ability. Dr. Phelan was soon presented to a good living (Killyman) by his Grace; and the college, to mark their sense of his merit, as well as to compensate him for the loss of his fellowship, agreed to bestow upon him the first benefice at their disposal (Artray) the choice of which would have fallen to his turn if he had still remained in college. Thus, at the time of his death, he was in the possession of two valuable preferments.

Since Dr. Phelan's examination by the committee of the House of Lords, in 1825, his name has been but little before the public. His time has been chiefly engrossed by the pastoral care of his extensive parishes, and in the cultivation

of the graces and virtues of domestic life, which his many amiable and social qualities so eminently fitted him to adorn.

WM. PRICE, ESQ.

June ... At Merryman's Hill, near Worcester, William Price, Esq. M.R.S.L.

He was a native of that city. Having become intimately acquainted with the Oriental languages, he obtained in 1811 the situation of Assistant Secretary and Interpreter to the English Embassy in Persia, under Sir Gore Ouseley. He afterwards published a Journal of the Embassy; which contains much information interesting to the philologist. During his stay at Shiraz he made such discoveries as enabled him to decipher the arrow-headed characters found among the ruins of Persepolis, &c. which had long exercised the acumen of Oriental scholars.

In 1823 Mr. Price published in 4to. a Grammar of the Hindostanee, Persian, and Arabic; in 1828, Elements of the Sanscrit Language, and a new Grammar of the Hindostanee Language, both also in quarto. He had a private press in his house; and had been recently engaged in casting type for a new work on Oriental Language.

On the day of his death, he rose at his usual early hour of five o'clock; was seized with a fit of apoplexy at about eight; and survived only a few hours.

SAMUEL FAVELL, ESQ.

June 20. At Camberwell, aged 70, Samuel Favell, Esq. Citizen and Clothworker of London; for many years a very active member of the Common Council.

Mr. Favell was first elected a Common Councilman for the Ward of Aldgate in 1810; and on his retirement last November published the following autobiographical sketch of his political career, in the form of an address to his constituents:—

"Gentlemen,—My advanced age and the state of my health oblige me to relinquish the honour of representing you in the Common Council; and although I hope to retire with clean hands, yet, after 20 years' service, I owe some account of my stewardship. I am conscious of many deficiencies in the discharge of the ward-duties,—deficiencies which have been ably supplied by my colleagues and your worthy Alderman.

"I have diligently attended the Courts of Common Council, and its various committees, and have taken an active part in many political contests, without making, I trust, any personal enemies. I have witnessed repeated decisions of the Court in favour of Parliamentary reform, and petitions for the revisal of the criminal code, for the abolition of slavery, and for the great cause of religious liberty, which has signally triumphed.

"I have lived to see great alterations in public opinion; one striking fact upon this subject may suffice. I joined the Constitutional Society soon after Sir Wm. Jones became a member of it. The Dean of St. Asaph (Mr. Shipley) presented us with a very temperate dialogue, written by Sir William, in favour of Parliamentary reform. It was immediately prosecuted by the Attorney-general* as seditious, and it was tried before Justice Buller, at the time the author held a high judicial situation in the East Indies. The enlightened state of the public mind has arisen in great measure from the power of the press, and the influence of general education. I have assisted to the best of my ability many societies formed to promote this great object, from the first general meeting of the Sunday School Society in 1785, to that of the London University in 1825. I have laboured with other friends to establish the Mill-hill Grammar School, which, though not immediately connected with the city, has furnished during the last 20 years the sons of many of its merchants with an education equal in most respects to that supplied by our ancient endowed schools, several Mill-hill scholars having obtained high honours in the University of Cambridge, and one became Senior Wrangler. It has always been one of the objects of that institution to lay a sure foundation for moral and religious character.

"I retire from the Corporation with great respect for its members, with many of whom I have long co-operated in supporting the rights of our fellow-citizens and the general liberties of the country. They have lately manifested a great spirit for improvements in the formation of a library in Guildhall and in many other objects. I shall ever consider it an honour to have given a casting vote in the committee for the erection of a new London-bridge,—a noble monument of national splendour, and a great public convenience to the city of London.

"In looking back to the history of 40 years, filled with events the most extraordinary and momentous that have ever

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* This assertion was corrected soon after publication; the prosecution was by a private individual, Mr. Jones, now Marshal of the King's Bench.

occurred in the annals of civilised Europe, it is gratifying to reflect that the constitutional principles by which I endeavoured to regulate my conduct in early life, although they exposed me to much opposition and contumely, are now become the avowed sentiments of the ablest and best men of the age, and have, in many instances, been brought into efficient operation for the benefit of the public, by the enlightened members of His Majesty's Government.

"I beg to express my sincere wishes for the happiness of your worthy alderman, the deputy, and the gentlemen with whom I have acted, and for the general prosperity of the inhabitants of the ward of Aldgate.—I have the honour to be your faithful servant,

"SAMUEL FAVELL.

"St. Mary-Axe, Nov. 6, 1829."

On the 20th of last April a large proportion of the members of the Corporation met in the Council-chamber at Guildhall to witness the presentation of a piece of plate to Mr. Favell. It bore the inscription—"To Samuel Favell, Esq. Presented on his retirement from public life by 230 members and officers of the Corporation of London, in testimony of their respect and esteem for the ability and integrity which uniformly distinguished his conduct, and for his amiable and conciliatory deportment during the many years he continued a member of the Court of Common Council.—26th April, 1830."

Mr. Favell was conducted into the Council Chamber by Mr. Alderman Wood and Mr. Alderman Waithman. The Lord Mayor offered the present with a complimentary speech, highly eulogizing Mr. Favell as the advocate of freedom; the asserter of the rights of toleration; and the promoter of education, and reform in the penal code; and Mr. Favell made a long and eloquent reply.

On the Sunday on which he died, Mr. Favell had three times attended public worship at Camden Chapel. He supped and talked cheerfully with his family; went to bed at half-past nine, and before ten was instantaneously summoned into eternity, by a stroke of apoplexy.

PINKSTAN JAMES, M.D.

July 14. At the house of his son, near Evreux, of apoplexy, aged 64, Pinkstan James, M.D. of George-street, Hanover-square.

He entered active life as a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, about the same time with his present Majesty. The first engagement that he saw was likewise the first in which King William IV. stood the fire of the enemy,—that in which Langara, the Spanish Admiral, was defeated and taken. He was then in the Invincible, but soon after quitted that ship, and served for some years in the Pegasus frigate, commanded by Captain Stanhope. In this vessel he saw a great deal of service in the West Indies, and had twice the yellow fever. It is somewhat singular also, that the present King afterwards sailed in the same ship. On his return from the West Indies he quitted the navy, and studied medicine at the college of Edinburgh, where he took his degree. He then passed the College of London, and has ever since practised in the metropolis. During the regency of his late Majesty, he was appointed one of his Physicians extraordinary, and shortly after was elected Physician to the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

REV. REVETT SHEPPARD, A.M.

Aug. 10. At the Glebe House, Wrabness, Essex, in his 52d year, the Rev. Revett Sheppard, a most intelligent and scientific naturalist. He received his academical education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1801, and to that of A.M. in 1804. In 1811, he was licensed, on the nomination of A. Upcher, Esq. to the Perpetual Curacy of Willisham; and in 1825 was presented by his nephew, John Wilson Sheppard, of Ash-by-Campsey, Esq. to the Rectory of Thwaite, both in the county of Suffolk.

Mr. Sheppard was an acute and accurate observer of nature; well versed in various branches of its history; and a Fellow of the Linnean Society, to whose "Transactions" he contributed the following interesting communications, viz. "A Description of the British Lizards, and of a new British species of Viper," vol. 7, p. 49; in conjunction with the Rev. W. Whitear, a table of the "Times of Migration of Summer Birds of Passage, at Harleston, Norfolk, Offton in Suffolk, and Wrabness in Essex," vol. 15; and a "Description of Seven new British Land and Fresh-Water Shells, with Observations upon many other species, including a list of such as have been found in the county of Suffolk," vol. 14, p. 148.

Mr. Sheppard was likewise an occasional contributor to this Magazine; where, at pages 398 and 510, are some "Biographical Notices" of the different branches of his ancient family; and his name is frequently mentioned in the "Introduction to Entomology," by Kirby and Spence; as well as in "the Butterfly Collector's Vade-Mecum," by Miss Jermyn. JF.

REV. J. MORRES.

Aug. 2. The Rev. John Morres, M.A. Rector of Nether Broughton, and Chaplain of Dalby on the Wolds, co. Leicester. He was born Jan. 24, 1765, at Rochford in Herefordshire, received his school education at Leominster in that county, and was entered in April 1782 at Brasennose College, Oxford. There his inoffensive, regular, and studious habits ensured him the esteem of all, and were the ground of his introduction in 1789 to the late Earl of Radnor, who engaged him as tutor to his son, the present Earl. In that family he gained the perfect confidence and esteem of his noble patron, who in the year 1795 presented him to the above-named benefice. There, after having at his own expense rebuilt the Parsonage, with the adjacent buildings, he commenced his residence in 1798; and the same year he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Guard, Esq. of Honiton, Devonshire, with whom he lived in the greatest happiness till March, 1824, when he had the misfortune to lose her, having before also buried three children, one of whom, a son, had given early proof of the highest talents. From this time his health began to decline, till at length he exhibited symptoms of dropsy, which in the present year increased rapidly, and ended in his dissolution, to the great grief of his surviving son and daughter, and the sincere and universal regret of his parish and neighbourhood.

During the 32 years that he was constantly resident on his benefice, his earnest, well regulated zeal in his professional duties, his piety, moral worth, and beneficence, entitled him to the respect and gratitude of his parishioners. All his leisure hours were devoted to the study of Theology and the education of his children; but his humility deterred him from appearing before the public as an author. He never printed any thing except an address to his parishioners in the year 1800, a Sermon preached for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and published at their request and charge in 1815, and two Essays which gained the prizes instituted by the present Bishop of Salisbury, then Bishop of St. David's, in the years 1818 and 1819.

REV. H. DONNE.

Aug. 17. At the Vicarage-house, Cranborne, Dorset, aged 67, the Rev. Henry Donne, for many years incumbent of that parish, and an active magistrate in the county of Dorset. He was the eldest son of Mr. Benjamin Donne, a mathematician of great eminence, the author of several works of high character, and Master of Mechanics to his late Majesty George III. Mr. Donne was born at Bideford, in Devon, Feb. 1, 1763: matriculated December 5, 1782, at St. Edmund-hall, Oxford, where he graduated May 13, 1787; ordained Deacon May 22, 1785, and Priest March 4, 1787. He was presented to the vicarage of Cranborne March 6, 1787, by the late Marquis of Salisbury; and on October 26, 1797, was instituted to the rectory of Beeby, in Leicestershire, to which he was presented by the late Earl of Shaftesbury. This living he exchanged, in 1818, for Boscombe, in Wiltshire, (patron, the Bishop of Salisbury,) which he held till the day of his death. For many years he held the situation of Chaplain in his Majesty's Navy, and sailed in that capacity with the late Sir John Duckworth, and his friend Admiral Rowe, whose daughter he married on the decease of his first wife. Mrs. Donne survives him, and one daughter. His only son, the Rev. Theophilus Donne, died in Jamaica, in the year 1821, and has left several children.

REV. G. DRURY.

July 8. At the Glebe-house, Cleydon, Suffolk, in his 77th year, the Rev. George Drury. He was descended from the *Roughham* branch of the very ancient and once widely-extended family of that name; and received his academical education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1776, and to that of A.M. in 1779. In 1780, he was collated by the Bishop of Ely to the Rectory of Whitton, with Thurlton annexed; and in 1782 was instituted, on his own presentation, to the Rectory of Cleydon, with that of Akenham annexed, all in the County of Suffolk.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 15. Aged 23, Mr. G. Stringer, son of C. Stringer, esq. of Emley Woodhouse, near Wakefield, in consequence of the boat in which he and a party of friends were sailing in the Thames, off Bermondsey, being upset by the Prince Frederick steamer, of Hull. He had gone to London for the purpose of passing his examination at the Veterinary College, which was to have taken place on the following day.

July 21. Aged 75, at Brixton-hill, N. A. Martinius, esq.

July 23. At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, esq. Sarah, wife of S. Richardson, esq. and dau. of the late G. Etheridge, of Hoxton.

July 25. At Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, Susan, wife of Capt. N. Belcher, R.N.

John Gilder, esq. late E. I. C.'s Medical Establishment.

July 28. Near Putney, by throwing himself from the back seat of his open chaise, Col. Ogle. An unaccountable breaking of the fore axletree threw the fore-wheel on the horse, so as to irritate and make him

restive. Anxiety to escape from his precarious situation, was the cause of that attempt which ended so fatally. Col. Ogle has left a widow and seven children.

Aged 61, Thomas Grundy, esq. of Earl-street, Westminster.

July 30. Aged 45, Eliz. Bathgate, wife of R. Batson, esq. of Clayton-place, Kennington.

At Knightsbridge, in his 36th year, Mr. Peter Colnaghi, third son of Mr. Colnaghi, sen. printseller, of Pall-mall east.

July 31. Aged 84, at Brighton, the relict of John Perkins, esq. of Park-street, Southwark, and of Camberwell. This excellent lady enjoyed the brilliant society of Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c.

Lately. In Lancaster-place, James, youngest son of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Miss Butcher, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Holt Butcher, Vicar of Wandsworth.

In Upper Gower-street, Isabella, wife of Francis Douce, esq.

Aug. 1. At Winchester house, New-road, in her 68th year, Susanna, widow of the late Augustus Sala, esq.

Aug. 8. Aged 89, at Clapham Rise, R. Tulloch, esq.

Aug. 9. In Devonshire-place, Paddington, in his 75th year, T. Wilkinson, esq. formerly of Westhorpe House, near Great Marlow, Bucks.

Aged 46, at Clapham, Eliz. wife of David Davidson, esq.

Aug. 10. At the Coburg Hotel, of apoplexy, Lady Grey-Egerton, widow of the late Rev. Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, Bart. who died Dec. 13, 1829; and dau. of James Duprè, Wilton Park, Bucks, esq. (see part i. of this vol. p. 79.)

Aug. 11. Mary, relict of the late Rev. T. Powell, of Holloway.

Aug. 12. Rebecca Phipps, wife of H. Moreton Dyer, esq. of Devonshire-place House.

Aug. 14. Dr. Hall, Cupola-house, New Kent-road, and late of Dulwich, Surrey.

Aug. 15. Aged 44, at Townsend-house, Regent's Park, Major C. H. Glover, late 35th Bengal Infantry.

At Homerton, in his 83d year, William Pearson, esq.

Aug. 16. At Camberwell, in her 35th year, Sarah Eliz. wife of Mitchell Greenaway, esq. E. I. C.

Aug. 18. Aged 45, in Bryanston-square, H. Eyre, esq. of Botleigh.

BERKS.—At Slough, near Windsor, in his 89th year, H. Dawes, esq.

Aug. 8. At Grazeley Lodge, Reading, the Hon. Mrs. John Stapleton, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Stapleton.

Aug. 16. At Reading, in her 19th year, Charlotte, relict of John Prettijohn, esq. late of Barbadoes.

BUCKS.—*July* 27. G. Brown, esq. B.A. late of St. John's college, Cambridge. He was drowned whilst bathing near Fulmer.

DEVON.—*Lately*, at Tavistock, the place of his nativity, Major James S. Smith, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and brother to the Rev. N. S. Smith, translator of Tacitus and Xenophon, of Bagatelle House, near Bath. This gallant officer had many times distinguished himself in the service of his country.

DORSET.—*July* 22. At Long Close Farm, Abbey Milton, Mr. Sagittary Champ.

July 28. At Minterne House, Eleanor, relict of Right Hon. Robert Digby, Admiral of the Fleet, who died Feb. 25, 1814, (see vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 412.) She was eldest dau. of Andrew Elliot, esq. late Lieut.-Gov. of New York; was first married to —— Jauncy, esq.; and 2dly, Aug. 19, 1784, to Admiral Digby.

July 13. At Lyme, John Warren, esq. many years the leading member of the corporation.

July 18. At Wimborne, in her 90th year, Mrs. Gulliver, widow of the late Isaac Gulliver, esq.

ESSEX.—*Aug.* 12. In her 85th year, Eliz. widow of the late John Read, esq. of Walthamstow.

GLOUCESTERSH.—*Feb.* 23. At Clifton, on a visit to his son, William St. Clair, esq. of Skeddaway, Fifeshire, and of Edinburgh, late Lieut.-Colonel of the 23d regt. or Royal Borderers, with which he served for 35 years.

July 21. At Clifton, at an advanced age, C. Hill, esq. late of Wick House, Brislington, and for many years an acting Magistrate and a Deputy Lieutenant for Somerset.

July 29. Aged 80, at Frenchay, Mary, relict of John S. Harford, esq. of Blaise Castle.

Aged 41, at Cheltenham, J. H. Green, esq. of Manchester-street, London, only son of the Rev. John Green, of Hullavington, Rector of Norton Bavant, Wilts.

Aug. 3. At Charlton King's, Lieut.-Col. Martin Leggatt, late of the 36th regt. He was appointed Capt. in the 3d battalion of reserve, 1803; in the 59th foot, 1804; 60th foot, 1805; Major 36th foot, 1812; and brevet Lt.-Col. 1817. He served in Spain and Portugal, and acted as Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Lumley. He received a medal, and one clasp for the battles of the Pyrenees and Toulouse.

Aug. 4. In his 74th year, Isaac Pullen, esq. of Tytherington.

Aug. 5. At Tewkesbury, Nath. Hartland, esq. banker, a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends.

Aug. 11. At Cheltenham, Mrs. S. J. Ricketts, relict of the late G. Poyntz Ricketts, Bengal civil service, and youngest dau. of the late unfortunate Capt. Pierce, of the Halsewell East Indiaman, which was wrecked off Portland in 1786 (see vol. LVI. p. 76).

HANTS.—*July* 23. At Fyfield, Mrs. Hayter, relict of John Hayter, esq. of Winterborne Stoke.

July 31. At Sandal Heath House, near Fordingbridge, aged 71, Thos. Brixley, esq.

At her brother's Lieut.-Col. Manners, Shirley, Frances Augusta, wife of C. R. Neate, esq. and dau. of the late R. Manners, esq.

Aug. 1. At Pylewell House, near Lymington, Mrs. Weld, widow of the late Thos. Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, who died Aug. 1, 1810, just twenty years preceding his widow (see vol. LXXX. p. 193). She was Mary, eldest dau. of Sir John Stanley Massey Stanley, of Hooton, Cheshire, Bart.; was born Oct. 9, 1752; and married in 1772 to Mr Weld.

Aug. 4. In her 63d year, Thomasin, wife of the Rev. Edw. Phillips, of East Tytherley.

Aug. 16. At Winchester, Capt. H. Lyford, R.N. brother to G. K. Lyford, esq. Mayor of Winchester.

Aug. 11. At Gosport, in his 53d year, Chas. K. Oakley, esq. of Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

HERTS.—*Aug.* At Gilston Park, Julia, the eldest, and on the following day, Catherine, the second daughter of R. Plumer Ward, esq. The latter is supposed to have died of a broken heart whilst watching over her expiring father.

KENT.—*Aug.* 1. At Frindsbury, in her 18th year, Harriet, the only daughter of John Snatt, esq Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs, Rochester.

Aged 105, at Sevenoaks, W. Lee, well known by his periodical visits to different parts of the country, under the denomination of "King of the Gipsies."

July 30. At the Vicarage, Sittingbourn, in her 66th year, the widow of the Rev. John Lough, late vicar of that place.

Aug. 12. At Gillingham Vicarage, in her 91st year, Jane, relict of the late Rev. W. E. Page, Preb. of Chester, and Vicar of Frodsham, and mother of the late Rev. Dr. Page, Head Master of Westminster School.

LANCASHIRE.—*July* 24. At Ormerod-house, Lancashire, in her 81st year, Mrs. Ormerod.

Aug. 3. At Manchester, Major Rich. Curb, of the 59th regiment.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*July* 22. At Appleby Magna, aged 67, Mary, relict of the late Benj. Grew, esq. of Sibstone.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*July* 31. At the Rectory House, Stoke, in her 88th year, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late Rev. Rich. Taylor, of King's Somborne, Hants.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—At Barnwell, aged 87, H. Hoyle Oddie, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug.* 3. At Eglingham Vicarage, aged 32, C. Jocelyn Mary, wife of the Rev. H. B. Tristram, and youngest dau. of the late T. Smith, esq. of the Inner Temple, and niece of the Earl of Donoughmore, leaving two sons and four daughters.

OXFORD.—*Aug.* 4. At Oxford, in her 95th year, Mrs. Mary Wheeler, sister of the late Dr. Wheeler, Regius Professor of Divinity in that University.

SALOP.—*July* 21. At Haughton-hall, Anna Maria, wife of Edm. Plowden, esq., and sister to Robert Burton, esq. of Longner-hall.

SOMERSET.—*July* 15. D. W. Edwin, third son of Capt. Long, Claremont Villa, Bath.

SURREY.—*July* 26. At Richmond, aged 49, Eliz. wife of Gen. Thos. Grosvenor, M.P. of Grosvenor-street.

Aug. 2. At Rydens, aged 78, Eliz. wife of Edw. Peppin, esq.

SUSSEX.—*July* 19. At Lyewood-house, aged 63, Thos. Gibbs Crawfurd, esq. second son of the late Gibbs Crawfurd, esq. of Saint-hill.

July 23. In his 27th year, Thomas, eldest son of Thos. Partington, esq. of Offham.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*July* 31. Anne, wife of the Rev. John Ellis, Vicar of Wootton Wawen.

WILTS.—*July* 27. At Salisbury, Jane Katherine, only child of the late Rev. Dr. Samber, Rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury.

Aug. 7. At Salisbury, in her 80th year, Frances, relict of the late Edw. Hinxman, esq. of Little Durnford.

YORKSHIRE.—*July* 27. At Cleethorpes, the wife of John Thackray, esq. one of the Wardens of the Trinity House, Hull.

July 30. In his 43d year, T. B. Hyldyard, esq. of Winestead, in Holderness.

Lately, aged 24, Mr. George Atkinson, surgeon, of Sheffield. He was one of the earliest pupils in the medical classes of the London University, and received the gold and silver medals (the first which the University awarded) at his closing examination.

Aug. 2. At Headingley, aged 48, W. Denton, esq. late of the E. I. Company's Naval Service.

Aug. 5. At Acomb, in his 24th year, Mr. J. Wharton, student of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Aug. 14. At Otley, aged 43, J. Tennant, esq. of Chapel House, near Skipton, a Magistrate of the West Riding.

Aug. 14. At Hull, aged 67, James Hewetson, esq., merchant.

Aged 20, Wm. Lawrence, only son of Col. Hale, of Acomb.

WALES.—*Aug.* 4. At Ruthin, Denbighshire, John Spier Hughes, esq.

Aug. 5. At Neath, Glamorganshire, in his 64th year, W. Gwyn, esq.

IRELAND. In Dublin, Hugh Dick, esq. late M.P. for Maldon.

Aug. 10. In Dublin, in his 28th year, Capt. Henry Dallas, 78th regt. eldest son of Sir G. Dallas, Bart.

ABROAD.—*Dec.* 11. At Calcutta, Francis

Dwyer, esq. surgeon to the Hon. E. I. Company.

Dec. 20. In Jamaica, Lieut. Philip Durnford, commanding the artillery there. He was appointed second lieutenant 1795, first lieutenant 1796, captain-lieutenant 1803, second captain 1804, captain 1806, brevet-major 1814, lieutenant-col. 1825.

Feb. 9. At Meerut, Lieutenant George Mayne, of the Company's Horse Artillery, second son of the Rev. R. Mayne, of Limpsfield, Surrey.

May 10. At Quebec, much and deservedly lamented, in his 34th year, the Hon. Carleton Tho. Monckton, 24th Foot, only surviving brother of the present Visc. Galway.

June 11. At Tabreez, in Persia, Sir John Macdonald Kinnier, K.L.S. British Envoy at the Court of Teheraun. As a tribute of respect to his memory, the Court and inhabitants of Tabreez determined to wear mourning three months.

July 22. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Francis Harold Duncombe, Esq. late of 74th regt.

At Newfoundland, Lt.-Col. Henry M. G. Vigoureux, Royal Eng. youngest son of the late L. Vigoureux, esq. of Chiswick. He was appointed second lieut. 1800, first lieut. 1801, second capt. 1806, captain 1810, brevet-major 1819, lieut.-col. 1825.

Lately. At Cincinnati, Father Hill, of the Roman church, said to be a brother to Lord Hill.

July 21. At Chambery, in Savoy, Gen. Boigne. He was enormously rich. During his life, he made the following donations at Chambery: — For the construction of a theatre, 400,000 francs; to the lunatic asylum, 500,000; mendicity dépôt, 300,000; hospital for aged persons, 1,200,000; to the college, 300,000; for the enlargement of the public library, 50,000; façade of the Hotel de Ville, 60,000; the construction of a street, 500,000; founding thirty beds in the hospital, 200,000; for the purchase of linen, &c. for the prisoners in the gaol, 24,000; to the Chevaliers Tireurs, 20,000; to an establishment for teaching trades to young girls, 100,000;—total, 3,678,000 francs. To his servants he has left from 1,500 to 10,000 francs each; to his brother and nephew, 30,000; to each grandchild, 200,000 francs; to physicians, and others of his acquaintance, legacies to the amount of 100,000 francs; to his widow, 60,000 francs per annum; to his son, estates, &c. valued at from 15 to 18 millions of francs; to the town of Chambery, for public improvements, an estate which is expected to fetch from 4 to 500,000 francs; to every poor person in the hospitals, asylums, poor-houses, &c. 5 francs per annum.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 23, to Aug. 24, 1830.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 1351	2796		Males - 951	1844	
Females - 1445			Females - 893		
Whereof have died under two years old					571

Between					
2 and 5	142	50 and 60	171		
5 and 10	72	60 and 70	162		
10 and 20	71	70 and 80	129		
20 and 30	137	80 and 90	55		
30 and 40	161	90 and 100	12		
40 and 50	160		102	1	

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 23.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
76	0	35	0	34	0	34	0	44	0	44	0

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug 23.

Kent Bags	5*l.* 12*s.* to 7*l.* 7*s.*		Farnham (seconds)	7*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*	
Sussex	5*l.* 16*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*		Kent Pockets	6*l.* 6*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s*	
Essex	5*l.* 12*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*		Sussex	5*l.* 16*s.* to 6*l.* 16*s.*	
Farnham (fine)	9*l.* 0*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*		Essex	6*l.* 0*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*	

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 19.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 2*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* Straw 2*l.* 2*s.* to 2*l.* 8*s.* Clover 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market . Aug. 23:	
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts 2,667	Calves 207
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 26,810	Pigs 200

COAL MARKET, Aug. 23, 29*s.* 0*d.* to 36*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 36*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 72*s.* Mottled, 78*s.* Curd, 80*s.*——CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, August 16, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	£.85 0	£. 4 0
Ashton and Oldham	119 0	5 0
Barnsley	—	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	291 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0
Coventry	850 0	44 0
Cromford	420 0	18 0
Croydon	2 0	—
Derby	150 0	6 0
Dudley	60 0	3 0
Ellesmere and Chester	90 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	625 0	27 0
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8
Grand Junction	280 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	25½	1 0
Grand Western	7 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	17 0	10
Kennet and Avon	29 0	1 5
Lancaster	25 0	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	462 0	20 0
Leicester	250 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	90 0	4 0
Loughborough	2800 0	175 0
Mersey and Irwell	665 0	40 0
Monmouthshire	243 0	12 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—
Neath	380 0	18 0
Oxford	635 0	32 0
Peak Forest	77 0	3 0
Regent's	24 0	12 6
Rochdale	88 0	4 0
Severn and Wye	20½	1 0
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0
Staff. and Wor.	770 0	38 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	42½	1 10
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0
Swansea	274 0	15 0
Thames & Severn, Red	31 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	20 0	16 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	750 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	284 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	225 0	11 5
Wilts and Berks	5⅜	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	102 0	3 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	84½	3 p ct.
London (Stock)	78½	3½ do.
West India (Stock)	191½	8 0 do.
East India (Stock)	80 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	87½	4 0 do.
Bristol	125 0	4 15 10
BRIDGES.		
Hammersmith	28½	1 10
Southwark	2¾	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	31 0	1 15
Vauxhall	19½	1 0
Waterloo	5 0	—
—— Ann. of 8l.	26 0	0 17 4
—— Ann. of 7l.	—	0 15 2

RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.an.
Forest of Dean	£45 0	£ 2 10
Manchester & Liverp.	200 0	—
Stockton & Darlington	—	5 0
WATER-WORKS.		
East London	128 0	5 0
Grand Junction	60 0	2 10
Kent	42 0	1 10
Manchester & Salford	41 0	—
South London	95 0	4 p.ct.
West Middlesex	80 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Albion	69 0	3 0
Alliance	9⅞	4 p.ct.
Atlas	11½	0 10
British Commercial	6 0	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	40 0	2 10
Eagle	5⅛	0 5
Globe	155 0	7 0
Guardian	28½	1 0
Hope Life	7⅛	6s.6d.
Imperial Fire	120 0	5 5
Ditto Life	11½	0 8
Protector Fire	1 14	1s.6d.
Provident Life	—	1 0 0
Rock Life	3⅞	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	197½	5 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	35½	—
Bolanos	195 0	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	73½	3 10
British Iron	8 0	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	30 dis.	—
Hibernian	4½	—
Irish Mining Comp^y	—	—
Real Del Monte	60 0	—
United Mexican	14 0	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^d.	60 0	3 0
Ditto, New	12 0	0 12
City	191 0	10 0
Ditto, New	120 0	6 0
Phœnix	6½ pm.	6 p.ct.
British	1½ dis.	—
Bath	30 0	8½ p.ct.
Birmingham	105 0	5 0
Birmingham & Stafford	115 0	4 0
Brighton	9½	—
Bristol	36 0	8½ p.ct.
Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
Liverpool	375 0	10 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	40 0	4 p.ct.
Rochdale	—	1 5
Sheffield	—	1 12 6
Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^l)	10½ dis.	—
Auction Mart	21½ 0	—
Annuity, British	19 0	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	28½	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st class	96½	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	91¾ 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From July 26, to Aug. 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
July	°	°	°			*Aug.*	°	°	°		
26	79	79	77	30, 20	fine	11	67	69	60	29, 67	cloudy
27	76	82	70	, 30	fine	12	64	71	60	, 70	fair
28	75	81	74	, 25	fine	13	59	56	56	, 57	rain
29	74	82	74	, 08	fine	14	63	60	61	, 70	showers
30	75	85	73	29, 90	do. wth lights.	15	69	69	57	, 71	fair
31	74	79	71	30, 00	fine	16	68	69	64	30, 01	fair
*A.*1	72	75	67	29, 93	fine	17	67	68	61	, 05	showers
2	64	71	68	, 80	clo. showers	18	63	64	59	29, 95	showers
3	67	79	62	, 97	cloudy	19	61	62	58	30, 00	fair
4	65	75	70	, 98	fair	20	58	60	57	29, 05	fine
5	66	74	64	, 89	fair	21	59	63	59	, 70	fair
6	63	69	60	, 97	fair	22	64	67	59	, 97	fair
7	64	67	59	, 87	cloudy	23	64	68	60	, 95	cloudy
8	65	67	61	, 70	cloudy	24	64	67	59	, 90	cloudy
9	68	72	58	, 77	fair	25	65	68	60	, 77	showers
10	64	66	60	, 62	showers						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28, to Aug. 26, 1830, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New South Sea Ann^s^.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l*.
28	219	92¼ ¾	92⅛ ½	—	100	100¼	105½	19⅛	—	90 88 pm.	91⅜	84 80 pm.
29	219	92 1⅛	91¼ 90⅞	—	99⅞	100⅛ ⅛	105	19¼	—	80 77 pm.	91	81 74 pm.
30	218	91⅞ ½	90⅞ ½	100¼	99¼	99¼	104⅞	19⅛	—	81 pm.	—	77 75 pm.
31	219⅛	91¼ ¾	91 90⅞	—	99⅞	99¼	104¾	19⅜	—	80 pm.	—	74 75 pm.
2	218½	91¼ 90⅞	91 90⅛	99¼	99⅛	99⅜	104	19¼	237	75 77 pm.	—	75 73 pm.
3	218	91½ ½	90⅞ ¼	100	99⅛	99⅞ ⅞	104⅜	19⅜	236½	75 77 pm.	—	73 74 pm.
4	218¾	91½ 2⅛	90¾ 1½	100	100⅛	100¼	105	19½	—	81 pm.	—	76 78 pm.
5	219	91⅞ 2¼	91⅛ ⅜	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛ ⅜	105	19½	238½	83 82 pm.	91⅛	77 78 pm.
6	218¾	91⅞ 2⅛	91 ⅜	99⅞	99⅞	100⅛ ⅜	104⅞	19½	238½	83 85 pm.	—	78 80 pm.
7	218	92½ ⅛	91⅞ ⅜	—	100¼	100½ ⅜	105	19⅝	—	87 pm.	—	80 83 pm.
9	218½	92⅜ ⅛	91¼ ⅜	—	100⅜	100⅜ ½	105	19½	—	87 89 pm.	—	82 83 pm.
10	218½	92 ¼	91¼ ½	—	100⅜	100¼ ½	104¾	19¼	—	87 pm.	—	82 83 pm.
11	218½	92⅛ ½	91½ ⅞	—	100¼	100½ ¼	105⅛	19½	—	88 87 pm.	—	82 83 pm.
12	218¾	92½ ¼	91¼ ½	—	100⅜	100½ ¼	105	19⅜	—	—	—	82 83 pm.
13	219	92⅛ ¼	91½ ⅜	—	100⅜	100½ ⅜	—	19½	239	87 pm.	—	82 83 pm.
14	219½	92¼ ⅜	91½ ⅜	—	100½	100½ ⅜	105	19⅝	—	87 pm.	91⅜	82 83 pm.
16	219¼	92¼ ½	91½ ¼	—	100½	100½ ⅛	105	19½	240	87 88 pm.	91¼	82 83 pm.
17	219½	92½ ¼	91¼ ⅜	—	100¼	100⅜ ¼	105	19⅝	240	87 pm.	—	82 83 pm.
18	219½	92¼ 2	91⅛ ¼	—	100⅜	100⅜ ⅜	105⅛	19½	240	87 pm.	91⅜	82 83 pm.
19	219½	92 ¼	91⅜ ½	100⅜	100½	100⅜ ½	105⅛	19⅝	239½	—	—	82 83 pm.
20	219½	92 ¼	91¼ ⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100¼ ⅛	105¼	19⅝	240	85 83 pm.	91¼	82 83 pm.
21												
23	219½	91⅞ 2⅛	91⅛ ½	100½	100¼	100⅜ ½	105⅛	19⅛	—	84 80 pm.	—	81 79 pm.
24	—	92	91½	—	100⅜	100⅜ ½	—	—	—	80 81 pm.	—	79 80 pm.
25	219½	92⅛ 1¾	91½ 1	—	100⅛	100½ ⅛	105	19¼	—	80 81 pm.	—	79 80 pm.
26	218¼	91½ ⅜	90⅞ ¾	100⅛	100	100	104¾	19⅜	—	79 80 pm.	—	78 79 pm.

South Sea Stock, July 28, 104⅜; July 30, 103⅝; Aug. 2, 103⅝.

Old South Sea Ann. Aug. 11, 92½; Aug. 14, 92⅜.

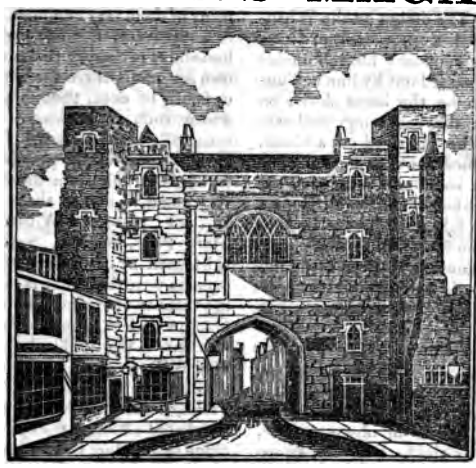
J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times.
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
M. Adver.—Courier
Globe—Standard
Sun—Star—Brit. Trav.
Record.—Lit. Gaz.
St. James's Chron.
Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
English Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
20 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bolton
Boston—Brighton 3
Bridgwater-Bristol 4
Bury 2—Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.—Chelmsf.
Chesterfield
Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 3 Cumberl.
Derby 2.—Devon
Devonport—Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 5
Gloucest.—Hants 3



Heref. Herts..Hull
Hunts...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leamington.Lincoln
Leeds 3..Leicester 3
Lichfield.Liverpool 2
Macclesfield Maidstone
Manchester 8.Monm
Newcastle on Tyne 4
Norfolk..Norwich
N. Wales.Northamp
Nottingham 3..Oxf 2
Plymouth 2.Preston 2
Reading...Rochdale
Rochester..Salisbury
Sheffield 4..Shrewsb. 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh. Potteries
Stamford 2 Stockport
Suffolk...Sussex
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Windsor
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SEPTEMBER, 1830.

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Embellished with a View of Lulworth Castle, co. Dorset; and a Portrait of the celebrated Dr. Bentley.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by J. B. Nichols and Son, Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post-Paid.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

E. I. C. says, "The design on the Whaplode gravestone (vol. xcix. part ii. p. 590), which Mr. Oliver confessed himself unable to elucidate, was pointed out by him and understood by me, to be the lower device on the first stone in the engraving, and certainly not the saltire inscribed on a circle, about which no difficulty was expressed. The device in question so closely resembled the figure of a thunderbolt found on all Roman antiquities, that I felt no difficulty in *pronouncing* it to be an imitation of that classical emblem. I must add that I see nothing in Mr. Oliver's last letter on the subject, (vol. c. part i. p. 591) to induce me to alter my opinion."

Topographus observes—"On any point of British Topography it is so natural to seek information from your Magazine, that I trust you will forgive me for troubling you with a query respecting an obscure place, not mentioned, to the best of my knowledge, in any of our old books or maps of the roads. Mr. Ireland, in his 'Picturesque Views on the River Thames,' vol. ii. p. 47, says, when in the vicinity of Old Windsor, 'Passing *Ouseley* towards Egham,' &c. Suspecting that it might derive its name from the ancient family of Ouseley (whose pedigree, with others of the old Shropshire and Northamptonshire families, had for some time engaged my attention) I requested a friend residing near Egham to visit the place, and communicate to me all that he could learn respecting it. He found there but one building with its offices, a kind of inn or public-house, which from a sign of Five Bells is called 'The Bells of Ouseley.' It stands close to the river Thames, among some fine old trees of considerable size. It appears from a printed handbill now before me that the estate of Beaumont Lodge, other tenements, and the 'Bells of Ouseley,' were advertised for sale at Garraway's Coffeehouse in London on the 15th of September, 1801. Is this the place to which Mr. Ireland, as above quoted, alludes? Any information respecting its name and origin will oblige. The Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1799, contains some curious particulars, with a view of the monument of the Ouseley family in Northamptonshire; from whom this place may perhaps have derived its name."

A Correspondent writes—"A portion of a Parish Register, beginning in 1671, containing baptisms, marriages, and burials, each leaf or page signed 'Tho. Frank, Rector,' and the names of divers Churchwardens very regularly until 1689, has fallen into my hands, which I could wish to restore to the place to which it belongs, but have no means of ascertaining of what parish this Thomas Frank was Rector, and the names, though many of them very common, affording no clue to a discovery, not one parish in Buckinghamshire, occurring to me as being likely to own it: nor is there the name of one person or family of note, though probably many to whom such an authentic document might eventually be important. It strikes me that Bedfordshire might possibly comprise the parish, but only from the similarity of some very common names there in divers places. In one place, 'William Brittain and Mary Page, widdow, were marryed on ye thirteenth of February, 1682; both these persons were inhabitants of North Crawley in ye county of Bucks: Tho. Frank, Rector; George Gillett, Thomas Grumont, Churchwardens.'—On the blank page at the beginning is T. F. 1783: to whom this relates, whether to a relative of the Rector, Mr. Frank, or not, is entirely unknown. It was purchased amongst the *offal* of an attorney's office in London, as is asserted, many years ago: and by a subsequent sale has been transferred to the inquirer. The very strange name of Roger Ventiman occurs in 1688. It must have been some very small parish, the marriages scarcely averaging half a dozen in a year.

L. says, "Any particulars relative to the late General Haviland, his family connections, or military appointments and services, in addition to those recorded in vol. liv. p. 719, will be thankfully received. It is presumed that the Christian name of Mrs. Haviland was Salisbury; that she was sister of Mrs. Townley Balfour, and mother of Mrs. Ruxton Fitzherbert, both of Ireland.

In p. 2, a reference is made to Thornton's two Plates of the scaffolding used for restoring the north gable of the transept of Beverley Minster to its perpendicular; and we have to add that reduced copies of these plates, with full explanations, are published in Oliver's History of Beverley.

We have no recollection of the article which Mr. Wetherell says was sent sixteen months ago, and the subject is now gone by.

The reply to X. "on Clerical Farmers," in our next.

J. P. of Hanwell's favour is received.

Errata.—Vol. c. i. p. 515, a. l. 24, Katharine, dau. of Lord Haversham, married Mr. White, an attorney.—*Banks's Extinct Peerage.*——P. 561, the late Major Rennell's name was *James*, not *John*.——P. 629, l. 3 and l. 6, *for* Jeremiah xlvii. *read* xlvi.——Part ii. p. 162, col. 1, 6 lines from bottom, *for* Aug. 26, *read* July 26.——P. 189, a. l. 33, *for* father, *read* sister. The sisters were devotedly attached to each other.—P. 225, b. l. 5 from bottom, *for* Nicholas Hardinge, *read* George Hardinge.

THE

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OF THE NOBILITY AND GOLDEN BOOK OF GENOA.

THE title of NOBLE was introduced into Lombardy by the Emperor Theodosius, and after the lapse of many centuries bestowed on those principal citizens of Genoa who had ruled the State as Consuls, or in other high offices. The records of the Republic do not go farther back than the year 1100 (thirteen years later than the completion of the earliest record in England, Domesday Book), and it appears by them, that in 1159, when Pope Alexander III. wrote to the city of Genoa, he addressed Consuls with the title of Noble. In the year 1200, Leone King of Armenia wrote to the Vicar of Genoa, with the like title of Noble, which epithet was at that period so great, that Comnene the Greek Emperor, and Innocent III., gave it to Conrad the eastern Emperor, and to the King of Dalmatia. There were no laws in the Republic to prevent its honours (in other words its offices and employments) being given to any citizen of merit; nevertheless they were always borne by members of certain families, the splendour of whose birth, and the greatness of whose wealth, induced the people to elect them to the dignities of the state: these families were either descendants of the great nobles of Italy, or came from Germany and France, bringing into Genoa the blood of many sovereign houses from those ultramontane provinces: but in the year 1257, the people having become weary of the nobles as rulers, elected Simon Boccanegra "Captain of the People," and formed a party of citizens (designated the popular faction) little inferior to the nobles, either in birth or riches, to oppose the nobles, and from that year until 1527, the Republic was torn to pieces by the quarrels of these two parties. One of the most extraordinary consequences of these intestine tumults was the formation of *Albergos*, or an union of many noble families, thenceforth using one surname, as well as one coat of arms; and accordingly several of the great families strengthened themselves by such additions, made in solemn assemblies of members of each family, committed to writing, legally drawn out by a notary, and signed by all parties; thus, in 1448, the Grimaldis formed an Albergo, and aggregated to themselves various illustrious families, as the Castello, the Cebas, the Carlis, and the Olivas; all of whom were thenceforth named "Grimaldi."

To redress, however, the misfortunes, and eradicate the fatal distinctions arising from the factions of nobles and plebeians, it was determined in the year 1528, chiefly at the instance of Andrew D'Oria, to create an order of nobility, whose members should be selected from both parties; and it having been ordained that the qualification for ranking as noble should be the possession of six mansions in Genoa by any one family, a census was taken, and 28 families (and no more) were found possessing the requisite qualification; excepting, however, the Adornos and Fregosas, whose contentions had so long caused civil wars in the city, that they were intentionally omitted, although afterwards allowed, with many other great citizens, to rank in the same class. All party distinctions being thus abolished, the 28 families, and those who had been incorporated with them in the manner presently to be mentioned, were declared nobles, and to them was given the right of conferring a similar distinction on ten persons in every year: it was at the same time decreed that the Doge and Magistrates should be chosen, without any restriction, from those families; and that their names, surnames, and posterity, as well as of those to be thereafter ennobled, should be registered by the College of Proctors of the Republic, in a book thenceforth to be called *The Book of Nobility, or the Golden Book*. The names of the 28 families

thus first ennobled, were—Calva, Cattanea, Centurione, Cibo, Cicala, D'Oria, Fieschi, Fornari, Franchi, Gentile, Giustiniana, Grilla, Grimaldi, Imperiali, Interiani, Lercara, Lomellina, Marina, Negra, Negrona, Pallavicina, Pinella, Promontoria, Salvaga, Saoli, Spinola, Vivaldi, Uso di Mare.

To each of these Alberghi, or families, were at the same time added or *aggregated** about 20 other great families, who were to take the names and arms of those of the 28 to whom they were annexed, and thus an order of Nobility was created, amounting, according to Casoni, a Genoese historian, to 594; but of these, the 28 Alberghi were beyond all comparison pre-eminent, and the four Alberghi of D'Oria, Grimaldi, Fieschi, and Spinola, were in like manner pre-eminent among the 28, as they also were amongst the Princes of the great empires of Europe; thus the D'Orias were Princes of Germany, bore the imperial eagle for arms, enjoyed the personal friendship of the Emperor Charles V. and were offered the sovereignty of Genoa:—the Grimaldis, who were descended in the male line from the royal house of France, and had long been adjudged to be a sovereign house, by virtue of their principality of Monaco, intermarried with the family of Lorraine, were Princes of the empire, had the imperial eagle granted in 1497 for a chief in the shield of one branch of the family, and were created in 1525 Counts Palatine and Cavallerones, or perpetual Knights; they also coined their own money in Monaco, and were ranked by the Kings of France as the third foreign princely house of that kingdom:—the Fieschis were Sovereign Counts of Lavagne, descending from the ancient Dukes of Burgundy, whose arms they retained, having changed the colours; they were perpetual Vicars of the empire, and coined their own money; they have given two Popes and many Cardinals to Rome, and the Dukes of Savoy, Counts of Mountserrat, and Dukes of Milan, from whom all Christian Princes descend by the mother's side, have allied with the house of Fieschi. However, in the course of the succeeding half century, the ancient nobility (those who were noble before the year 1528) becoming extremely jealous of the later created nobility, distinguished themselves as the Porto Vecchio, or Porto di San Luco, while their more modern brethren were designated the Porto Nuovo, or Porto di San Pietro, the aristocratic Porto Vecchio refusing to intermarry with their less fortunate compeers. Different factions paraded the streets with their different banners, and much blood was shed; the Porto Vecchio had a sky-blue banner, and the Porto Nuovo a green flag; hence the saying that the nobles had sangue celeste, or sky-blue blood, and not red, like that of other people. The dissentions in the Republic having but small cessation, a civil war was kindled, in the year 1574, and the interference of the Pope, the Emperor, and the King of Spain became necessary to stop its ravages. New laws were enacted in 1576, under the inspection and with the assistance of Commissioners from Rome, Germany, and Spain, and they continued in force, with little variation, until the French revolution. Amongst other ordinances, it was decreed, that all citizens admitted to the great offices of government should be comprehended in one only order under the name of Nobles, and the distinctions of new and old nobility, and all other distinctions, should be abolished. That those nobles who by virtue of the laws of 1528 had changed their surnames and arms for those of the 28 *Alberghi*, should retake their own ancestors' names and arms; but it was permitted for the aggregated families to continue the assumed names, *in conjunction* with those of the Alberghi to which they were attached.

Illegitimate persons, and those of bad fame, or engaged in mechanical pursuits, were excluded from nobility.

The names found in the ancient Book of Nobility (that of 1528) were to be extracted by the Doge's Chancellor in the presence of the Doge and two of the Senators, with their Christian and surnames, and those of their fathers and of their children; and all future names or additions to the nobility were to be made only by the Chancellor, in the presence of the Doge and two Senators; and a duplicate of this book of the Nobility was to be made: one copy was to be preserved by the Doge, the other by the Proctors of the Republic. To add or alter even a letter in the book was high treason.

* This act of aggregating above 500 families to 28, and changing their names, is probably the only instance of such a transaction in Europe.

The only trade allowed to be carried on by the nobles was wholesale, in silk, and some few staple articles; the penalty was forfeiture of nobility. The earliest entries in this record have no date, but were doubtless made in 1528; the last names inserted were in April and May 1793, when four individuals were ennobled, for the purpose of enabling them to assist at the deliberations of the *Lesser Council,* doubtless in a state of great difficulty at that period. The entries in the Golden Book are by an alphabetical arrangement of the noble families, to each of whom a distinct page or number of pages was allowed, and under the heading of a family surname, were inscribed the names of the several members of that family ennobled. It is reported that the writing was in letters of gold, whence its name: in some instances a single individual of a family is entered, in others are a hundred, four hundred, and even upwards of a thousand names of the same house; the Spinola family have 1200 inscribed; this seems to be unequalled, and was doubtless occasioned from the extraordinary ramifications of that ancient family; the D'Orias have about 400; the Grimaldis 300; and the Fieschis 132. During the first 78 years, the entries contained no more than the names of the parties inscribed, of their fathers, and occasionally of their grandfathers; afterwards the entries were made with greater caution, and in addition to such particulars, contained the date of the inscriptions and the ages of the parties inscribed. There is an instance, in the Saporita family, where the date of birth having been erroneously entered as of 1763, instead of 1767, a decree of the most Serene College was necessary for a permission to *mention* the error. It has been stated, by an ancient writer, that some of the nobility, as the Justiniani and others, neglected, in 1528, to have their names inscribed, and lost their privileges of nobility; though their children were, without dispute, received at Malta: a reference however to the Libro d'Oro, does not seem to corroborate the statement respecting the Justiniani, since the entries appear as numerous, and of as early a period as those of the D'Orias, Spinolas, Grimaldis, and Fieschis; and other MSS. state, that several families of distinction were purposely left out of the first register of the nobility, through belonging to an adverse faction, or not being sufficiently rich; but by the new laws in 1576, it was ordained that those families whose names had been omitted in 1528, should then be inserted in the *Libro d'Oro,* and enjoy all the privileges of the order of nobility. At the first meeting in 1528 of these Alberghi, 861 members mustered.

The following five extracts will show the mode of making the inscriptions, and trace a short pedigree at the same time.

"GRIMALDI.

1. "Lucas, quondam Reverendissimi Hieronimi."*

2. "Hieronimus, quondam Luce, quondam Reverendissimi Hieronimi."

3. "Ansaldus (quondam) Hieronimi, quondam Luce, quondam Reverendissimi."

4. "Alexander, 21, Ansaldi, quondam Hieronimi, scripsit 16 Decembris, 1618."

5. "Joseph, 31, filius legitimus natus, quondam Alexandri, scripsit.....Septembris, 1662."

So that the pedigree to be collected from the Golden Book is thus:

The Cardinal JEROME GRIMALDI.
|
LUKE GRIMALDI.
Inscribed in the Golden Book 1528.
|
JEROME GRIMALDI.
Inscribed in the Golden Book.
|
ANSALDO GRIMALDI.
Inscribed in the Golden Book.
|
ALEXANDER GRIMALDI.
Born 1597.
Inscribed in the Golden Book 1618.
|
JOSEPH GRIMALDI.
Born 1631.
Inscribed in the Golden Book 1662.

The horrors of the French Revolution having extended to Genoa, the populace in 1793 went to the palace and demanded the Golden Book, which was taken to the *Piazza dell'Acqua Verde,* and consigned to the flames, amidst cries of "*Viva la liberta, a terra l'oligarchia!*" but it is understood that the duplicate original was secreted, and is now in the archives of the king-

* The foreign genealogists use the word quondam, to signify "the son of." The term Reverendissimi implies Cardinal. This first entry was made at the institution of the record in 1528; Lucas's father (Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi) was living, but being a priest (he was so created after the death of his wife) was not allowed by the laws to inscribe his name.

dom of Sardinia at Turin; from which extracts are occasionally allowed to be made in support of pedigrees and nobility.

The Golden Book has been transcribed, but copies are very scarce: with much difficulty one was lately procured at Genoa, formerly the property of a noble Genoese. There is not a copy in either of the three national libraries; and during a residence of two months in Genoa, for genealogical purposes, only two other copies were heard of, one in the possession of the Marquess Spinola, and the other in the possession of the representative of the Montaldi family. Many well-informed residents had never seen a copy.

In the best times of the Republic, the rank of a Genoese Noble was so considerable, that the nobility never thought of procuring other titles: the names of Sovereign Princes, and foreigners of distinction, are to be found enrolled amongst the order. The Greek Emperors did not think it derogatory to their dignity to marry into their families, or to allow the Genoese families to intermarry with theirs; but after Andrea D'Oria received the title of Prince from the Emperor Charles V. as a recompense for his quitting the service of Francis I., the ambition of his fellow-citizens was awakened by so extraordinary an honour, and by degrees all the nobles who had abundance of wealth, procured, or endeavoured to procure, similar honours for themselves and their families; in consequence of which, the greater part have principalities, duchies, marquisates, countships, and baronies, in the kingdoms of Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia; a circumstance which contributed much to their attachment towards the Spaniards. The decay of the Republic insensibly occasioned a decay of the high value anciently attached to the rank of Genoese Nobles, and eventually, nobility was sold to the most opulent citizens, to enable the Government to carry on their wars and measures; though it does not appear that the practice was ever so disgracefully conducted as the sale, in England, of the patents of Nobility and Baronetcy by the Stuarts. It was however customary for the Republic to insert, in the *Libro d'Oro*, the name of any individual (not personally disqualified) who presented the state with 100,000 livres.

STACEY GRIMALDI.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Sept. 12.*

IT has ever been one of my greatest pleasures to examine the venerable structures erected by our forefathers for the purpose of religious worship; and whether we consider the munificence, the piety, or the superstition, which raised them, we must respect their fervency towards a good cause, and regret that so much zeal was blessed with such small knowledge of the truths, which, under our Reformed Religion, we now so happily enjoy, and the contemplation of which cannot fail of exciting gratitude for so great and inestimable a blessing, while it makes us emulous of the piety of our ancestors.

Whilst we therefore contemplate the rise of temples to the Deity,—whilst we are daily receiving and perusing accounts of the exertions which are made in this enlightened age for the propagation of Christian knowledge,—with what pleasure do we view on the pages of History and in the ruins of Antiquity the rise and progress of Christianity in our own highly-favoured Island, from the Saxon invasion down to the present time.

The earliest records represent a grove, or some spreading tree, as the place where the primitive Christians used to assemble for the worship of the Most High God, which, while it protected them from the rays of the Sun, would inspire them with conceptions of His overshadowing Providence and unfading goodness.

I need not here advert to the period when our land was a land of darkness, and when the light of Gospel truth and Christian manners had but partially illumined it, or to the opposition which Christianity had to encounter from the bigotry of Popery, and its various changes of more later years, until its further advancement at the Reformation; since these are facts now so generally known, that to repeat them is only to rob them of their just oblivion.

Feeling as I do the perfect awe and aptitude for devotion, which the ancient temples of our forefathers irresistibly inspire,—considering too that generations in centuries past had paid their devout offerings in the same hallowed aisle,—had been received into the pale of the same visible Church,—I was led to the foregoing reflections after attending Divine Service at the venerable little Church of St. Giles, Shrewsbury, which edifice, while pre-

senting an interesting picture of the work of former times, has a tendency to lead us under fit impressions in the hope of a less fading tabernacle.

This Church, situated at the eastern extremity of the aforenamed town, consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and is unquestionably as old as the 12th century. Being unincumbered with pews, it maintained much of its original character; and though rude in appearance, was, until lately, a wretched spectacle of "damp, neglect, and decay,"—the improvements, however, that have recently been effected in and around it, being of no common interest, I am tempted to offer a brief detail of them to the notice of your readers.

The soil of the cemetery having from repeated interments accumulated to near the basement of the windows, and causing a descent of five or six steps to the Church, has been removed, and made to its original level with the floor. The north entrance, probably used by the *lepers* of the adjoining hospital, for whom the Church was no doubt originally erected, and which had been bricked up probably soon after the demolition of that building, with the exception of its Norman arched head, which served the purpose of a window, has been re-opened, and a new doorway placed therein. The roof of the building, long dilapidated, has been replaced, and a declension which appeared in the wall of the north side strengthened by appropriate buttresses.

In addition to the foregoing exterior improvements, which are done at the expense of the parish, the Rev. W. G. Rowland (to whose indefatigable zeal and exertions Salopians are particularly indebted, for the appropriate and much-admired decorations of the ancient structures of the Abbey and St. Mary's in their town,) has undertaken at his own expense to repair and beautify the chancel. His first measure was thoroughly to repair and ceil the roof, which was heretofore unceiled,—to re-open a small lancet window on the north side, and a large pointed one, which had for years been plastered over on the south side. The former has been filled with a small figure of Saint Giles, and is an exquisite imitation of ancient stained glass; whilst the latter has been filled with fragments of painted glass. The floor in front of the Communion has been lowered, and more appropriate rails placed before the altar. The eastern window has likewise been filled with a noble collection of stained glass, executed by Mr. David Evans of Shrewsbury. The four compartments of the lower division of the window contain full-length figures of the Evangelists standing upon hexagonal pedestals, through the external circular arches of which is very strikingly exhibited the groined roof of a crypt supported by slender pillars, under which are their names in black letter, and over each figure a beautiful canopy of tabernacle work; above which, in the smaller compartments of the upper portion of the window, are the several symbols of the Evangelists, each supporting a tablet, on which is respectively inscribed in small characters:

"Mattheus Christi stirpem et genus ordine narrat.
Marcus Baptistam clamantem inducit eremo.
Virgine prognatum Lucas describit Iesum.
Prodit Ioannes verbi impenetrabile lumen."

The three principal compartments in the upper division are filled with fine representations from ancient designs of "The Visitation," "The Wise Men's Offering," and "The Presentation in the Temple;" beneath each of which is a Latin inscription; the first being taken from 28 verse 1st ch. of Luke; the second, 10th verse 72d Psalm; the third, 29th and 30th verses of 2d chap. of Luke. At the bottom of the window, "Gulielmus Gorsuch Rowland dono dedit."

The alterations in the nave consist in levelling and repairing the floor, ceiling and appropriately colouring the walls, roof, and rafters; removing the pulpit from the south corner of the fine arch leading into the chancel to the south-east corner of the nave, to which an elevated antique reading-desk has been attached, the officiating Clergyman at the former one being obliged to stand on the floor;—removing also the wooden frame and 'patched glass,' which had for many years disfigured a large pointed window on the south side of the nave, very properly substituting stone tracery of handsome design, the quatrefoil head being filled with fragments of stained glass, whilst the windows of the south aisle contain similar pieces ingeniously disposed, so as to represent the outline of figures.

* A view of this Church, and copies of the epitaphs therein, were contributed to this Miscellany by Mr. D. Parkes. See vol. XCIV. p. 694. EDIT.

In fact, whoever has visited this ancient Church, and seen it in its former wretched state, will be quite astonished: it now truly looks,

"As though we own'd a God, ador'd his power,
Rever'd his wisdom, loved his mercy."

And its sacred walls will, it is to be hoped, no more *echo* with the twittering of birds,—the sparrow find a place of security over the altar,—or the swallow be permitted to "build her brooding nest," above its antique pulpit; although these are striking resemblances of the tranquillity and peace which the "means of grace" are to a Christian, and which seem to inhabit the House of the Deity.

But the sentiment which this venerable building impresses is in some measure checked by its disuse, Divine Service being performed within its walls only twice a year. Since, however, it has been put into a complete state of repair, it is to be desired some means will be devised to introduce a more frequent service, that may, we would charitably anticipate, prove instrumental to the happiest purposes of the heart and a religious life. H.P.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

HAVING seen, in some late numbers of your Magazine, a series of papers on Witchcraft; and Sir Walter Scott's late work on Demonology and Witchcraft having excited some interest; I beg to contribute the following extract, which shows how far that extraordinary delusion prevailed, even where superstition might have been considered as eradicated. The work I quote is Dr. Cook's general and historical view of Christianity, 1822, vol. 3, p. 339. A work certainly prolix and tedious, but which has its merit and use.

"There lies before me at present an account of the condemnation of a woman by a tribunal at Geneva, about the middle of the seventeenth century; and an enumeration of a few of the particulars connected with it will give a much juster conception than any description of the cruelty which, in proceeding against witchcraft, was almost universally practised. The woman was accused of having sent devils into two young women, and of having brought distempers upon several others,—a charge sufficiently vague, and to which the observations made above fully apply. To substantiate it, the members of the tribunal availed themselves of an opinion, that the devil imprinted certain marks upon his chosen disciples, the effect of which was, that no pain could be experienced by any application to the parts of the body where these marks were. They sent two surgeons to examine whether such marks could be discovered in the accused; and they reported, not surely much to the credit of their medical skill and philosophy, that they had found one, and that having thrust a needle into it the length of a finger, she had felt no pain, and no blood had issued from the wound. Being brought to the bar, the prisoner denied the statement of the surgeons; upon which she was examined by three more, and with them were joined two physicians. It might have been expected that such a body of men, who had received a liberal education, and who must have had some acquaintance with the nature and the construction of the human frame, would have instantly presented a report, showing the absurdity of the examination upon which they had been employed. This did not occur to them; for they gravely proceeded to thrust sharp instruments into the mark already mentioned, and into others which they thought they had found out; but as the miserable patient gave plain indication that she suffered from their operations, they were staggered, and satisfied themselves with declaring, that there was something extraordinary in the marks, and that they were not perfectly like those commonly to be seen in the bodies of witches. She was, notwithstanding, doomed to another investigation, the result of which was, that after some barbarous experiments, she felt no pain, and hence it was inferred that the marks were satanical. She had, previously to this last enquiry, been actually put to the rack; but she retained her fortitude and presence of mind under it, firmly maintaining that she had sent no devils into any of the persons whom it was alleged that she had thus injured. She was again threatened with the torture; and, from dread of undergoing it, she made a confession, which it is painful to think was not at once discerned to be the raving of insanity. Similar proceedings were continued; and the conclusion of the whole was, that she was condemned to be hanged and burned for giving up herself to the devil, and for bewitching two girls."

The work cited by Dr. Cooke, in authority for this statement, is Memoirs of Literature, vol. 1, art. 47. In no city of Europe should we have expected to find such gross ignorance and barbarity at that time, as in Geneva. And it is humiliating to remember, that at the same period, Hopkins the witch-finder was employed in England, and the belief in witchcraft was countenanced by that acute detector of errors, Sir Thomas Browne.

Cydwelli.

LULWORTH CASTLE, DORSETSHIRE.

Lulworth Castle.

As Lulworth Castle in Dorsetshire forms the present retreat of fallen royalty, the annexed view (*see Plate I.*) may be acceptable to our readers.

The most ancient possessors of the manor are said to have been the De Lolleworths; but the powerful family of the Newburghs possessed it as early as the reign of John. Christian, the sole heiress of Sir Robert Newburgh, carried the estate to her husband, Sir John Marney, in 1514; and their second daughter, Elizabeth, brought it into the Howard family, by marriage with Thomas Lord Howard of Bindon; the other coheiress, Catharine, who married Lord Poynings, having died without issue. From the Howard family the estate was purchased in 1641, by Humphrey Weld, esq. of Holdwell, in Halfield; and is now possessed by Cardinal Weld, his lineal descendant.

That here was a Castle in former ages appears from Tyrrel's History of England; where we read, that Robert Earl of Gloucester, 1142, took the Castle of *Lullwarde* for the Empress Maud. Whether the present structure had its name from succeeding to its site, or only from being built in that form, is uncertain; though it never was a place of strength, or designed to be such. It is a noble pile, and stands at the higher end of the parish, a little north of the church, and on the edge of the park, on a rising ground; commanding a fine prospect of the sea, from an opening between the hills; and from the top of the house is an extensive view over the country, especially on the north and east. It was chiefly built out of the materials of Mount Poynings and of Bindon Abbey, by Thomas Viscount Bindon, as Mr. Coker says (p. 44) about 1600. Some have made Inigo Jones the architect. The foundations were laid 1588, and the building was finished 1609. But, though Theophilus Earl of Suffolk resided here 1635, little of the inside work was finished when Mr. Weld came to it. It is an exact cube of 80 feet, with a round tower at each corner, 30 feet in diameter, rising 16 feet above the walls, which, as well as the towers, are embattled. The walls are six feet thick, the offices are, under ground, arched with stone. The house has three stories, but the towers four; in each front are three rows of four windows; in the towers are four rows of three each, exclusive of the offices. The hall and dining-room are large, and the rooms are in general 18 feet high. In some of the apartments are some family pictures, done by the celebrated hand of Sir Peter Lely. The principal front is on the east, and faced with Chilmark stone. Before it was a large court, now laid into the lawn leading to the landing-place, which is guarded by a balustrade of stone (which, in the late Edward Weld's time, only extended along the east front), and called the Cloisters, because paved with the stones taken from the cloisters of Bindon abbey. This was continued by the late possessor along the north and south sides, at the extremity of which it joins a terrace to the west, of the same height with themselves. Over the doors are the statues of two ancient Romans in their gowns. On each side of the door, which is supported by four pillars of the Ionic order, is a large niche, and over them two shields, on which are the arms of Weld, properly blazoned. In the niches are statues of Music and Painting.

This mansion has had the honour to entertain King James I. when he came in his western progress to hunt in the Park and the Isle of Purbeck, 1615*; as also, in 1665, King Charles II. and the Dukes of York and Monmouth, whose names the apartments they lay in still bear. It is reckoned one of the finest seats in the county for its uniformity, and was justly admired by King Charles II. The large gardens adjoining, and the groves of trees that almost surround it, add greatly to the beauty and grandeur of the place. The only thing it wants is water.

It was sometimes garrisoned by the King; but in 1643 and 1644 by the Parliament, probably to be some check upon Corfe Castle. Captain Thomas Hughes was governor here during that time; whose receipts, without date, out of the hundred of Winfrith and liberties of Bindon and Owre-Moygne, being the profits of sequestered lands, amounted to 3854*l.* 4*s.* 0½*d.* and his disbursements to 2518*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.* The

* See Nichols's Progresses of King James, vol. III. p. 97.

iron bars of the windows, the leaden water-pipes, and great part of the wainscot, were sold, or carried away by the Parliamentarians, when they broke up their garrison. By the governor's accounts, three tons of lead were sold hence, and two more delivered for the use of the garrisons of Weymouth, Poole, and the siege of Corfe castle, besides what was spent here; and the owner was very fortunate, that a set of men, who delighted so much in mischief, had not burnt or demolished this beautiful pile of building.

In 1789, George III. together with his Queen and the three elder Princesses, paid a visit to Lulworth Castle by sea from Weymouth, where they then resided for a few weeks. In 1791, the same royal company repeated their visit by land, and, on each occasion, spent many hours in examining the Castle, the new chapel, and the grounds. In 1792, their Majesties, with the Prince of Wales, and five of the Princesses, sailed from Weymouth in the Juno frigate, which was accompanied by several other vessels, in order to visit the Castle, whilst the Duchess of York, and several ladies of the court went thither by land: however, the sea running high, none of the nautical party attempted to land, except the Prince of Wales, which he effected, at the expense of a severe drenching. He surveyed the Castle, and returned to Weymouth by land. A few days afterwards, the King and Queen, with the Princesses, to prevent a second disappointment, came to Lulworth in their carriages.

These visits were commemorated by the following inscriptions on oval stones over the door of the principal front of the Castle:

Adventus regis Georgii III. et Caroletæ reginæ conjugis, qui supra cætera beneficia ab anno MDCCLXXXIX. frequenti aditu prætorium hospites ingressi, omnemque Weldeorum domum admissione et adloquio solati, splendorem loco ac dignitatem præsentiâ intulerunt.

Anno MDCCXCI. Georgius III., rex, fidei defensor, legitimæ libertatis adsertor, consentientibus regni ordinibus leges quæ Catholicis sacris advorsabantur publicè refigi, ejusque nominis cives æquo libertatis jure uti voluit, jussit. Immortale optimi principis beneficium sempiternæ posterorum memoriæ consignabat Thomas Weld devotus majestati ejus.

In the year 1786 the first stone of the present Chapel, which stands at a small distance to the south-west of the Castle, was laid by the late possessor, under which were placed coins of the reign of Geo. III. and a plate of brass, with the following inscription:

✠

Lapis sacer auspicalis in fundamenta futuri templi jactus anno MDCCLXXXVI. IV° nonas Februarii, quod templum Thomas Weld publicè meo in solo primus omnium mitescente per Georgium tertium legum penalium acerbitate, in honorem Virginis Beatissimæ Dei genetricis, adgredior extruendum. Tu vero Deus optime maxime opus tantis auspiciis inchoatum custodi, protege, fove, ac confirma, ut quaqua Britannia patent religioni sanctæ templa adcrescant templis cultores.

✠

The Chapel is of a circular form, increased by four sections of a circle so as to form a cross, and covered with a dome and lantern. It contains a well-toned organ, a copy of Raphael's transfiguration, and two other scriptural pieces brought from Italy.

Joseph Weld, Esq. brother of Cardinal Weld, the owner of Lulworth Castle, having tendered the use of this noble mansion to the ex-King of France, in case the British government would permit him to land, the fallen monarch gladly accepted the offer, and on the answer of our government being received, allowing him to reside in England as a private individual, preparations were made for the departure from Cowes. On Monday Aug. 23, 1830, the royal family debarked at Poole, and proceeded to Lulworth Castle by land. Shortly after three o'clock, two carriages arrived, with luggage and a few attendants, and about five o'clock two other carriages drove up the park, containing the deposed Monarch, the Duke of Angouleme, the Duke of Bordeaux, the Duke of Luxembourg, and General Baron de Damas. The ex-King was received at the entrance of the Castle by Joseph Weld, Esq., with whom he cordially shook hands.

Charles (who, we believe, now bears the title of Duke of Milan, being prohibited from residing in England otherwise than as a private individual), is of rather tall stature, but he does not display his figure to any advantage, owing to a rather ungraceful stoop. He bears evident marks of

age, and appears somewhat weakened, but not so much as might have been expected in a man nearly 73 years of age, after the great anxieties and fatigues he has so recently undergone. There is a character of mild gracefulness about his countenance, tinged with a cast of melancholy. The Duke of Angouleme, his eldest son, who is 55 years of age, is much shorter than his father, and displays in his appearance little firmness or manliness. He looks nearly as old as his father. The Duke of Bordeaux, who was ten years old on the 23d of Sept. is a very fine and interesting child; he is tall for his age, and possesses an intelligent countenance.

The Princesses and the retinue slept at the London Inn at Poole on Monday night, Aug. 23, and the following day proceeded to Lulworth.

The following is a list of the persons who accompanied the royal suite; with the stations they respectively occupy:

The ex-King:—the Duke of Luxembourg, Captain of the Life Guard; Count O'Hegerty, Master of the Horse; the Baron Kingtzenger, secretary; Dr. Bongou, physician.

The Duchess of Angouleme:—the Countess of Murnar; Countess of St. Maurs, accompanying lady; Madame de St. Preuve, waiting lady; Chev. O'Hegerty, Master of the Horse.

The Duchess of Berri:—Count de Misnard, Master of the Horse; Count de Brissac, Major Domo; Count and Countess de Charette, friends; Countess de Bouillie, accompanying lady.

The Duke of Bordeaux:—General Baron de Damas, governor; M. de Barbaneois, under do.; Count de Martras, do.; Alfred de Damas, aide-de-camp; M. de Burante, professor; Chev. de Villale, aide-de-camp.

The Princess Maria Theresa Louisa:—Duchess de Goutaud, governess; M. Vachen, teacher.

Besides many inferior attendants and servants.

The period for which the ex-Royal Family will remain at Lulworth Castle, or even in England, is quite uncertain. Charles keeps himself much secluded, and seldom ventures beyond the precincts of the park. The preserves are in good order, and afford the party much sport. He and the Duke of Angouleme frequently amuse themselves with shooting excursions, having taken out the proper certificates.

When Charles X. was resident at Edinburgh, he was in the habit of corresponding with the illustrious Prince of Condé, father of the Duke of Bourbon, whose memoir we have given in our obituary. In a letter now before us, written Nov. 29, 1796, Charles thus proudly adverts to the Duke d'Enghien, as being the hopes of the Bourbon race:

"Je joins ici ma lettre, que je vous prie de me remettre de ma part au duc d'Enghien. Je ne lui parle que de mon amitié; mais c'est le Roi, c'est la France entière, que je félicite de ce qu'il est, et de ce qu'il sera un jour, en suivant la glorieuse route que vous lui avez tracée."

Charles then adverts to his own son, the Duke d'Angouleme, and thus notices his youthful propensities and intended pursuits:

"Il faut que je vous parle d'un objet qui tient à mon cœur; il paraît que mon fils s'est conduit en joli garçon, et qu'il a du goût pour les coups de fusil. C'est toujours bon en soi-même, mais cela ne suffit pas; dans sa position, il faut qu'il se mette promptement en état de bien servir son Roi; et c'est à vous que je m'adresse avec confiance, mon cher cousin, pour que vous employiez toute votre autorité de général, et toute celle, que mon amitié a remise entre vos mains, à exiger qu'il occupe tout son hiver à travailler bien serieusement au métier de la guerre, à se rendre digne de commencer l'année prochaine à conduire des troupes. Je ne vous indiquerai aucuns moyens à cet égard; personne ne saura mieux que vous exciter son émulation, et lui inspirer le désir de l'instruction: mais vous jugerez facilement combien je serai sensible à cette nouvelle preuve de votre amitié.

"Adieu, mon cher cousin, je ne veux rien changer au rendez-vous que je vous ai donné; et c'est vers ce but que tendent tous mes efforts. Je vous renouvelle, du fond du cœur, l'assurance de l'amitié bien tendre et bien constante qui m'attache à vous pour la vie."

The following letters, dated Warsaw, April 9, 1804, were written by the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme to the Prince de Condé, when resident at Wanstead House. They were pen-

ned soon after the execution of the Duke d'Enghien; and discover the intense grief excited by the melancholy circumstance.

"MONSIEUR MON COUSIN, navré de la douleur la plus amère et la plus vivement sentie, permettez moi de joindre mes larmes aux vôtres. Je n'ai pas besoin de vous assurer de leur sincérité; j'ose me flatter que vous connaissez assez tous les sentimens qui m'attachent à vous, pour n'en point douter. Ce n'est point un cousin que je perds, c'est un frère; et c'est à ce titre que je regrette infiniment de n'être pas auprès de vous, je ne dis pas, pour vous offrir des consolations (car il n'en existe que dans la religion pour un pareil malheur), mais pour pleurer avec vous. Ma femme, qui partage entièrement mes sentimens, me charge de vous les témoigner, et de vous dire combien, ayant éprouvé elle-même les pertes les plus affreuses, elle ressent plus vivement votre malheur. Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de notre profonde douleur, ainsi que de la haute considération, et du plus tendre et sincère attachement avec lequel je suis pour la vie, Monsieur mon cousin, votre très-affectionné cousin,

Louis Antoine

"MONSIEUR MON COUSIN, je ne puis me refuser à vous exprimer moi-même la part bien vive que je prends à la douleur qui vous accable, et que mon cœur partage bien sincèrement. Malgré tout ce que j'ai souffert, les pertes cruelles que j'ai éprouvées, je n'aurais jamais pu imaginer l'évènement affreux qui nous met tous dans le deuil. J'ai été voir ce matin la princesse Louise: je l'ai trouvée avec ce calme de la douleur que la religion et la résignation aux décrets de la providence peuvent seules donner. Elle n'est occupée que de vous, Monsieur, elle y pense sans cesse, et alors les larmes soulagent son cœur oppressé. Je n'écris pas à Monsieur le duc de Bourbon, mais veuillez être l'interprète de mes sentimens auprès de lui; et comptez, je vous prie, sur mes vœux, pour que, soutenue par votre courage, votre santé résiste à la juste douleur de notre cruelle et commune perte.

"Je suis, Monsieur mon cousin, votre très-affectionnée cousine,

Marie Thérèse.

As an illustration of the characteristic bigotry of the Bourbon family and the old emigrés, Buonaparte related to Barry O'Meara the following anecdote of Charles X. then Count d'Artois:

"When the Count d'Artois came to Lyons [1815] although he threw himself on his knees before the troops, in order to induce them to advance against me, he never put on the cordon of the legion of honour, though he knew that the sight of it would be most likely to excite the minds of the soldiers in his favour, as it was the order so many of them bore on their breasts, and required nothing but bravery to obtain it. He decked himself out with the order of the *Holy Ghost!* to be eligible for which you must prove 150 years nobility,—an order purposely formed to exclude merit, and one which excited indignation in the breasts of the old soldiers. 'We will not,' said they, 'fight for orders like that, nor for *emigrés* like those;' he had ten or eleven of these *imbeciles* as aid-de-camps. Instead of showing to the troops some of those generals who had so often led them to glory, he brought with them a set of *misérables*, who served no other purpose than to recall to the minds of the veterans their former sufferings under the noblesse and priests."

"I advanced to Lyons, when I was joined by the troops charged to defend it against me, and the Count d'Artois was happy to escape, escorted by a single dragoon, from the city he had commanded a few hours before."

In another place, Buonaparte observes,

"When you have seen that old blockhead Montchenu, you have seen all the old nobility of France before the Revolution. Such were all the race, and such they have returned, ignorant, vain, and arrogant, as they left it. *Ils n'ont rien appris, ils n'ont rien oublié.* They were the cause of the revolution, and of so much bloodshed; and now, after twenty-five years of disgrace, they return, loaded with the same vices and crimes for which they were expatriated, to produce another revolution. I know the French. Believe me, that after six or ten years, the whole race will be massacred, and thrown into the Seine. They are a curse to the nation."

Mr. URBAN, *Long Melford, Sussex, Sept. 8, 1830.*

IN your Magazine for April last (p. 318) is a letter concerning the Legend of the Three Kings of Cologne, and the usual manner of representing them in paintings or sculpture.

In 1794, Craven Ord, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter to the Earl of Leicester, President of the Society of Antiquaries, gave an account of a basso-relievo, or tablet of alabaster, painted

and gilt, in Long Melford Church in Suffolk, representing the offering of the wise men. This letter was published, accompanied by a very correct representation of the tablet, drawn by J. Carter, F.S.A.

The three kings in this very ancient sculpture exactly answer the description of them given by the venerable Bede. Melchior (King of Arabia) having presented the apple of gold, which the infant Jesus holds in his hand, he is in the act of presenting with his left hand the 30 gilt pence, in something like an urn, and with his right hand he is taking off his crown. Balthazar (King of Saba) is following with a box of myrrh, and Gaspar (King of Egypt) is young, and has no beard; he is the last, and has a jar of frankincense. The pillow of the Virgin is supported by a female, and at the foot of the couch Joseph is sitting in a chair.

I am happy to say that this relic is still well preserved in Melford Church; it is inserted in the wall of the north aisle belonging to Kentwell Hall, which was for centuries the residence of the ancient family of Clopton*. I find in the churchwatdens' accounts the following items (with a great number of other curious entries); and it is probable that this tablet is there alluded to.

"Thys ys the reckenyng made by Wyll'm Dyke & Wyll'm Marchall, Churchewardens frō the fest of sent John baptyst In the fyrst yere of the reygn of Kyng Edward the VIth unto the sonday aft' Sent Lewke In the second yere of o^r sov'ayn Lord Kyng Edward the VIth, before the chefeste of the parysh & inhabytors of the towne of Melford, as well of the gere takyn down by the Kyngs comandyment & vysytors as in the Kyngs Injuncyons doth appere, in the xxviii artycle doth appere and other places, as of the other goods belongyng unto Melford Church that was to you delyv'ed.

"It.—Sold to Mast' Clopton the greatest Image aboute the Chyrche & Chappell of Alebast' for iii^s.

"It.—Sold to M. Clopton the Alt'. of Alebast' in owr Ladys Chapell, vi^s. viii^d.

"An^d lefte unto Mast' Clopton ij stonys at the end of the Alt'. In Mast' Cloptons yelde, *& the Tabyll of Allebaster In the sayd yelde*, & a lytell Tabyll In Sent Annys Chappell, & all the gere therin to dr's up the Chappell & dyscharge the Churchewardens, & to do y^t at hys plesur."

The injunctions appear to have given great offence in this neighbourhood, and a rebellion actually broke out in consequence in Norfolk and Suffolk; an engagement took place near Lynn, in which several persons were slain.†

In 1562, I find the following entries in the Melford Black Book; the Church requiring to be again cleansed after the reign of Mary.

"Item.—Payde to Prime for the scraping owt of the pay'tinges all ye lengthe of the Quire, x^s. vi^d.

"Item.—Payde for the Injuncions, iiii^d.

"Item.—For ii bokes of prayer and of fasting that were latlye set forth, viii^d."

In 1576 the work of spoliation was again pursued.

"Item.—P^d to Flyemyn the Glasyer of Sudburye for defacynge of the sentence and Imagerye in the glasse Wyndowes, ii^s."

The parishioners must either have been very unwilling to obey the injunctions, or the workmen employed "to deface" had not done their duty, as a most valuable collection of painted glass remains to this day. The "scraping owt" the paintings had been well done in the quire, except one near the communion-table; but in the body of the church they had only been whitewashed over. The whitewash, which had been accumulating ever since, was carefully scraped off this summer, and the old paintings were perceptible. Over each pillar was represented an angel or saint, standing on a pedestal, with several labels of religious Latin sentences issuing from their mouths. They were too much defaced to be copied.

This beautiful Church* had been ornamented with a running border of vine leaves and grapes, painted with red ochre, round the windows, which does not accord with our ideas of the richness and elegance of the large churches before the reformation.

Yours, &c. R. Almack.

*** The Church of Long Milford is well illustrated in Vol. II. of Neale's Views of Churches, by six beautiful plates. Mr. Neale has given a good account of the Church; which he was enabled to do by the kindness of Rev. W. T. Spurdens, who communicated some interesting MS. collections. The first is a minute account of the Church

* See the pedigree in Cullum's History of Hawstead.

† See Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. II, p. 158.

and beautiful painted glass, written by a former rector in 1688; and the second is a curious MS. by Roger Martin, esq. written about the time of the Reformation, giving so many interesting particulars of the religious ceremonies observed at this Church, that we are induced to append it to our correspondent's letter.—EDIT.

"The state of Melford Church and our Ladie's Chappel at the East end, as I did know it.

"*Memorand.*—At the back of the High Altar, in the said Church, there was a goodly mount, made of one great tree, and set up to the foot of the window there, carved very artificially with *The Story of Christ's Passion*, representing the horsemen with their swords, and the footmen, &c. as they used Christ on the Mount of Calvary, all being fair gilt, and lively and beautifully set forth. To cover and keep clean all the which, there were very fair and painted boards, made to shut to, which were opened upon high and solemn Feast Days, which then was a very beautiful shew; which painted boards were set up again in Queen Mary's time. At the north end of the same altar, there was a goodly tilt tabernacle, reaching up to the roof of the Chancell, in the which there was one fair large gilt image of *The Holy Trinity*, being patron of the Church, besides other fair images. The like tabernacle was at the south end.

"There was also in my Ile, called Jesus Ile, at the back of the Altar, a table with a crucifix on it, with the two thieves hanging, on every side one, which is in my house decayed, and the same I hope my heires will repaire and restore again, one day. There was also two fair gilt tabernacles, from the ground up to the roofe, with a fair *Image of Jesus*, in the tabernacle, at the north end of the altar, holding a round bawle in his hand, signifying, I think, that he containeth the whole round world; and, in the tabernacle, at the south end, there was a fair image of our Blessed Lady having the afflicted body of her dear Son, as he was taken down, off the cross, lying along in her lapp, the tears, as it were, running down pittifully upon her beautiful cheeks, as it seemed, bedewing the said sweet body of her son, and therefore named *The Image of our Lady of Pity*.

"*Memorand.*—There was a fair Rood Loft, with the Rood, Mary and John, of every side, and with a fair pair of organs standing thereby; which loft extended all the breadth of the Church, and on Good Friday, a Priest, then standing by the Rood, sang the *Passion*. The side thereof, towards the body of the church, in twelve partitions in boards, was fair painted with the images of the twelve Apostles.

"All the roof of the Church was beautified with fair gilt stars. Finally, in the vestry, where there were many rich copes and suites of vestments, there was a fair press, with fair large doors to shut to, wherein there were made devises to hang on all the copes, without folding or frumpling of them, with a convenient distance, the one from the other.

"In the Quire was a fair planted frame of timber, to be set up about Maunday Thursday, with holes for a number of fair tapers to stand in before the sepulchre, and to be lighted in service time. Sometimes it was set overthwart the Quire before the Altar, the sepulchre being alwaies placed, and finely garnished, at the north end of the High Altar; between that and Mr. Clopton's little chappel there, in a vacant place of the wall, I think upon a tomb of one of his ancestors, the said frame with the tapers was set near the steps going up to the said Altar. Lastly, it was used to be set up, all along by Mr. Clopton's Ile, with a door, made to go out of the rood loft into it.

"Upon Palm Sunday the Blessed Sacrament was carryed in procession about the churchyard, under a fair canopy, borne by four yeomen; the procession coming to the church gate, went westward, and they with the Blessed Sacrament went eastward; and when the procession came against the door of Mr. Clopton's Ile, they with the Blessed Sacrament, and with a little bell and singing, approached at the east end of our Ladie's Chappell, at which time a boy with a thing in his hand pointed to it, signifying a prophet, as I think, sang, standing on the tyrret, that is, on the said Mr. Clopton's ile doore, *Ecce Rex tuus, venit, &c.*; and then all did kneel down, and then, rising up, went and met the sacrament, and so then, went singing together, into the church, and coming near the porch, a boy, or one of the clerks, did cast over among the boys flowers, and singing cakes, &c.

"On Corpus Christi day, they went likewise with the Blessed Sacrament in procession about the church green in copes, and I think also, they went in procession, on St. Mark's day, about the said green, with handbells ringing before them, as they did about the bounds of the town, in Rogation week, on the Monday one way, on the Tuesday another way, and on the Wednesday another, praying for rain or fair weather, as the time required, having a drinking and a dinner there, upon Munday, being fast day; and Tuesday, being a fish day, they had a breakfast with butter and cheese, &c. at the Parsonage, and a drinking at Mr. Clopton's by Kentwell, at his manor of Lutons, near the pond in the Park, where there was a little chappel, I think of St. Anne, for that was their longest perambulacion. Upon Wednesday, being fasting day, they had a drinking at Melford Hall. All the Quire dined there, three times in the year at least, viz. St. Stephen's Day, Midlent Sunday, and I think upon Easter Monday.

"On St. James's Day, Mass being sung

then by note, and the organs going in St. James's chappel, which were brought into my house with the clock and bell, that stood there, and the organs which stood upon the rood loft, that was then a little from the rood, which chappel had been maintained by my ancestors; and therefore I will, that my heires, when time serve, shall repair, place there, and maintain all these things again. There were also fair stooles, on either side, such as are in the Church, which were had away by John King's means, who was Sir William Cordell's bayliff, about which chapel there was paled in, round about, a convenient peice of the green, for one to walk in.

"*Memorand.*—On St. James's Even their was a bonefire, and a tub of ale, and bread, then given to the poor, and before my doore there were made three other bonefires, viz. on Midsummer Even, on the Even of St. Peter and Paul, when they had the like drinkings, and on St. Thomas's Even, on which if it fell not on the fish day, they had some long pies of Mutton, and peasecods, set out upon boards with the aforesaid quantity of bread and ale; and in all these bonfires, some of the friends and more civil poor neighbours were called in, and sat at the board, with my grandfather, who had at the lighting of the bonefires, wax tapers, with balls of wax, yellow and green, set up, all the breadth of the hall, lighted then and burning there, before the image of *St. John the Baptist*; and after they were put out, a watch candle was lighted and set in the midst of the said hall, upon the pavement, burning all night.

"This was transcribed by Mr. Johnathan Moor, by my order, out of certain papers written by, and belonging to Mr. Roger Martin, of Melford, who died circ. 23d Eliz. 1580. These papers were showed to me by Mr. Valentine Martin, and were part of the large MS. book lately wasted. N.B. 12th April, 1692."

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 14.

With reference to a notice in your last number, of the discoveries made among the ruins of Iona, I subjoin an abstract of a letter just received from a friend who has visited these interesting remains. All who venerate the impressive vestiges of former ages must regret the state in which this monument of the piety and learning of other years is now left. It is discreditable to the proprietors of such objects to allow them to remain in such a state, for Dunstaffnage and other castles and religious houses are the same.

"Next morning visited Staffa, exceeding even anterior imaginings. Iona fell short as to extent and imposing aspect of ruins, but is venerable, and a peculiarity in the style of the sepulchral monuments very striking. The whole is in a state of the most disgusting neglect, filth and degradation. . . . I am persuaded curious discoveries are to be made by excavations, and laying open what is at present concealed by an accumulation of rubbish and dung from the cattle which are penned in the chapels and aisles, &c. Something was said in a newspaper lately about Rae Wilson having excavated, but it must have been to a very trifling extent. Under a large slab, we were told, lay the Kings of Scotland; under another, those of Norway; and under a third those of Ireland; no other monument indicated their places of sepulture."

If this is worthy of a place in your pages, it may be the means of drawing some attention to the state of this building, once so celebrated as a seminary of learning and religious instruction. Yours, &c. James Logan.

Mr. Urban, *Shrewsbury, Sept.* 13.

In your vol. lxxx. part ii. p. 305, you gave a view and description of the far-famed Shelton Oak, which tradition says Owen Glendwr ascended to reconnoitre, at the battle of Shrewsbury, and from whence he precipitately retreated to Oswestry, and from thence into Wales, on finding that Hotspur and his friends were defeated. By the permissive kindness of my respected friend, John F. M. Dovaston, Esq. I am enabled to send you the following inscription, commemorative of the event. Yours, &c. D. Parkes.

INSCRIPTION FOR SHELTON OAK;

xxii. ivly mccccciii.

Tradition says (and why not trust Tradition
When many a haunt breathes hallow'd by her song?) [sand men,
From this great Oak, back'd with twelve thou-
Wrung at their country's wrongs and murder'd King,
Glyndwr, the wise, the bountiful, the brave,
Beheld young Percy fall; and conquest crown
The perjur'd Bolingbroke. "Bright youth! (he cried) [lost
Thy spur is cold. One thoughtless act hath
An Empire's tide. Mark what the great have
The better part of valour is discretion, [said,
For safe on prudence every good attends."

Trace, visitor, the tale, as beats thy vein,
Clad in cold-hearted History's homely weeds,
Or garlanded with Avon's dewy flowers.

Feb. 2, 1830. J. F. M. Dovaston.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Bp. Monk's Life of Dr. Bentley.

(*Continued from p.* 184.)

With a Portrait of Dr. Bentley.

BEING discontented with the revenues of his situation, as derived from the tithes of some rectories, the new Professor resolved to take the great tithes *in kind*, and to let the small tithes to his bailiff. His tithe wheat and barley were conveyed by barges to two out-houses converted into granaries at the back of the lodge; and, in the course of the next two years, the greater part of the articles were sold to the College for the bakehouse and brewery. And as the highest prices were paid for them, though more or less damaged, it occasioned an outcry against the Professor, not only on the score of rapacity, but of meanness, in exercising the trades of farmer and maltster. These, and other more disgraceful, though unproved charges, were very derogatory to his reputation, as subjecting him to imputations alike disgraceful to one in his dignified station.

In 1717 George I. visited the University, when several new Doctors were to be created by Royal mandate. From each of these the Professor demanded a fee of four guineas, in addition to a broad piece, the regular compliment on creation. The greater part protested against this demand, as unreasonable. After much altercation, Bentley refused to create any one who would not acquiesce in his requisition. Conyers Middleton was among the number of those who refused payment. But he and some others at length agreed to pay the fee, taking a promise from Bentley that he would return it, if his claim thereto was proved to be unfounded. The rest Bentley created, on their giving him a note promising to pay the four guineas, if decided to be his just due. The Professor endeavoured to have his claim confirmed by the interference of the Court; but the Minister of State declined to intermeddle in a matter of so invidious and personal a nature. At this rebuff Bentley was so chagrined, that he laid aside the *Third* part of his remarks on Freethinking, which he had then even commenced printing. Meanwhile Dr. Middleton, hearing no tidings of his four guineas, applied to the Professor for it to be refunded. But no regard being paid to his applications, he sued for the sum as a debt, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The Vice-Chancellor held many conferences with the Professor, assuring him that if the matter were to come into his Court, he must decide it against him. Bentley, however, pertinaciously persisted in carrying on a contest from which neither credit nor advantage could ensue, and in which he would receive no countenance from his brother Heads, with whom, indeed, he was unpopular. At length the Vice-Chancellor issued a writ for arresting the Professor, which was served by one of the Esquire bedells, who being ill-treated and kept in durance by being locked up in an empty room for several hours, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads resolved to resent this insult to the University in the person of its officer. And upon Bentley's refusing to ask pardon for his contempt of Court, the Vice-Chancellor proceeded to publicly and solemnly declare "Richard Bentley suspended ab omni *gradu susepto*," a sentence confirmed by a great majority of the senate. Nay, the Vice-Chancellor proceeded to prohibit him from acting as Professor, and even threatened to declare the Professorship vacant; but did not dare to execute his threat. Upon this our undoctored Professor petitioned the King against the University; and the Vice-Chancellor laid a representation of the proceedings before the King in council. A number of pamphlets, all anonymous, were now put forth for and against Bentley, which caused a sensation in the public mind almost unprecedented. This literary contest took place at the end of 1718 and the beginning of 1719, and the feud among the Heads descended to the juniors and even under-graduates of the University. And now the Fellows of Trinity renewed their exertions to procure a hearing for their petition, which was read in council and favourably received. Whereupon Bentley, with great dexterity, contrived to bring about a

Sir J. Thornhill pinx.

RICHARD BENTLEY, D.D.

Born Jan. 17. 1662.... Died July 14. 1742.

treaty of pacification with Miller and the Seniors, the former of whom basely betrayed the interests of his constituents. Yet two of the most influential of that body, Dr. Colbatch and another, still pressed the consideration of the state of Trinity College on the Bishop of Ely, who refused to interfere. Bentley, however, still continued his despotic proceedings, and aimed at drawing all power to himself, and conferring all College offices or livings at his own will; though he was occasionally resisted with success.

Attempts were now made (but in vain) by application to the Court of King's Bench, to deprive Bentley of his Professorship. The demands made on Bentley's time by the duties of his new office, and the extraordinary course of events which ensued, will account for his suspending the great undertaking of his Greek Testament; though he still kept it in view, and had much valuable assistance from Wetstein, and Dr. Walker of Trinity, as also the learned Benedictines of St. Maur, who have immortalized their Society by so many splendid and useful Ecclesiastical publications. The Proposals, however, for his Greek Testament were at length sent forth; but being drawn up with much haste and precipitation, some weak points were laid open, of which advantage was taken by Middleton, who made a furious attack on the Prospectus, written in the most captious and malignant spirit, and particularly disgraceful to *him*, since he must have written against his own private convictions and knowledge, out of hatred to Bentley. The Professor retorted, but in so violent and abusive spirit, as could only injure his cause, and disgrace his character, as holding the most dignified *permanent* office in the University. This drew forth from Middleton yet bitterer animadversions on the proposals, in which (observes Dr. Monk) "he shows himself a perfect controversialist, and though every sentence is influenced by hatred of his antagonist, he veils his spirit with the dress of learning and argument. Every thing is disposed in the most lucid order; there is a beautiful style, acute reasoning, extensive learning, and all the accomplishments of a controversialist; but in vain do we look for the candour of a fair adversary, whose object is the establishment of truth." It is, however, continues Dr. M., only one of the *vulgar errors* respecting Bentley's history to suppose that he gave up his edition of the New Testament in consequence of Middleton's attacks. It was, he shows, from *other* causes, and especially the refusal of the government to grant permission to import the paper duty-free; and he gave it up from the same causes which influenced him to abandon the *Third* part of his Remarks on Free-thinking.

Middleton, however, had no great reason to exult, since being prosecuted for a libel on Bentley in his last work, and being found guilty, he was obliged to beg pardon of the Professor, and pay the costs of suit. Our Critic was now attacked in his Horace by Cunningham, who had sent forth a rival Edition. But whatever may be the ability displayed in his remarks on Bentley's emendations and notes, he owes the preservation of his name to the transcendent reputation of him whose fame he so laboured to disparage. In 1722 Bentley, at the request of Dr. Mead, made a complete revision of the Theriaca of Nicander for Dr. Mead. The volume found its way into the British Museum, and the emendations were transcribed and published in the Museum Criticum in 1814. Our Professor now applied to the Court of King's Bench to procure restoration to his degrees, and after having, by consummate dexterity, vanquished *at law* his great adversaries, Middleton, and Colbatch, the leader of the malcontents at Trinity, he carried forward his cause against the University for having unjustly degraded him. The Judges declared their opinions against the University, and a peremptory *mandamus* was issued to restore Bentley to his degrees, which was (however unpalatable to his adversaries) publicly performed by the University. Dr. Middleton now renewed his action for the recovery of the four guineas, and succeeded; a small consolation for the sacrifices and losses he had encountered to ruin his enemy. Even Dr. Bentley, though successful, and throwing on his adversaries the greater part of the costs, found that his expenses in these continual suits had so much exhausted his finances as to diminish the gratification of his triumph. An offer was now made him of the Bishopric of Bristol, which however he declined; and on being asked what it was he expected,

he answered, "something which should render it unnecessary for him to seek a change."

Our Critic now sent forth his elaborate Dissertation on the Metres of Terence, together with an Edition of that writer, and also one of Phædrus; on which Dr. Monk has some judicious remarks, in illustration of the origin and progress of the controversy of Bentley with Bp. Hare on the metres of Terence. With an ardour seldom found even in the young, our veteran Critic now applied himself to an Edition of Lucan's Pharsalia. His Notes, however, from the proposed Edition clashing with two other rival ones then preparing by Cortius and Oudendorp, did not see the light till fourteen years after his death, when they were printed at the Strawberry Hill Press.

Our illustrious Aristarchus so retained the vis vivida animi, that he now, at 65, proposed to give new editions of Manilius and Homer (the former of which was some years after published) and had not yet abandoned his design to edit the Greek Testament. As to the affairs of Trinity College, all the Master's wishes and projects were now carried without obstruction; though some of them were objectionable, and savoured of oppression and selfishness: insomuch that in 1727 fresh attempts were made to procure a visitation of Trinity College, and the Bp. of Ely was prevailed on to undertake the visitation, if it should be found that he had the proper jurisdiction. In 1720 George II. visited the University, and was entertained by Dr. Bentley at Trinity Lodge. In consequence of his fatigue on this occasion, the Doctor was attacked with a dangerous illness; but medical skill, or the goodness of his constitution, soon recovered him. Meanwhile the scheme for ejecting the Master was still carried forward. But Bentley anticipated his prosecutors by a Petition to his Majesty. The prosecutors drew up counter petitions, and the Bishop sent one to have the rights of his See examined, and cited Bentley to appear before him. The Master applied to the King's Bench for a prohibition. And now (in 1730) Bentley had an offer of the Deanery of Lincoln, which he refused, as thinking it not an equivalent for the sacrifice of his Academical emoluments. In the year 1731 the Court pronounced that the Bishop of Ely was general Visitor of the College, and thus the Master was thrown upon his resources to avert so imminent a danger. He sent a petition to the King, and brought his cause before the Privy Council. While awaiting for its determination, he engaged in the only unsuccessful of all his literary undertakings, his Edition of Milton's Paradise Lost. He was indeed in many respects unqualified for the work, which proved a total failure, and did more to sink his reputation than any of his preceding works had done to raise it. Still, as Dr. Monk truly observes, "the work contains many just and sensible remarks, and many acute pieces of criticism; and we cannot but often admit the justness of his strictures, and even the Poet himself might have profited by many of the hints." In 1732 the case between Dr. Bentley and the Bp. of Ely was carried before the House of Lords, which reversed the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, and, after a subsequent consideration of the case in another Session, the Bishop received his Writ of permission to act as Judge in the affairs of Trinity College, and held his first Court at Ely House, in June 1733. Dr. Bentley was then cited to appear in person, but he only attended by Proctor. In ten days after, the Master sent in his Defensive Plea, in which the charges were ingeniously evaded, and the transactions placed in quite another light, though the defence is certainly not satisfactory. The evidence for the prosecution and that for the defence were each taken at great length. And now, on the 27th April, 1734, the Court being assembled to deliver a final judgment upon the cause, the Bishop formally pronounced Dr. Bentley guilty of the charges laid against him, and sentenced him to be deprived of the Mastership of Trinity College. Undaunted even at *this*, Dr. B. determined to take his stand behind the last entrenchment, and resist the *execution* of the sentence. Finding that the sentence would not be valid till put in execution by the Vice-Master, he first prevailed upon the then Vice-Master to suspend the execution till he had taken legal advice how to proceed, and then contrived to induce him to resign, and procured another to be appointed who was firmly in the Master's interest, and utterly refusing to carry the sentence into execution, set the Bishop at defiance; who, as a Dissolution of

Parliament had just taken place, could not apply to the House of Lords for support. A compromise was now effected between Bentley and his prosecutors; and when at length a mandamus was procured by the Bishop to enable him to enforce the execution of the sentence, *he died* before he had been able to use it; and thus finally terminated the long struggles to procure Bentley's expulsion. In warding off all these various attacks, Bentley showed more dexterity and ability, than strict regard to rectitude or the proprieties of his dignified station; and though always successful in his suits at law, yet he expended upon them such large sums as prevented him from laying up for his family what would have raised them to competency, if not opulence. The College, too, of whose funds he had, in the maintenance of these suits, generally contrived to avail himself, was brought to extreme distress. His College broils, however, were now over, and a few calm years of green old age remained, which were rendered as little irksome as advanced years and increasing infirmities permitted, by the kind assiduities of his domestic circle, and the devoted attachment of a faithful band of friends who had never deserted his fortunes when in their most desperate state. A considerable period of his declining years was occupied in preparing a new Edition of Homer's Iliad. The principal object of which was to reform the versification, of which the harmony was spoiled by open vowels and other metrical defects. This restoration was to be effected by the aid of MSS. and quotations, and especially by the introduction of the *Æolic* Digamma, an instructive account of which is given by Dr. Monk. Bentley was the first to discover its use by Homer, and was by its use enabled to remove innumerable hiatuses, and to restore the true orthography of many words. But, alas! our Aristarchus was prevented by a paralytic stroke from accomplishing his design, after having written Notes only on the six first books of the Iliad. These were, by the liberality of Trinity College, placed in the hands of Professor Heyne, and formed a great ornament to his valuable edition. The latter years of Bentley were somewhat embittered by the gross and unmanly attacks of Pope and his party, whose hostility to Bentley had been undeviating and unappeasable, and who thought they had now chosen the time to kick the worn-out Lion of Criticism. For the enmity of Pope *some* excuse may be found; but none for that of Warburton, who could not be unaware of Bentley's extraordinary merits. But mark the event—even-handed Justice ordained that he should himself be as rudely attacked, in a far greater decay of his faculties, and when he could make no resistance, by the caustic pen of the Author of the Decline and Fall.

And now our narrative has reached its last stage, and we have only to record that the Prince of Critics departed this life, after a short but severe attack of pleurisy, which terminated fatally for want of bleeding (though the patient had himself suggested that it ought to be resorted to), in the 81st year of his age, July 14th, 1742. He died by no means wealthy, the most valuable bequest being that of his Library and MSS., which came partly into the hands of Trinity College, and partly into those of the British Museum. Of his domestic life many interesting anecdotes are collected by our indefatigable Biographer, which will be peculiarly interesting to academical readers.

As to the *personal character* of Bentley, it was, we must confess, a somewhat mixed one. It is humiliating to lettered pride, but not unedifying, to reflect how imperfect an effect his unrivalled learning had in regulating his passions, humanizing his manners, and raising him above the temptations of pride, vanity, and selfishness. It must, however, be admitted, that there is nothing in the nature of profoundly learned and Critical studies peculiarly adverse to amiableness of personal character; and that, as in the cases of not a few illustrious individuals of our own age and country, profound learning does not necessarily produce arrogance, vanity, dogmatism, and supercilious contempt of others; but is consistent with the highest urbanity and courtesy,—the cultivation of all moral virtues, and the acquirement of all Christian graces. That Bentley, however, possessed many amiable qualities cannot be doubted; for how else could he have attached to himself so many devoted friends? He was indeed too fond of money, but, though frugal, he was never penurious,—though he was passionate, he was not vindictive, still less implacable. To us, indeed, it appears

that Bentley was, in the discharge of his Academical offices, "more sinned against than sinning." His intentions at entering on the Mastership of Trinity were, no doubt, perfectly pure, and his exertions to raise the reputation of his College, were at all times strenuous. As to his *errors*, they generally arose from circumstances which bore too hard on human frailty. He found the College, from the misconduct of his predecessors and the Seniors, in a very sinking state. He was selected for the purpose of raising it,—to restore discipline, good morals, and learning,—a task almost too arduous for *any* powers, and especially of one who was sure to be pursued with ill will, as educated in the rival College of St. John's. And Bentley, unfortunately (who in the words of Phædrus, "quidquid volebat valdè volebat,") carried forward his plans with more ardour than discretion. As to the Senior Fellows, his statutable counsellors in the government of the College, they were almost entirely persons alike unqualified and indisposed to second his exertions in raising the College, being themselves notoriously deficient in the qualities which the Master wished to instil into the Junior Members and Undergraduates. Not only these, but other persons in the rest of the University, nay, even his brother Heads and Professors, could not endure his immeasurable superiority to them; especially as he did not *invidiam placare*, by carrying his faculties meekly; nay, he sometimes permitted his caustic wit to be exercised at their cost, in a manner little agreeable to discretion or the decorum of his dignified station. As to the despotic temper charged upon him—with *such* persons as were his statutable counsellors, how *could* he carry into effect the plans he had adopted for the improvement of the College, *otherwise* than by assuming the character of *Autocrat?*—And although we are not disposed to go so far with our late revered friend Dr. S. Parr, as to maintain that in the College quarrel, "Bentley was eminently right and the College infamously wrong," yet far more blame must be imputed to the latter than to the former. Indeed, in his adversaries, both in and out of College, we find scarcely any one redeeming good quality,—we see "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," a perverse doggedness, and almost Satanic malignity, very like that of the man in the Fable, who was content to lose *one* eye that he might inflict on the object of his envy and hatred the loss of *both*. If, too, we perceive too much of *stratagem* in the means by which he obtained the Regius Professorship, as well as carried some other designs, we are to remember that he only employed against his bitter and irreconcilable enemies the same weapons with which they were constantly seeking his utter ruin, thinking it proper, in the words of Thucydides, εἰ πολέμῳ ἀκηρύκτῳ, προτερήσας, καὶ προεπιβουλεύειν μᾶλλον ἢ ἀντεπιβουλεύειν.

But to turn from the *subject* of this Biography to the work itself, we cannot but commend the skilful manner in which the valuable materials, collected by long-continued diligence, have been worked up. And although we could have wished, for the *popularity* of the work, that the College disputes had been narrated with less prolixity,—yet considerable circumstantiality of detail was, in a work such as this professes to be, unavoidable. On the *style*, which is neat and perspicuous, we are at issue with some of our brother critics, who object to it on the score of occasional obsoleteness and inelegance. The examples which they adduce of the *former* are *not* obsolete expressions, but *idiomatical* ones. Now it has been most truly observed by the Aristarchus *of our own time*, (to whom this Biography is dedicated,) that "*idioms are* the nerves of a language," and he has in his own practice most effectively employed the good old idiomatical English which too many writers and critics now seem bent on extirpating. As to the *latter* charge, the expressions in question are chiefly *colloquialisms*, which in so simple and unaffected a style as that of this Biography, may well be tolerated. Upon the whole, we are enabled to speak in the highest terms of the work before us; and we pronounce it to be one of the most faithful and interesting Biographies we have seen. It unites in an eminent degree the qualities of being instructive and amusing; and, we doubt not, will become, if not suddenly, yet permanently a favourite with the public.

In conclusion, we thank the learned Prelate for this important addition

to the literature of our country, and we most cordially wish him many years of health to enjoy the rewards of his distinguished merit, and to discharge duties, the importance of which, especially in times like the present, none can better estimate than himself.

S. T. B.

Mr. Urban, *Colchester, Sept. 4.*

Any information, I presume, connected with the history of Dr. Bentley, particularly at the present juncture, will in some measure tend to add to the interest or to gratify the curiosity excited by a late biography of that eminent man. Having in my possession a copy of the first edition of his Terence, which once belonged to the well-known Dr. Salter, the friend of Bentley, and which came into my hands soon after it left those of a descendant of the family, the Rev. Philip Salter, M. A. late Rector of Shenfield, in this county,—I find a manuscript on the fly-leaf, in the hand-writing of Dr. Salter, as the account specifies. The purport of it relates to the quarrel or rupture of friendship which occurred between Dr. Hare and Dr. Bentley, with a few other particulars; and although similar, if not the very same representations have been made use of, as I am informed (for I have not yet read the work), in Bishop Monk's Life of Bentley, and elsewhere,—I have thought the transmission of a verbatim copy of this document, issuing as it does directly from the author of the account alluded to, to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, may not be unacceptable to many of its readers. In perusing it we may observe a striking coincidence between the language in some parts of this document, and that of a note, communicated I believe by Dr. Salter, and appended to the edition of Bentley's Dissertation upon Phalaris by Bowyer and Nichols in 1777.

Yours, &c. Tho. Grimes.

"Dr. Bentley and Dr. Hare were once very intimately acquainted; and Hare being himself an excellent scholar, had the highest reverence for Bentley's masterly learning; to which he bore ample testimony, in a flattering address to Dr. B. in 1713, called the "Clergyman's Thanks to Phileleutherus for his Remarks on the Essay upon Freethinking," in a Letter to Dr. Bentley. This pamphlet is now very scarce; the author having eaten his own words since, and his relations having omitted it in their collection of his pieces made since his death. While B. and H. were acquainted, the former used frequently to talk of Terence's metre, as he was remarkably communicative wherever he saw taste and genius, or but curiosity: but though he had often instructed H. in it, he [H.] as often returned with a complaint in his mouth, not unlike that of Cicero's dialogist about Plato;—while I am with you, I seem to understand it all; when I come to con it over by myself at home, I find I know nothing. B. told him he must get Faërnus, and study him; which he had no sooner done, and smuggled a few more lectures, than he conceited himself master of all his master could teach him; and began clandestinely to project an edition of Terence. This was easy for him to do without fear of discovery, as B. had now broken off all commerce with H. upon other accounts. When H.'s edition came out, dedicated to the great Minister, in whose favour H. had undermined B., this latter resolved at once to ruin it and its author. Accordingly, he hastened out his own with extraordinary expedition indeed, allowing a week only to each play; and, to use his own strong expression, which was pretty near the truth, H.'s has never been heard of since. H. nibbled at it soon in an *Epistola Critica* to Dr. Bland, professing to attack only the Phædrus at present, and announcing a future attack on the Terence. That threatened attack was not only never made, but was certainly never intended; the whole of what he could say being introduced here in the introduction and conclusion, with singular asperity; and under two or three articles in the body of the Epistle. Dr. Bentley knew H. was preparing an edition of Phædrus to follow his Terence; so annexed Phædrus to Terence in this edition to return his compliment, as he told me himself when he gave me the rest of the information in this page. It is said, Dr. B. had already broken off all intercourse with Dr. H. before the latter provoked him by interverting him (as he used himself to express it) in his edition of Terence. The history of their quarrel was given me by Dr. B. and it is this. B.'s political attachments were of the uncertain kind; particularly shown to be so in his dedicating his Horace to Lord Treasurer Oxford, which was originally destined to Lord Halifax, who had been of his own college. Lord Townshend, after obliging both Universities, by founding a new professorship in each for modern languages and history, and calling out a set of young men from each to preach in course at Whitehall; and still further obliging his own University of Cambridge, by the royal donation of Bp. Moore's library; thought of fixing and securing Dr. B. by a handsome pension ['twas to be 1000*l.* per annum].

For this he was only desired to publish at his own leisure, in his own way, and according to his own judgment, some classic authors, for the use of the royal grandchildren. Hare went between Ld. T. and Dr. B.; and matters were just concluded, when an envious and malignant suggestion of H.'s (as Dr. B. suspected and was persuaded,) defeated the whole, and B. magnanimously disdained to engage with persons who discovered so illiberal a distrust of him. Instead of a certain annual fund, and a publication *suo arbitrio*, 'twas now proposed by Ld. T. through Dr. H. that B. should have so much a sheet. B. rejected the offer with scorn: 'I wonder,' said he to H. 'you should bring me such a proposal, who have known me so well and so long: What! if I had no regard to their honour, and to my own, would there be any difficulty in filling sheets! Till then, I'll have nothing to do with them.' Neither would he with H., whom he knew to be the suggester of this scheme: but 'I chose,' said he, '*dissuere amicitiam, non dirumpere*.' And this disgust was the true cause of his not going on with his remarks on the Essay of Freethinking: 'I see but little difference,' said he, 'between those I defend, and those I oppose.' It has been said, H. left a Plautus ready for the press. I do not think it; for H. had too much pride to disavow his clumsy operose method; and too much sense to continue it. He had laboured on Plautus, I believe, but his labours will never see the light. And *facilis jactura*. We had a report at Cambridge that, when Bentley saw Hare's *Epistola Critica*, he cried; 'I can't think what the man would be at. He has as much pride as I have, and a great deal more ill-nature.' I myself heard him say, he could not read it through, nor imagined Dr. Hare capable of writing such a book. And, indeed, nothing can be more disgusting at once and ridiculous, than to see the same man in his Terence crying up metrical knowledge, and in his *Epistola Critica* no less crying it down."

ON MACARONIC POETRY.

(*Continued from page* 124.)

ANOTHER description of writing is generally included in the Macaronic class, although not strictly of that denomination. I mean those compositions wherein each word begins with the same letter. Of these, the best known is "Petri Porcii poetæ præstantissimi Pugna porcorum. Poema macaronicum, cujus carminis singula verba incipiunt per litteram P." There have been several editions of this singular work; the best, according to De Bure, is that of 1530, Antwerp, 8vo. Every word in this poem (consisting, with the small pieces annexed to it, of more than 300 lines), begins with the letter P. It is a satire on the clergy, and, as is the case with most pieces written in this grotesque style, is more to be sought after as a curiosity, than for any intrinsive merit. The edition printed with the Nugæ Venales has a portrait of the supposed author, having a pig's head with a pilgrim's hat, and also an engraving of the battle. The following address, with a few lines from the commencement of the poem, will show the nature of the work:

"Potentissimo
Patrono
Porcianorum
P. Porcius
Poeta
Prosperitatem precatur plurimam.

Postquam publice porci putamur; præstantissime patrone, placuit porcorum pugnam poëmate pangere, potissime proponendo pericula pinguium prælatorum: pugnant pigriter pusillanimes prælati propter pinguedinis pondus, porro potentius porcelli pauca proceritate perpoliti: propterea placeat precor puerile poëma perlegere porcorum porcellorumque pugnam propositionibus pictam paribus, peripræpostere.

Pugna
Porcorum
Per
P. Porcium
Poetam.

Plaudite porcelli, porcorum pigra propago
Progreditur, plures porci pinguedine pleni
Pugnantes purgent; pecudum pars prodigiosa
Perturbat pede petrosas plerumque plateas;
Pars portentosa populorum prata profanat;
Pars pungit populando potens; pars plurima plagis
Prætendit punire pares, prosternere parvos,
Primo porcorum præfecti pectore plano.
Pistorum porci prostant pinguedine pulchri;
Pugnantes prohibent porcellos, ponere pœnas
Præsumunt pravis: porro plebs pessima pergit
Protervire prius, post profligare potentes."

In the same collection (Nugæ Venales) is a poem of nearly 100 lines, intitled, "Canum cum Catis Certamen carmine compositum currente calamo C. Catulli Caninii. *Auctor est Henricus Harderus*." Here every word begins with the letter C, and this also, like the "Pugna, &c." has a burlesque engraving of the battle. It appears that the dogs have the best of the battle, and the following is the conclusion of this poetical gazette extraordinary:

"Centeni cecidere cati, cessere cruenti
Centeni, claudit centum custodia captos.
Concinno comitum celebrantes carmine cladem [catelli;
Complaudunt catulisque canes, canisbusque
Constituunt certas captivis conditiones:
Cum canibus coeat Cattis Concordia: cœnis
Captivi careant catti, cedantque culina
Cum coquitur, cineres captent, caleantque camino
Cernere contenti completos carne catellos.
Captivi canibus cito consensere, canesque
Carcere confracto cum cattis conciliantur.
Colle cavo comitum congesta cadavera condunt,
Cattorumq. canumq. cohors curantq. cruentos.
Complexi catulos catti cattosque catelli
Civili certant caudâ, cubitisque cohœrent.
Cantatur, crudam claudunt convivia cædem,
Cunctaque composito cessat certamine clades."

In the Nugæ Venales also are the following lines, where the F is the selected letter, one that is more difficult to accommodate than the C.

Fœmellas furtim facies formosa fefellit,
Fortuito faciens ferventi furta furore.
Fur foritas fertur fatuens flagroque feritur.

The letter C is a favourite letter for this species of composition. In the following poem, containing about 1000 lines, together with an epistle dedicatory of three pages, every word begins with C. "*Martini Hamconii*, Frisii, Certamen Catholicorum cum Calvinistis continuo caractere C. conscriptum. Lovanii, 1612. 4to." Hugobald, a monk, wrote a long poem in honour of Carolus Calvus, beginning

Carmina clarisonæ Calvis cantate camenæ.

The following is the title: *Hugbaldus* "Poetæ Præstantis Ecloga de Calvis. Poema Macaronicum, cujus carminis singula verba incipiunt per literam C. Basiliæ, 1546," 8vo.—It is a rare work; but, I believe, the composition of Christianus Pierius, a German, consisting of more than 1000 lines, called Christus Crucifixus, is of still rarer occurrence. The following is a specimen:

CurriteCastalidesChristo comita'te Camœnæ,
Concelebraturæ cunctorum carmine certum
Confugium collapsorum; concurrite, cantus
Concinnaturæ celebres celebresque cothurnos.

By way of variety a Jew called Anbonet Abraham, who lived in the 13th century, composed an oration, wherein every word began with an M.

Some lines on Charles IX. combine the acrostic, with alliteration; the F in the last line is superabundant:

Carole, cui clarius cui cultæ cunctæ camœnæ
Aspirant, altis altior æthereis,
Relligio regni recta ratione regatur,
Omnibus objicias obsequiosus opem.
Laurea lex laudes lucentes lata loquatur,
Vexillum vafrum vis violenta vehat.
Suspice Sicelidum solemnia sacro superstes,
Florescat fœlix Francia fac faveas.

The following, on Sieur Viole, Bishop of Bourgongne, affords an example of the initial V.

Vim vernæ violæ visu veneramur vtroque,
Virtutes varias vulgus vti Violi.
Ventorum violat violas violentia, verùm
Virtutem Violi ventus vbique vehet.

Our quaint and persecuted countryman, Lythgoe, in his travels tries his skill, by pressing the letter G into his service, though not with a very harmonious effect.

Glance, glorious *Geneve*, gospel-guiding gem;
Great God, govern good *Geneve's* ghostly game!

We have now to give some account of the English macaronic writers, of whom, as before mentioned, Drummond of Hawthornden, and Dr. Geddes, are the best known, and may be considered as the only noted British writers of the class. The alliteration of the Saxon poetry, and pieces similar to Pierce Plowman's Vision, "In a somer season when set was the sunne," &c. are foreign to the purpose. Skelton, who was Poet Laureat about the end of the 15th century, the humour of whose writings is well known, has examples of this mode of writing, as (from the Boke of Colin Clout)

"Of such *vagabundus*
Speaketh *totus mundus*,
How some syng let *abundus*, &c.
Cum ipsis et illis
Qui manent in villis
Est uxor vel ancilla,
Welcome Jacke and Gilla,
My pretty Petronilla,
An you will be stilla
You shall have your willa," &c.

In Harsenet's Detection, are some humorous lines, that may remind the reader of Dominie Sampson with Meg Merrilies, "*sceleratissima!*—which means, Mrs. Margaret;" "*conjuro te!*—that is, I thank you heartily;" "*exorciso te!*—that is, I have dined." They are, "Sir John of Grantam's curse for the miller's eeles that were stolne."

"All you that stolen the miller's eeles,
Laudate dominum de cœlis,
And all they that have consented thereto,
Benedicamus domino."

Dunbar, a Scotch poet, in the 15th century, occasionally wrote in this style. "The testament of Mr. Andro Kennedy," by him, represents the character of a drunken scholar. It is somewhat of an irreverent description; one verse, therefore, will suffice.

Nunc condo testamentum meum,
I leif my saule for evirmair,
Per omnipotentem Deum,
Into my lordis wyne-cellar;
Semper ibi ad remanendum,
Till domesday cum without dissiver,
Bonum vinum ad bibendum,
With sweit Cuthbert that lufit me nevir.

In "An Answere to a Romish Rime, &c." imprinted by Simon Stafford 1602, is the following song, said to be probably of the time of Henry the 8th, (Cens. Liter. vol. viii. p. 368).

"*A merry song, and a very song.*
Sospitati pickt our purse with Popish illusio,
Purgatory, scala cœli, pardons cum jubilio,
Pilgrimage-gate, where idoles sate with all abominatio, [generatio,
Channon, Fryers, common lyers, that filthy
Nunnes puling, pretty puling, as cat in milke-pannio; [superstitio;
See what knaverie was in monkerie, and what
Becking, belling, ducking, yelling, was their whole religio, [sine filio.
And when women came unto them, fewe went
But Abbeyes all are now downe fall, Dei beneficio, [minatio
And we doe pray, day by day, that all abo-
May come to desolatio.—AMEN."

By the bye, Stonyhurst, in his Virgil, has some extraordinary versifications, in a language peculiarly his own; what poet would wish to dispute with him such lines as these?—

"Then did he make heaven's vault to rebound
With rouuce robble bobble,
Of ruffe raffe roaring,
With thicke thwacke thurly bouncing."

There are a few macaronicisms in a poem at the end of Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi.; being an account of a fight between the scholars and townsmen, at Oxford, 10th February, 1354, and two following days, begun at Swyndolnestock or Swindlestock tavern, in which many of the former were killed, for which the town was afterwards severely punished. There are also some in Coryat's Odcombian Banquet, and in his Crambe or Colwarts, &c.; likewise in the "Poems, Lyrique, Macaronique, Heroique," &c. of Henry Bold of New College, Oxford (afterwards of the Examiner's Office in Chancery) published at London, 1664, 8vo. A humorous poem of this description is given in Percy's Reliques, vol. iii. p. 374, addressed to a friend of Mr. John Grubb, of Christ Church, Oxford, urging him to print Mr. Grubb's poem called "The British Heroes," or the second part of St. George for England. As it is short and amusing, it is here given in full:

"*Expostulatiuncula*, sive *Querimoniuncula* ad *Antonium (Atherton,)* ob Poema *Johannis Grubb*, Viri *του παν* ingeniosissimi in lucem nondum editi.

Toni! Tune sines divina poemata Grubbi
Intomb'd in secret thus still to remain any longer,
Τουνομα σου shall last, Ω Γρυϐϐε διαμπερεςαει·
Grubbe, tuum nomen vivet dum nobilis ale-a
Efficit heroas, dignamque heroe puellam.
Est genus heroum, quos nobilis efficit ale-a,
Qui pro niperkin clamant, quaternque liquoris,
Quem vocitent Homines Brandy, Superi Cherry-Brandy. [bacco
Sæpe illi long-cut, vel small-cut, flare To-
Sunt soliti pipos. Ast si generosior herba
(Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum)
Mundungus desit, tum non fumare recusant
Brown-paper tostâ, vel quod fit arundine bed-mat. [sedes!
Hic labor, hoc opus est heroum ascendere
Ast ego quo rapiar? quo me feret entheus ardor, [poema.
Grubbe, tui memorem? Divinum expande
Quæ mora? quæ ratio est, quin Grubbi protinus anser
Virgilii Flaccique simul canat inter olores?"

Dr. Wm. King, in the beginning of last century, published a satirical work on the scientific proceedings of the age, called "Useful Transactions in Philosophy, and other sorts of learning." In No. 5, (professing to be an account of Meursius his book of the plays of the Grecian boys) he gives the following burlesque translation of "Boys, boys, come out to play," &c. as a quotation from his Greek author:

Κυμμετε Μειϐοιες, Μειϐοιες κομμετε πλαιειν·
Μωνη ισασϐριτας ϑηϐερει τοπα νυπα διαϊ·
Κυμμετε συν ωπω, συν λεϑω κυμμετε καυλω,
Λευσιτε συπτειραν, Μειϐοιες, λευσιτε ϐεϑϑον,
Συν τοις κομφαιδοισιν εν ϛρητσοι πλεοντες.

(To be continued.)

HORACE, *Ode* 3, 29.

Mr. URBAN, *Thetford, Aug* 7.

YOUR Correspondent, C. V. L. G. in p. 38, defends the old reading of *ne* in HORACE, lib. iii. ode 29,

Eripe te moræ;
Ne semper udum Tibur, et Aesulæ
Declive contempleris arvum, et
Telegoni juga parricidæ,

against the emendation *ut*, proposed by NICHOLAS HARDINGE, ESQ. and approved by his son GEORGE HARDINGE, Esq. BENTLEY, MARKLAND, TAYLOR, and PARR, and actually received into the text in the very excellent edition of *Horace*, recently published at New York by PROFESSOR ANTHON. If your ingenious Correspondent will consult the second volume of my *Parriana*, pp. 701—710, he will see several notices respecting this conjecture of N. HARDINGE, and the approval of it by BENTLEY and MARKLAND. Dr. Parr's opinion is given in p. 574, in the critique on WAKEFIELD'S *Horace*, which I extracted from the *British Critic for Jan. Feb. and April*, 1795: his words are these:—"WAKEFIELD reads *en* before *semper udum*, where some critics contend for *ut*, and some for *neu*, and others for *ne*; we are inclined to adopt *ut* with NICHOLAS HARDINGE." My printer has put *at* for *ut* by mistake. Your Correspondent contends that the common reading is correct, if *ne* be dependent on *moræ*, not on *eripe*, and I am disposed to think that his interpretation is quite correct; "that delay, which detains him from contemplating." In the following examples, *mora* is used with *quin* and *quominus*: Cic. *Phil.* 10, 1. 'Ne minimam quidem moram interposuisti, quin quam primum gaudio maximo frueremur,' Vell. Paterc. 2, 51. 'Cæsar nihil in mora habuit quominus perveniret,' Terent. *Andr.* 5, 6, 7. 'Nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam.'

It cannot, however, be denied, (and so much may be said in vindication of the conjecture of N. HARDINGE,) that there are passages, in which *ne* seems to be used for *ut*, and in which the substitution of the one for the other has been proposed by critics:—

"In iis quæ vellemus, *ut* pro *ne* ponitur, Terent. *Andr.* 2, 2, 12. 'Id paves, ne ducas tu illam, tu autem ut ducas,' *Phorm.* 5, 7, 72. 'Vereor ut placari possit,' Cic. *Fam.* 12, 19. 'Non dubitabam, quin meas literas libenter lecturus esses: verebar ut redderentur.' Est qui legit *ne*, sed invitis criticis, et libris melioribus. Id. *pro Marcello*, c. 4. 'Vereor ut hoc, quod dicam, perinde intelligi auditu possit.' Al. legunt *non perinde*; al. *vereor ne*: sed prior lectio firmatur etiam auctoritate Ascon. in *Divin. Verr.* c. 5. Reperiri tamen videtur positum *ne* etiam in iis, quæ vellemus, Cic.' *Fam.* 6, 1. 'Tamen vereor ne consolatio ulla possit vera reperiri.' Ita libri omnes, quos Manut. vidit, et Græv. Ille tamen et Camerar. mallent *nulla*: vel *vereor ut ulla*: quod Lambin. in quibusdam libris se reperisse ait. Stewechius affert et illud *Att.* 6, 4. 'Vereor ne satis diligenter actum in senatu sit de litteris meis.' Sed probatæ quæque editiones habent *ut satis*." FORCELLINUS.

E. H. BARKER.

EXCURSION IN 1828.

(*Continued from Vol.* C. *pt.* i. *p.* 583.)

SOUTHAMPTON.

MUCH as the addition of recent buildings has increased the suburbs of this "good town," the antiquities, as described by Sir Henry Englefield in his agreeable publication, remain nearly in *statu quo*.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH was under repair. The nave had been nearly rebuilt under the direction of Mr. Goodwin the architect. The arches are pointed, springing from octangular piers; the archivolt mouldings sustained on corbels. The plan has been rendered uniform by taking in a small piece of ground at the north-west angle. The chancel is still divided from the remainder of the Church, by the massive piers of the tower, the nave being used for the public services. The area is pewed, and four galleries are erected in different parts; viz. one in each aisle, another at the west end for the charity children, and a fourth, appropriated to the use of the singers (for the Church has no organ), is constructed in front of the western arch of the tower; this latter gallery is supported by flying groins.

In the arrangement of the two pulpits, one being intended for the reading-desk, a senseless innovation has been effected; they are situated at the west end of the nave, and consequently the whole of the congregation turn their backs on the altar. This departure from established rule must have been directed by the very spirit of innovation and novelty; there is nothing in the form of the nave, or in the arrangement of the building, which could at all be urged as a reason for this singular arrangement. There is no plea of convenience or expediency to justify the change, which must have entirely resulted from whim and caprice. The ancient font is now insulated, and placed in the centre of the tower. On the north side of the altar is a mutilated effigy, mitred, and bearing a crozier, which was discovered in the progress of the repairs. On the opposite side is a stone coffin, and near it a piscina. The altar screen is inscribed "DONUM JACOBI PARKER, 1672."

The chancel has been but little altered in the reparation. The screens at the altar, mentioned by Englefield, retain their places; but the stalls he noticed have disappeared. The arch of the west window of the nave, which was formerly void, has been filled with mullions and tracery.

The statue of Queen Anne, on the Bar Gate, which excited the mirth of Sir H. Englefield, has given way to one of George III. in Roman costume, which for any resemblance it bears to the original, may have been intended for one of the Cæsars, and œconomically appropriated to the English monarch; in the same manner as a Lord Mayor of London is recorded to have transformed a statue of Sobieski into our own Charles the Second. The absurdity of the Roman costume is surely greater than the stiff stays and gown of the Queen, which gave such offence to Englefield.

The building called the Castle, has been entirely destroyed, and on its site is a "Zion," with the date of 1823.

At Mile End, a new and extensive suburb, is a new Chapel, in the Pointed style of architecture; it is built of brick covered with stucco; Architect, Benham. At the west end are two spires, but there is nothing very striking in its architecture or decorations.

The Isle of Wight has been so often described by every description of tourists, that none of its various features of interest, whether antiquarian or picturesque, can possibly have escaped notice.

Brading Church is probably the largest, and is reputed to be the most ancient in the island. In a chapel at the east end of the south aile, is a monument of the age of Elizabeth, consisting of an altar tomb, surmounted with the cross-legged effigy of a Knight in the plate armour of the time, extended on a mat, as the statues of this period generally are. Above this effigy, which is the size of life, is a smaller one similarly armed, which is also distinguished by the crossing of the legs. These monuments seem to negative the idea once entertained, that figures in this position were either actual crusaders, or persons who had vowed to participate in the holy wars. As no intention of a crusade could possibly be entertained at the period of the construction of the effigies under consideration, I am inclined to attribute the position merely to a veneration for the form of the cross, which seems to be the prevalent opinion amongst antiquaries on this subject.

PORTSMOUTH.

The Church is a large building, consisting of a nave, transept, and chancel. The former is modern, having been rebuilt in the Italian style. The transepts and other eastern portions show the earliest pointed architecture. The windows are lancet-formed; the vaulting of the simplest description, very much resembling the older part of the transept of York Cathedral.

In Portsea two new Chapels have been built under the directions of the Commissioners for building new Churches. St. Paul's Chapel is a large structure of stone, in the Pointed style of architecture, built from the designs of Mr. Goodwin. It somewhat resembles Bordesley Chapel, by the same architect, engraved in vol. XCVII. pt. ii. p. 201, though very inferior in point of correctness to that building. The mullions and tracery are iron; the latter is fantastic in design, and in its proportions little stouter than a common window frame.

All Saints' Chapel is built of stone, in a purer taste; it consists of a nave and aisles, and the architecture is in the best style of the fourteenth century.

In the flanks are lofty windows, the tracery being varied from each other. The windows are in two heights, and in the centre is a small row of mullions at that part where the galleries cross the design, an unusual mode of arrangement, but possessing the merit of utility, and at the same time not altogether unsanctioned by ancient example.

The west front is made into three divisions, corresponding with the nave and ailes; the buttresses which mark the division being finished with pinnacles. The central division is nearly occupied by a spacious and elegantly moulded arch, comprising within it the principal entrance, and an elegant window above it. Over this arch is a clock, and the elevation is finished pedimentally. On the centre is a square bell turret, ending in a dwarf spire. This Chapel is, upon the whole, one of the most chaste and pleasing specimens of modern Pointed architecture.

Chichester.

In a former Magazine, vol. xcix. pt. ii. p. 117, I pointed your readers' attention to the state of the repairs of the ancient and interesting Cathedral of this city, to which I will only recur, to reiterate the wish with which I concluded my former letter, that in the projected improvements, needful restoration may be effected, and no more; and that the Cathedral may not, in the reparations which are now in progress, create to any antiquarian visitor those feelings of pain and regret which any alterations, in the taste of those accomplished by a Wyatt, or projected by a Smirke, are certain of creating.

A number of houses have been pulled down, which formerly hid the Cathedral from the street. By this means the Church is rendered more public than the generality of Cathedrals are, at the same time it is very questionable whether this alteration is an improvement. The quiet seclusion of the close is destroyed by the alteration, and in consequence the air of a parish Church is given to the building. Instead of an arched entrance, surmounted by a tower, leading into the Cathedral-yard, an iron railing, with a gate of the same, merely divides the inclosed burying-ground from the street.

A small Church is building on the site of one dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was destroyed by the Puritans. It is a plain building, with a square tower in two stories, of Grecian architecture. It is neat and simple, and the tower is rather a pleasing specimen of a modern steeple. The architect, Mr. Draper, of Chichester.

E. I. C.

Mr. Urban, *July* 10.

In your number for February last, I observe a notice of M. Arnault's new tragedy, entitled "Gustavus Adolphus," which has recently appeared in the horizon of French dramatic literature. I have not had an opportunity of seeing M. Arnault's performance, and of course judge of it from report. But it has often struck me that every attempt to embody the acts and sayings of heroic chieftains who have figured in story, should be viewed with some indulgence; as the master-spirits who have lived and moved amongst their contemporaries with splendour and greatness of mind, may be thought to create a more lively interest than the mere creature of the poet's imagination.

Had Shakspeare lived a century later, and attempted Gustavus Adolphus, the fine and heroic qualities which so great a master would have transcribed from the living model, might be supposed equal in interest to the finest embodyings in Macbeth or Othello. That the evil propensities of the human heart are accompanied, in their portraiture, with a keener sense of interest than the same delineation of a noble and magnanimous mind—some, for instance, of those master-spirits who have gleamed like a meteor over the age in which they lived, and the records of whose lives have given the lie to the principle which assumes the universal degeneracy of mankind—can only be true with limitations. Supposing them equally to be delineated by a master-hand, it will hardly be denied that the mind feels pained while tracing deeds of horror or atrocity, and the feeling of lively emotion which sometimes accompanies us, is attendant more on the writer's genius, than his hero's frailty.

Both Gustavus Vasa and Gustavus Adolphus possessed high materials for forming a fine tragic drama. That dauntless personal bravery in the field,

—that intrepid fearlessness of character, with which, through difficulties, that to most other minds would appear insurmountable, they, with the perseverance which would have distinguished a denizen of the old Roman republic, compassed their ends,—that magnanimity and nobleness of soul which shone through all their actions, and prompted them to sacrifice their own comfort; and the luxury and magnificence of a monarch to the exigencies of their people,—these elevated traits of character, so rarely distinguishing thrones, hold forth to the poet a rich assemblage of materials. As luminaries who, individually, reflected at once on their country and themselves the most dazzling splendour and renown, the annals of Sweden, or perhaps of any other nation, can scarcely furnish subjects of heroism more finely fitted to the purposes of the tragic writer than those of the elder and the younger Gustavus. For, if it may strike some that Charles the Twelfth, another of the Swedish dynasty, exceeded them both in dazzling exploits, yet the character of the former was by no means so entirely adapted to the purposes of heroic analysis.

The personal heroism of Charles transcended even the creatures of romance; and, while it rivalled the fabled heroes who fought at Troy, threw into the shade the chronicled achievements of those boasts of ancient story, Alexander and Cæsar, and forms a central point for admiration to all posterity;—but the actions, and the life of Charles, however it might have furnished subjects for epic writing, are less adapted for the purposes of tragedy.

Charles, notwithstanding his career of victory and of glory, was, as all know, the destroyer of his country rather than its preserver; while Gustavus Vasa may emphatically be termed its Saviour: and the second Gustavus, by the noble stand which he made in favour of liberty, against several united powers of Europe, may as emphatically be designated the great champion of the rights of mankind, and of the Protestant cause.

The catastrophe of Charles at Pultowa, may be termed one of those freaks of fortune which might have been expected by a monarch whose desperate valour placed all his honours on the cast of a die;—but the wisdom and foresight of the others covered a brave nation with unprecedented glories, no less by the arts of peace, than the terror of their arms. "The habits of Gustavus Adolphus," says an elegant historian, "were of the most simple kind; he shared in all the bodily fatigues of his soldiers; though the boldness of his enterprizes astonished the world, he was personally mild, beneficent, susceptible of love and friendship, eloquent, popular, and full of reliance on Providence; the principal traits of his character were magnanimity and gentleness."

We read, likewise, of the elder Gustavus (whose character is briefly traced by the same writer)—as "a leader who possessed the power of imparting to the people his heroic spirit,—one whose views were so just as to lead him to undertake no more than what was capable of being carried into execution."

It has often been remarked by critics, that it is essential to a fine tragedy that its subject be correspondently in unison with the effect designed to be produced in the mind of the reader. If it be not necessary that, as in epic poetry, the action should be great, still it should always superinduce noble and magnanimous sentiments in its prominent characters; or it is impossible to sustain that degree of interest in its various parts, without which not all the genius of the artist can raise it to that standard of justness, beauty, and expression, which ought properly to attach to it.

In the "Robbers" of Schiller, it is the greatness of soul which we occasionally find embodied in Charles's character, which solely sustains the interest of the piece. The brutal and desperate valour of his associate outlaws, and their cold-blooded and reckless cruelty, are calculated only to excite aversion and disgust;—but the somewhat mistified sublimity of character which drives a young man, through an overwhelming sense of injustice and wrong, to become a robber and an assassin, redeems its atrocities, and throws over the drama a proper character of elevation.

And here, if it has been pertinently remarked by an elegant critic in these matters, that "fine writing depends as much on a happiness in the arrangement, as in the choice of our ideas," so, the success of a tragedy depends es-

sentially on the selection of such characters as shall, without offending against historical or mythological propriety, keep up the tone and character of the piece to its requisite standard of elevation.

It is true that "a fine imagination, like the presence of Eve, gives a second vegetation to the beauties of nature;" but amidst the fertile flow of images with which the poet, teeming with vivid creations, amplifies his characters, coherence and propriety must be preserved. To enstamp perpetuity on a poet's productions, to pass the ordeal, and constrain the suffrage of the man of taste and reading, the personages who figure in the drama must live, move, and act, as history or tradition holds them forth—chastely, circumspectly.

If heroes may legitimately mouth in the strains of Capt. Bobadil, or Monsieur Parolles, as Lee, and some others of later date in the drama have been apt to make them do, mistaking rant for dignity, and sound for sentiment, many effusions of the tragic order which once had their short-lived meed of popularity would, even in the eyes of criticism and taste, attain something of permanent consequence. As it has long been decided, however, that nothing but just thoughts, and a nice discriminating sense of propriety, can render tragic compositions worthy of a permanent place in the high and sacred court of literature, so those which preserve these essentials, please, and will for ever please.

Shakspeare, beneath the dazzle of whose genius British tongues are generally mute, has often been arraigned at the bar of French criticism for his monstrous incongruities in neutralizing the finest illusions of his tragedy by scenes with the coarseness and common-place of farce. But Shakspeare, whatever be his subject, whatever be his character, whether drawn from history, tradition, or "the very coinage of his own brain," has, with a delicate tact, and a propriety which goes far in producing that charm which renders him a common favourite with mankind, appropriated to all and each the sentiments and peculiar tone of feeling, evolved upon the testimony of history by the living models. His "Brutus," his "Richard," his "Faulconbridge," his "Coriolanus," his "Wolsey," his "Queen Catherine," and several others, of which the living models were furnished to him, breathe a closeness of verisimilitude, and a keeping rarely to be found in any other dramatic poet.

But "Gustavus Vasa" may be thought equally to preserve these proprieties, so far as history has held them forth to observation. This tragedy, written by Brooke, the intimate friend of Pope and the wits of those days, certainly deserves all the celebrity it enjoyed at the period of its publication. Its complexion and style, indeed, is such, that while it almost precludes rivalship or competition on the particular subject occupied by its author, it may abundantly encourage an attempt on a similar subject, such as that we have noticed as having lately distinguished the pen of M. Arnault. Its lineaments, and its general tone and breathing, were, at the epoch of its appearing, deemed by those in power not altogether to comport with that feeling which they wished to go abroad. Its performance was consequently suppressed by the Lord Chamberlain, which circumstance (for what other can be imagined) may be thought to have ever since operated in throwing it into a comparative obscurity, which, measured by the rules of taste and fair criticism, it certainly never deserved.

Had Shakspeare written "Gustavus Vasa," or rather had he written a tragedy on the subject, his imagination might possibly have amplified his character, with some new beauty of thought, which is wanting in the present performance. But it is no sacrilege to say, that *that* great master of the human passions would neither have embodied, in a more spirited and faithful manner, the conceptions which we derive from history concerning some of the characters which figure in it; or have sustained the interest of its various parts, in language of greater beauty and energy.

Of the tragedy of "Gustavus Vasa," it is impossible, in many respects, to do justice to its merits, without speaking in terms of very high praise. In its hero, indeed, it will strike some, is embodied an elevation of character which steps beyond sober history,—that the author has ventured into sublimated regions, and created a miracle of virtue unknown to mortals,

unmatched even by those devoted spirits which animated the purer ages of the old Roman republic.

It will hardly be said by any one who bestows even a momentary attention on the state of intellectual attainments among us, that the talent for dramatic writing keeps pace with the other branches of literature, or indeed that its display amounts even to positive respectability. May we not, therefore, still anticipate the speedy restoration of a drama of high but neglected merits. Glowing with the charms of novelty, and brightening in those lineaments of originality, and vigour of thought, which must in every age give pleasure, it seems formed to become a favourite.

The purification of the drama has, at many æras of our literature, been talked of as a national desideratum. Surely, by reviving on our stage those pieces which alike combine, in a high degree, moral beauty and classical taste, and which by jointly acting with those which are already standard favourites, may tend to raise the moral character of our drama, national good in more than a literary view is accomplished. There are pieces from the hand of eminent masters, which abundantly redeem it from the complaint so often and so loudly alledged, and not altogether without reason, that the English stage is a school for the encouragement of licentiousness and profligacy. Ben Jonson is well known, in his "Explorata," to have said, in reply to those of his contemporaries who used to boast that Shakspeare never blotted a line of all he wrote, "Would that he had blotted a thousand!"

With equal, and indeed with far greater justice, may it be said of multitudes of his successors, down to the present time; the pernicious tendency of whose pieces, or the exceptional phraseology of whose dialogue, has done much in bringing dramatic exhibitions into disrepute among many of our countrymen, who are neither soured by puritanism, or destitute of taste—that much might with convenience have been spared. The revival of old standards of real worth and excellence, which breathe a high tone of disinterested virtue and patriotism, or of generous sentiments, is, we contend, a national acquisition.

Referring to the well-written remarks of your correspondent H. in your last November Magazine, p. 410, upon some of the weathercock notions of the age, and particularly on an article penned by an official oracle of the new London University,* that the present generation are, *par excellence*, beginning *to see*, whereas their ancestors *groped* in the dark, I am inclined to think that the prejudices and *ignorance* of our fathers of the last century were not always so palpable as are pretended.

It is indeed true that a great "MORAL *revolution*" has taken place (ubi supra) in periodical writing; whether, indeed, we refer to its style of treatment, either of *melanges* or *metaphysics*. For the first, melanges, witness the sort of impressions which hover round the mind as we rise, at any time, from the perusal of some frothy piece of inanity which often fills a wide gap in the pages of your monthly brethren,—the worthlessness of which is ill compensated by the butterfly gilding which adorns it. And to be persuaded that a "moral revolution" has taken place in the method of discussing metaphysical questions, it is only necessary to refer to the article in a late Edinburgh Review, on M. Cousin's "Course of Philosophy." The predicaments and relations, within the ample science of Ontology, are various and indefinite; but if any of your readers perceive the lucid and intelligible bearings of the greater part of this piece in question, they do more than the present writer.

Innovation, however, as every one knows, is not always improvement. The "quips" and squibs, and carpings, which some of your contemporaries, in the plenitude of their illuminations, discharge alike at literary works and institutions which are not precisely of their own school,—and the gibes which they level, often innoxiously enough, against others of equal taste and discernment perchance, but whose commodities of literature exhibit less of pungent acrimony,—are proofs of the dauntless and frontless confidence with which, from the new lights of the age, the arm of their prodigious learning (God wot!) assails their more retiring adversary.

That the arrogance of modern critics, proverbial for laughing at things of which they cannot form a right esti-

* Now discontinued.

mate, sometimes receives, through the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, its honest guerdon of reproof, we need only (inter alia) point to the triumphant refutation, also contained in your last November Magazine (p. 417), of the aspersions of the Westminster Review, wherein an intelligent "Member of the Society of Antiquaries," inflicted upon the writer of that article the cool chastisement which he merited.

In closing, I will once more express a hope that neither the "sneers" on the one hand, or on the other, the "spite" and "virulence" of criticism, which forms, in the periodical literature of our age, so favourite and marketable a commodity, or any other authority, will longer succeed in estranging from the British stage a tragedy which is entitled, in many respects, to become its ornament.

Melksham. E. P.

Mr. Urban, *Summerlands, Exeter, Aug. 7.*

In depth of Philosophical reflection, in elegant conciseness of style, in just delineation of character, and in acute disquisition on motives of human action, none has as yet approximated to Hume's inimitable History of England. Though his irreligious sentiments are to be lamented, as a historian he stands prominent, "simplex munditiis," "nec viget quidquam simile, aut secundum."

It is to be regretted, that a distinguished personage, who has recently given a History of England, should have unnecessarily attacked the authenticity of the celebrated Poems of Ossian; more especially, as the vindication of the Celtic Homer, by Doctor Blair, and other literary men of note, had long ago set that question completely at rest, both by internal evidence, and the proved truth of oral and uninterrupted tradition.

By our senator and recent historian, Mr. Macpherson (who was a scholar, and wrote a history of repute) is acknowledged to have been "a young man of no mean genius," which was sufficient to qualify him for the great task, which those who understand the language of Ossian know to have been faithfully discharged.

It may be requisite to mention, that from the period of the chivalrous events so beautifully recorded in these renowned Poems, even to the present time, they have been retained in *oral tradition*, and constantly repeated by old men, all over the Hebrides of Scotland; and all that Macpherson had to do, was simply to collect them, and to correct the grammatical errors, or tautological expressions of aged men of practised memories, though in general devoid of education. Had he used any further freedoms with these fascinating productions, such would have been immediately detected by the clergy and gentry of the country, a well-educated description of men, who from infancy had been in the constant habit of hearing them rehearsed for the amusement of their families. Even if hundreds, who during their lives repeated these extraordinary poems in measured prose, had combined to adulterate some of them, the imposture would have been instantly discovered by the thousands in daily habits of hearing them at all times. This *oral publicity through ages*, constitutes the stable basis on which for ever must stand founded the refined narrations of the high-gifted genius of Ossian.* Had there been, what there was not, a *Celtic* character in that country, a manuscript would not have possessed the force of *oral record* from father to son. An infamous Scottish man of the name of Lauder, daringly attempted to prove that the first poem in the English language, the "Paradise Lost" of John Milton, was a plagiarism, and piracy from different learned foreign writers; and even celebrated literary men, such as Dr. Johnson and Dr. Percy, were convinced that the impostor had made out his positions, till Douglas Bishop of Salisbury, after much trouble, compelled the wretch Lauder to confess that the *authors he quoted never had existence.* Where there is no *authentic oral tradition*, fictitious manuscripts are made a medium of imposition on the minds of even the learned; as has happened relative to Shakspeare, in some instances; and this should make historians cautious; and more especially in all cases where they had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with real facts.

It is a singular fact, that the learned Abbé Cicarotti, distrusting Johnson's bitter attack on the Ossian of Macpher-

* I have seen sensible travelling sceptics on this subject, *converted*, on having a narration of an elder translated to them.

on, studied the Celtic, in order to edge of the poems as taken from tradition. He translated them into Italian, and in his dissertation he says, "To me, as a citizen of the world, it matters not whether Ossian was born in the bogs of Ireland, or mountains of Scotland; but no one will deny that he was the Son of the Muses." In imitation of Alexander, Buonaparté, a still more eminent destroyer of the human race, had always a copy of the Abbé's translation under his pillow. Our historian says, that the Abbé's version has "softened their defects." If this senator and scholar had understood the language from which it is proved that Greek and Latin are in a great measure derived, he would see that much of the spirit of the original has evaporated through these translations. The great Lexicographer, who instanced in himself the greatest strength and weakness of the human mind, entertained an erroneous opinion that the Celtic language was not sufficiently copious and expressive to sustain a regular poem, or any production of weight and vigour. Had he studied it, he would have found it to abound in strength, variety, and expression. The Persian alphabet only is calculated to express the Celtic syllables, not practicable by any combinations of our letters. In the Celtic narratives there are frequently passages similar in energy and pathos to Doctor Johnson's sublime apostrophising language, on landing on the island of Iona, the cemetery of the Kings of Scotland. "We were now treading that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions; whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion, would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me, and from my friends, be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us, indifferent or unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

Within the whole compass of the English language, there is not a finer passage than this striking similitude to the style of Ossian, the son of Fingal.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Aug. 11.

Mr. URBAN,

THE rural scenery and natural beauties of the valley of Box, certainly deserve the notice of the lovers of the picturesque; and is, by Celtic, Roman, and Monastic remains, entitled to claim the attention of the Antiquary. It will be the chief intention of this hastily written communication, to notice its Celtic remains.

There overlooks the valley of Box a brow of an extensive plain, called Kingsdown-hill, from the summit of which the eye is carried to an immense distance, both eastward and westward. The brow is in shape like one side of an immense artificial mound, and in appearance is not unlike a vertical section of a cone, or it may be described indeed as being somewhat similar to the human nose, projecting from the lofty plain above, and sloping gradually downwards to its base.

This elevated spot is about five miles from Bath (Aqua Solis or Sulis), and is nearly in a direct line between this city and Abury; not indeed within sight of Bath, but directly in view of that lofty conical mound-like eminence rising above this city on the eastward, which is still so singularly called "Little Salisbury* or Sulisbury," and which probably bore formerly the same religious relation to the Temple of Sol (Apollo) at Bath, as the lofty eminence of Old Salisbury did to the venerable temple of Stonehenge in the plain below.

Cæsar says of our ancestors, "Deum maximè Mercurium colunt, hujus sunt plurima simulacra," and I cannot but think, on this brow of Kingsdown-hill formerly must have stood one of the "plurima simulacra" of Cæsar, pointing with his *caduceus* towards the "stupendous and mysterious temple of Abury," not merely serving for "a guide over the hills and trackways," to those travelling from a distance to worship at this great temple, but that it was itself particularly the object of v

* See "Hermes Britannicus," by the R. W. L. Bowles.

neration and worship of a British settlement in the valley beneath, the members of which were induced to select this spot, not only for its natural beauties, but as being particularly under the protecting shadow of the "Simulacrum" of their greatest god, erected on the eminence above them, which by ever mysteriously pointing towards the great national temple at Abury, constantly directed attention to those sublime and awful truths of which this symbolical temple (as conjectured by Mr. Bowles) was very probably intended to be the visible sign or monumental record.

Has this spot ever been pointed out to the learned author of Hermes Britannicus? If not, when journeying that way, let him inquire (as he did respecting a somewhat similar eminence) "what is the name of that singular hill?" and the reply from the villagers will be (perhaps equally as gratifying as on the former occasion)—"It is called *Taut-ney-hill.*" The termination *ney* I suppose merely describes the nasal shape of this eminence, and I believe Antiquaries have observed, where natural hills have been selected by our pagan ancestors for religious purposes, they are always found to be of this description, as being most similar to the artificial mounds they more frequently threw up for their religious rites.

The "Egyptian Thoth, Thot, or Tot; the Phœnician Taautus or Taute; the Grecian Hermes; the Roman Mercury; the Teutates of the Celts (so called by Lucan from the Celtic Du Taith, Deus Taautus), are universally admitted, says Mr. Bowles, to be the same," and to the ceremonies of this great god of the ancients, so universally worshipped, was this eminence (overlooking the valley of Box) undoubtedly dedicated; for its name, handed down as it has been from generation to generation, plainly indicates here formerly must have stood "a simulachrum of the great Celtic god Taut or Tot," the chief object of religious adoration of our British ancestors; and Mr. Bowles further tells us, wherever the name *Taute* or *Tott* is found in England, in general we may discover Druidical remains.

This now verdant valley, anciently covered with venerable woods, must have been by nature indeed well adapted to the rural ceremonies of Celtic worship; and several considerations induce me to think that the spot where now the parish Church is built, was formerly the site of other worship in times gone by. I must now only mention (as connected with the Roman remains) that beside the Church bursts out a fine stream of water of traditional excellence—probably "the sacred Druidical spring so intimately connected with the Celtic worship of the god Taut." The Romans finding the chief god of the Britons to be the same with their Mercury, and that this "sacred spring" was consecrated by Celtic rites to their own God, would esteem it with some superstitious veneration; and baths, to be supplied from this "holy well," would by a people so much attached to the luxury of bathing, be quickly erected; and indeed several remains of Roman baths, and beautiful tessellated pavements, have at different times been discovered, and some even lately, adjoining this very spot.

The earliest Christian Missionaries in this island (in deference probably to the prejudices of their new converts) always selected Pagan sites for preaching, and for their Chapels spots esteemed sacred by the Britons, as having been long consecrated to their more ancient worship. It is the general belief that Westminster Abbey was founded on a Pagan site; and indeed the name of Tot-hill fields adjoining, gives a great probability to the supposition. Tot-hill was probably an artificial mound, near the present site of the Abbey. J. M.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 1.

On a recent visit to the Church of Kingston upon Thames, I found an epitaph to the late Mr. Justice Hardinge and his parents, which I think has not hitherto appeared in print, but which those who have perused his contributions to the first two volumes of Nichols's "Illustrations of Literature," and his memoir in the third volume, will be gratified to see published. It appears to have been adopted in lieu of the Latin epitaph by Dr. Knox, there printed, p. 108.

It will be remembered, that Mr. Justice Hardinge's brother (father of the gallant Capt. Nicholas Hardinge, and of the present Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart. and Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.) was for some years Vicar of Kingston, presented by his brother

George, the patron and lord of the manor.

The epitaph appears on a mural monument on the north side of the chancel of Kingston Church. At its top are the arms of Hardinge, impaling Pratt. At bottom the arms of Hardinge, with the honourable augmentations, granted in consequence of the services of Capt. Geo. Hardinge, R.N.

Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. Patron of this Church, Lord of the Manor, and Recorder of Kingston, was born in 1700, and educated at Eton school. Embued with classical literature, celebrated for his Latin verses, and highly esteemed for his public and private worth. He died in 1758, in the 58th year of his age.

He married Jane Pratt, daughter of Sir John Pratt, Chief Justice of England, and sister of Charles Earl Camden, Lord High Chancellor. She lived to bless his children through a long period of honour to herself, and happiness to them, and died in the 90th year of her age.

Their eldest son, George Hardinge, was born in 1744, also educated at Eton, and an excellent scholar. He was successively Solicitor-general and Attorney-general to the Queen, a Member of the House of Commons, and Chief Justice of Brecknock, Radnor, and Glamorgan. His eloquence at the Bar and in the Senate was conspicuous; and at the Seat of Judgment he was dignified. He was active, zealous, persevering, benevolent; and by his incessant exertions, a powerful friend. Adorned with Attic wit, various in accomplishments, he is deeply deplored. He died in 1816, in the 72d year of his age, and is buried in this chancel, near to his parents.

Another remarkable monument in the same Church, is to a cousin of the late and present Earl of Liverpool. In form it represents a sarcophagus, placed under an ancient flat arch, in the south wall of the south chancel.

"Near this place lie the remains of Lieut.-Colonel George Jenkinson, C. B. third son of John Jenkinson, Esq. brother of Charles first Earl of Liverpool; born 24th Feb. 1788, died 21 March, 1823. Early in life he entered into the Royal Artillery, and was immediately employed on active service in Holland. He served five years in Spain under the Duke of Wellington, at whose recommendation he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Brave, open, and generous, he gained the love of his friends, and the esteem of the army. Amidst the temptations and vicissitudes of the military profession, he maintained a steady and uniform course of Christian conduct, and during a long and painful illness, which terminated his life, he derived from religion that support and comfort which religion alone can impart, and met the awful summons with resignation to the will of God, and humble confidence in his mercy, through the merits of the Redeemer. This tablet is erected to his memory by his surviving brothers, as a testimony of their affection and esteem."

This Lieut.-Colonel Jenkinson is stated in Debrett's Peerage to have been mortally wounded at Talavera in 1809. That appears to have been the fate of his younger brother Robert-Henry, in Egypt, 1801. His "surviving brothers" are Charles Jenkinson, Esq. formerly M.P. for Dover, and the present Bishop of St. David's, the latter of whom is probably the author of the foregoing epitaph. The former (according to Debrett) is unmarried; the Bishop married a cousin of Sir Samuel-John-Brooke Pechell, Bart. and has issue, on which, should the present Earl of Liverpool leave no son, the ancient Baronetcy belonging to the Jenkinson family will devolve.

I will add a few other modern epitaphs, put up since the publications of Bray and Lysons.

In the Bishop's Chapel is the following memorial to a late worthy incumbent, of whom you gave a character in vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 184:

"Sacred to the memory of the late George Savage, M.A. many years Vicar of this parish cum Richmond, and Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, in the City of London. He was born 29th of July, 1750, and died on the 27th of the same month, in the year 1816. By the suavity of his manners, the serenity of his temper, and the natural candour of his disposition, he gained the love and esteem of his numerous friends and connexions; and by his benevolence and kind attentions to their temporal and spiritual wants, the affection and high regard of his parishioners. He was deeply learned, but modest and unassuming; genuinely pious, condescending, and unaffected; sincerely desirous faithfully to discharge his pastoral duties; but totally free from all intemperate zeal.

"In testimony of her unfeigned attachment to the departed, and poignant sense of the much-to-be-lamented loss which she has sustained, as well as to perpetuate the remembrance of his many virtues, his afflicted widow caused this tablet to be erected."

On a mural tablet, with a small female figure represented rising to heaven;—placed against the east end of the South chancel:

"Sacred to the memory of Frances, wife of Major-General W. H. Blackford, who died at Ham, January 21, 1817, aged

49 years, much lamented by her husband and seven children for her affectionate attachment to her family."

On a gravestone in the chancel:

"Sacred to the memory of Miss Hannah Sinclair, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and of Sarah Maitland, his first wife, who departed this life May 22, 1818, aged 38 years."

"I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."—2 Tim. iv. 3.

On a mural tablet on the west wall of the chancel:

"Sacred to the memory of Edmund James, Esq. long a respected inhabitant of this parish, who died the 11th of October, 1809, aged 70 years, deeply lamented by his family and friends. His remains were laid near this spot."

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

Mr. Urban, *Winchester, Aug.* 3.

In the twelfth volume of Archæologia, p. 414, is described, and in pl. 51, f. 8, represented, a slender instrument of brass, resembling gold, about 12 inches in length, tapering to a slender point, where it is curved; it enlarges a little near the handle, which finishes at that end with a knob, inclosing a piece of amber. A little beyond the swelling part are the remains of an eye, which when perfect served most probably to attach it to a ribband. This was found near the river Fowey in Cornwall, 10 fathoms under ground, at the bottom of a mine, and was supposed to be a Druid's hook used for gathering misletoe.* In addition to the above, I beg leave to observe that in the Vetusta Monumenta, the first volume, and the last plate, is an engraving, which represents a meeting of the persons belonging to the Court of Wards and Deliveries,† sitting round a table. In the middle is probably the president, or master of the Court; and next to him, on his right, a person having in his hand, what appears to be an instrument similar to that above mentioned, found in Cornwall, and which we may conjecture to be a badge of office, though in the letter-press attending the engraving, no mention is made of the circumstance.

Should any of your Correspondents be able to reconcile the above circumstances, I shall be much obliged.

In your last Supplement, p. 580, are observations on Romsey Church, and mention made of the choir; that it is "ceiled and painted with dragons and saints; the former being the badge of the Tudor family, marks the period of its erection." I beg to observe, that the painted ceiling of the Communion chancel contains the portcullis, supported on each side by a dragon, repeated at least 40 times in compartments alternate with the rose, or rather rows of each. On the N. and S. the ceiling is covered for a little way with representations of saints and martyrs, but greatly obliterated; likewise, in the middle of these, on each side, the arms of England, surmounted by a crown in one instance, and by a mitre in the other. I am at a loss to account for the portcullis being supported by a dragon on both sides, as I nowhere recollect to have seen the dragon occupying more than one side as a supporter. Should any of your Correspondents be able to set me to rights in this particular, I shall of course be thankful.

One of the Corporation Seals of Romsey represents a portcullis; the inscription is SIGILLVM DE ROMSEY INFRA, 1578. J. L.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 6.

At a period when the education of the rising generation, and the intellectual improvement of society generally, engage the attention of the most eminent men of the age, and at a period when ignorance in those who have had the advantages of a liberal education is justly stigmatised and reproached; it does appear to me to be a circumstance most singular and extraordinary, that the forms and expressions of our own (the English) language, should not meet with greater attention, and their correctness and propriety be more fully estimated, than they are at the present time. It is amongst the middle classes of society that this unpardonable disregard to the common rules of grammar, and the

* See Pliny, Nat. Hist. b. xvi. cap. 44, where it is said that the priest cut the misletoe off with a golden hook or bill (falce aureâ), but the instrument in question has no cutting hedge, being perfectly round the whole of its length.

† This Court existed till the year 1660, when a perpetual excise on ale, beer, &c. was enacted by Parliament, on a commutation with Charles II. for the abolition of the said Court of Wards and Liveries.

frame and construction of words, is most glaringly exhibited. It can but arise from one of two causes, viz. carelessness or indifference, or an absurd ambition of being thought eccentric. Which of these two motives more generally prevails, I will leave to your astuteness, Mr. Urban, to decide. But of this I am quite certain, that if it is the latter, we are all by nature sufficiently gifted with that *enviable* characteristic to require any foreign or artificial aid. To those who profess to set little value on an intimate acquaintance with their mother tongue, and who view it as unimportant compared with a thorough knowledge of the Roman, Greek, and modern languages, may be ceded the credit, if any, of conforming to a very general opinion; but it cannot be denied that they are lamentably deficient in those valuable ingredients in the human character, *common sense*, and a *sound judgment*. The just thinker and right observer, however, will always be feelingly alive to the importance of the mother tongue, and will not be led away by the prevalence of ridiculous fashion, or be influenced by a foolish affectation of thinking differently from other people. To purify and improve the English language ought to be the object of every true patriot; and it surely cannot be said that such an object is unworthy the notice and pursuit of the man who can conscientiously and deservedly bear so honourable a distinction. The gross and barbarous modes of pronunciation, and glaring vulgarisms, which mark the conversation of those to whom the terms ignorant and uneducated would not be strictly applicable, should be carefully guarded against, and I know of no better means of effecting that end, than by pointing out upon paper, to those who are in the habit of using them, a few of the most common and obvious errors and inaccuracies of speech by which our ears are so frequently assailed.

Thus we continually hear of the *largest half*, as if a half could consist of any thing more or less than an equal moiety of a whole. *Borth* for "both," *kittle* for "kettle," *git* for "get," *Rume* for "Rome," *Jemes* for "James," *reasons* for "raisons;" these three last errors and others of a similar kind are oftener the result of affectation than ignorance. *Set* for "sit," *obleging* for "obliging," *Edard* for "Edward." To go away, or leave *for good*, is a favourite expression when leaving a place altogether, or giving up any thing entirely, or for ever, is intended. The *best part* is not uncommonly substituted for the "greater" or the "largest part," as if the former necessarily included the latter. *Gravarmen* for "gravamen;" by the way, this latter word, which is synonymous with "gist," is not to be found in any of the editions of Johnson's Dictionary.* The Church on Snow-hill, called St. Sepulchre's, and the adjective mischievous, we hear pronounced long instead of short. *Pint* for "point," *sperits* for "spirits," *jest* for "just," and *we was* for "we were," are offences against the King's English committed daily.

These, Sir, are a few of the blemishes in conversation, which the most casual observer of men and things cannot fail to have noticed, and in my humble opinion they cannot be too strongly and too frequently deprecated.

Yours, &c. G. W.

Mr. Urban, *Chichester, Sept.* 9.

YOUR valuable Magazine having for many years served to record notices of such local antiquities as may contribute towards the topographical history of any particular County, I make no apology for troubling you (at the desire of a friend) with the following memoranda relative to Sussex.

In the month of September 1819, whilst the workmen were employed in digging out the soil of a field called Palace Field, in this city, for the purpose of forming a basin for the Canal, a considerable number of remains of Roman pottery, of various forms and sizes, together with some hand-mills, apparently used for grinding corn, a glass vessel of a square shape, inclosed in lead, and containing ashes, and a variety of other curiosities of a similar nature, were brought to light. But the most remarkable discovery was made by one of the workmen striking his spade against a coarse earthen urn, about two feet from the surface, which was broken by the collision, and proved to contain above 700 silver Roman imperial coins, in the finest state of pre-

* The same observation applies equally to the word *gist* itself; perhaps you, Mr. Urban, or some of your numerous Correspondents, can furnish some explanation on this point.

servation, but incrusted in lumps by the *ærugo* formed on the exterior. Near the urn was also found a skeleton, the skull and teeth of which were perfectly sound, and by it the iron head of a Roman spear, and the tusks of some animal not ascertained, about 2½ inches long. These circumstances would seem to warrant the conjecture, that here were deposited the remains of a Prætorian officer of rank. The coins in question comprehended a series of the following Emperors and their consorts, viz. 1. Vespasian, 2. Domitian, 3. Nerva, 4. Trajan, 5. Hadrian, 6. Sabina, 7. Ælius Verus, 8. Antoninus Pius, 9. Faustina the Elder, 10. M. Aurelius, and 11. Faustina the Younger;—or from A.D. 69 to A.D. 180.

Of these the greater number were of Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Faustina the elder. Of Vespasian there were not found above five or six, and of Nerva seven or eight. Only three of Sabina came to my knowledge, rev. *Concordia.* Of Faustina the Younger about six or seven, rev. *Venus;* and of Ælius only one, rev. *Concordia, Cos. II.*—With regard to the varieties of reverses, I noticed of Domitian above 15; of Hadrian above 50; of Trajan nearly the same number; of Antoninus Pius about 15; and of Faustina the Elder about ten. The most remarkable and finest reverses were: Domitian (Pallas stans),* very common; *Princeps Juventutis* (Cassis sup. sell.) Hadrian, *Liberal. Aug. III.* (two different impressions); *Italia; Nilus; Africa; Hispania; Restitut. Hispaniæ; Restitut. Galliæ; Romulo Conditori; Pietas,* and (Hercules nudus spoliis insidens.) Trajan, *Parthico,* &c. (Cap. Orient. radiat.) *Via Trajana; Arab. Adq; Alim. Ital.* and *Divus Pater.* Antoninus, *Aurelius; Italia; Genius Pop. Romani;* (Fulmen sup. alt.) (Duo dextr. junct. cum caduceo et spicis) (Mul. st. ad altare, circa quam volvitur anguis) Mul. ad alt. st. d. simpuvium, s. palladium.) Faustina, Elder, *Consecratio; Junoni Reginæ;* and *Æternitas.*

The greater part of these coins were disposed of by the workmen to Mr. Dyson, contractor for the Canal, at the moderate sum of 6*l.* and were subsequently retailed by him at 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* each. At present, the finest of the whole number, selected with considerable care, are in the possession of a gentleman resident at Portsmouth.

In addition to the above discovery, in the course of the year 1824, about six miles south of Chichester, on ploughing in a field in the township of Earnly, was found an earthen urn, containing about 200 silver Roman silver coins, in fine preservation, of the following Emperors, from A.D. 218, to A.D. 267, viz. 1. Elagabalus, 2. Gordian III., 3. Philip the Elder, 4. Otacilia Severa, 5. Decius, 6. Etruscilla, 7. Gallus, 8. Volusian, 9. Valerian II., 10. Mariniana, 11. Gallienus, 12. Salonina, 13. Valerian III., and 13. Posthumus. Of Caracalla only two were discovered, rev. *Providentia Deorum* and *Laetitia Pop.;* and of Mariniana I have only seen one, rev. *Consecratio.* The more remarkable reverses of the others were these: Gordian, *Securitas Aug.* (mulier st. d. libram s. cornucop.) Valerian, *Oriens Augg.* (several of these), and *Jovi Crescenti.* Gallienus, *Germanicus Maxu.* (two different impressions) and *Vict. Germanica.* Salonina, *Venus Victrix* and *Venus Felix.* Posthumus, *Herc. Deusoniensi.*

The largest proportion of these coins is now also in the cabinet of a gentleman resident at Portsmouth; whose collection possesses many valuable English coins dug up on various occasions within the county of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, a notice of which, if desirable, I may probably be able to procure you. X. Y.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 9.

It is very curious to remark, that we have no distinct data of the precise period at which any Law Treatise was written. If we may credit the sanguine testimony of some old chronologers,* about 441 years B.C. Mulumnius Dunvallo, M. or Dovebant, wrote two books upon the Laws of the Britons, 1. "Municipalia;" 2. "Leges Judiciariæ." 356 years B.C. Mercia Proba, Queen and wife of King Gwintelim, composed a treatise upon the Laws of England, in the British tongue, termed "Merchenleg." 872 years A.D. Alfred, King of the West Saxons, compiled a work called "Breviarium quoddam, quod composuit ex diversis legi-

* The words within brackets are descriptive of the figures on the reverse, the words in Italics denote the legends.

* Gildas Gervasius, Tilburiensis, Galf of Monmouth, William of Malmesbury, Polidore Vergil, Harding, Caxton, Fabian, Balæus, Sir Edward Coke, Preface, Rep. termed, κατ' εξοχην, The Reports.

bus Trojanorum, Græcorum, Britannorum, Saxonum, et Dacorum." 635 years A.D. Sigabert, or Sigesbert, Orientalium Anglorum Rex, wrote, termed "Legum Instituta;" and King Edward the Confessor (who began his reign A.D. 1041) composed a work entitled "Ex immensâ legum congerie, quos Britanni, Romani-Angli, et Daci condiderunt, optima quæque selegit, ac in unam coegit, quam vocari voluit legem communem."

After the Conquest, Henry II. compiled a treatise * on the Common Law and "Statutes" of England, divided into two *tomes*, and entitled, 1. "Pro Republicâ Leges;" 2. "Statuta Regalia." The next works that we have are in the reign of Henry III. 1. Bracton's Tractate. 2. Glanville de Legibus. And we have a few other Treatises before the Year Books, which commence in the reign of Edw. III., some of which, though broken, yet of the best kind, are in the library of Lincoln's-inn.

The first Law Book was Littleton's Tenures,† probably published by the learned Judge himself, at the press of J. Letton and W. Machlinia, anno 1481,‡ regno Edw. IV. *This* edition has no title, numerals, or catch-words. The type is barbarous and broken; and the text is crowded with abbreviations. Of *this* edition there are supposed to be *five* copies; 1. in the Public Library at Cambridge; 2. in the Library of the Inner Temple; 3. in Earl Spencer's Library; 4. in the possession of Mr. Johnes; 5. in the Library of the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville. There is a fine copy in the King's Library at the British Museum, and which was undoubtedly printed at London by Letton and Machlinia, as will be seen upon a reference to a note subscribed at the end.

The next edition was probably that of Machlinia, who was then living at Fleet Bridge, according to a note at the end. The letter in *this* edition is less rude, and more like the modern English blackletter than the letter used in the former edition. The different chapters or sections commence with a blank space for the illumination of the capital letters, which is printed in a small character at one corner. It has no numerals or catchwords.

The editions by Pynson are five in number, 1st. folio, 1516; 2d. duodecimo, 1525; 3d. sextodecimo; 4th and and 5th, folio, and without dates.

Sir Edward Coke,* Dugdale,† and Bishop Nicolson,‡ conjecture that the first edition was "at Rouen in Normandy, by William de Taillier, ad instantiam Richardi Pinson, the printer of Henry VIII.;" and that it was first printed about the 24th year of Henry VIII. anno 1533. But the fact of the former edition being printed by Letton and Machlinia, who were printers in the reign of Edw. IV. fully shows the precedence, in point of time, to be due to their joint impression.

It is important to remark that there are at the Public Library two ancient manuscripts § of the Tenures extant in the University of Cambridge. The first is imperfect at the beginning, and in the chapter on warranty. It is written on vellum. The second is on paper, and only the second leaf is torn. This MS. has the following passage:—*Iste liber emptus fuit, in cœmeterio S'ti Pauli, London, 27th die Julii, anno regis E. 4ti 20mo.* 10*s.* 6*d.* i. e. temp. Littleton, July, 20 Edw. IV. anno 1481. The year before his death.

I am induced to hope that some of the Correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine can throw further light upon this interesting subject. Such inquiries are always productive of advantage to the community. *Peritiores vetustas facit.*—Cic. *pro Domo suâ.*

Yours, &c. Templarius.

R. S. remarks, "Many of your readers have, with myself, I dare say, supposed the lines,—

'A man that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day,'

which we often hear quoted in conversation —are from Hudibras; and I have known serious bets lost on their being Butler's. Neither in Butler, nor in the writings of any other Poet, could I ever find the couplet; and I suspect it has been popularly rhymed from a prose passage in Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Great Exemplar, edition 1649, p. 102: 'In other cases it is true that Demosthenes said in apology for his own escaping from a lost field, *A man that runs away may fight again.*'"

* In the Red Book in the Exchequer.

† "The Origin of Printing," 39, 40.—Ames's Hist. Typography, Herbert and Dibdin's editions.

‡ Dr. Middleton's Account of Printing in England.

* Fourteenth edition. Tit. Garranty, 5.

† Origines Judiciales.

‡ Historical Library.

§ Marked D. d. 11. 60. M.m. 52.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Chronicon Vilodunense: sive de vitâ et miraculis Sanctæ Edithæ Regis Edgari filiæ Carmen vetus Anglicum. E codice unico Cottoniano in Museo Britannico asservato, nunc demum in lucem editum: curâ Gulielmi Henrici Black: sumptibus Ricardi Colt Hoare. Londini: typis Nicholsianis. Centum exemplaria impressa. M.DCCC.XXX. *fol. pp.* 142.

VERSE among our ancestors was not adopted as a vehicle of displaying what we call poetical merit, but as an arrangement of words which suited music or singing, or served for an artificial memory. Of verse written with the latter intention we still retain notable exemplars in *Propria quæ maribus*, and *As in præsenti*; and even in the Abecedary itself, for "A was an Archer and shot at a frog." It was a practice of the earliest times; for the Cretans (says Ælian) made their laws into songs, for better publicity and easier remembrance; nor do we doubt but that the Metrical Chronicle before us was written with the view of being more pleasantly read, said, or sung, and partially at least got by heart by the nuns of Wilton for their greater edification.

Mr. Black in the preface has given us an excellent criticism on the defects of our ancient poetry, as to poetical merit; but, as we think, our rude ancestors never expected or even thought of any such thing. It was a mere private concern of the author. To tell long stories and recite Chronicles was deemed an accomplishment and a fireside amusement. Men of talents or observation, who have lived much in society, naturally become *raconteurs* in a very tasteful table-talk style, and to this cause we ascribe the humour of Chaucer and the picturesque of Froissart. The author before us, like many others of his brethren, contemporary and succeeding, was but a *humdrum*, a well-meaning good sort of pietist, with whom the deed was indifferent, provided the will was good.

The subject is the life and miracles of St. Edith. We shall therefore narrate the story as it appears in our author, with some additions by ourselves from Malmesbury.

The Anglo-Saxon King Edgar is as notorious in history as Jupiter in mythology, for deluding pretty girls; and we make no doubt but that he came to the nunnery at Wilton, if not for plunder of this kind, at least for an ocular treat, probably for both. Upon the King's visit, *Wltrud* (Wulfrida), the orphan daughter of a knight, was put to read the lesson usual during refection. Her voice was "myelde and swete," and the King

"An angelys voys him thought hit was,
And loke up that mayden uppon,
And for all her veyle he seyge her face,
A feyrer hym thougt he sawe never non."
p. 29.

She had not been veiled, and the lovesick King ordered her to be brought privately to him. The girl, who has the credit given to her, whether justly or not, of being alarmed for her modesty, seized a nun's veil, and appeared in this disguise. The subterfuge (for nuns were shorn) could not deceive the amorous Monarch, who had no doubt before noticed her hair; and exclaiming, "How soon you have been made a nun!" he tore off the veil, the maiden stubbornly resisting. Malmesbury will then have it, that although she was "cubili regio subacta, partu explicito voluptati frequentandæ non inhæsit; sed doluit potius et sprevit, sanctaque pro vero asseritur et celebratur."* As, however, the King was subjected to seven years' penance for his outrage; and intercourse was thus prevented, a virtue might have been made of necessity. However this be, it is quite usual for women, disappointed in love, to turn devotees; and she returned to Wilton with her daughter Edith, who becomes the heroine of this history. Such a high station she appears to have well deserved, according to the notions of those times, with the exception of a natural feeling of her high birth, and a feminine vanity of wearing fine clothes. When Saint Ethelwold reproached her for it, she answered, Malmesbury says, "nec ineptè nec infacile,"† that God

* Scriptores p. Bed. 143, b. ed. 1596.
† Malmesb. ubi supr.

judged of men by their consciences, or, as our author says, by their actions, not their clothes, and being somewhat of a blue, she quoted Augustine, in proof of pride lurking under mournful filth, "in sordibus luctuosis." "Wherefore I think (she proudly and royally added, with a pertness unusual in regard to a Bishop,) *that a mind may be as uncorrupted under these golden raiments, as under your tattered pilches.*"* For so we translate *sub discissis pellibus.* Our author says, (p. 30) that "every mon desyred to see her semely fface," so that we may also conclude her to have been pretty. Now it is well known that children brought up in monasteries with the purpose of being made monks or nuns, were so trained as to be fit for no other station. Her mother Woltrud took care to educate her accordingly, probably with a selfish object, that she might never be obliged to part with her; and we are told that how Edith might have been Queen of France (p. 31), but would not, because her mind had been so deeply religionized. After premising that *he* (from the original Saxon *heo,* illa,) is throughout this poem used for *she,* we shall now give the successive details of her history. Every night after matins, "he chasteyssede hur body wt displyning and many other afflictions." And in the morning,

"When he had don' all hur s'vyse,
Þt ought to be don wtinne the chirche,
As gladsome as pawe he had com ought of padys,†
He come forthe other thyngus to wyrche." ‡

This work was menial attendance on her sister nuns, and even the poor and beggars, the nuns very prudently considering that subjection to such offices tended to abate presumption through high lineage; and our author stating, that in so doing she only imitated

"MARTHA or MARY in herr soyng,
To I'hu, Goddis sone, Kyng of grace."

She became by this means very popular; and due advantage was not forgotten to be taken of it by sundry thieves, who solicited her, when condemned, to obtain a pardon for them from her royal father, which she often did; and our author adds, "led them from the gallows." From hence our author proceeds to her amusements, which consisted of taming "wyld bestes and folys (fowles) of flyght," who would come, stand still, lye down at her call, and feed out of her hands. Of these her favourites were doves, because they represented the Holy Spirit, though a particular regard was also extended to ravens, on account of the prophet Elias. (sic.) Among her accomplishments were harping, singing, writing, painting, working silk, embroidering, inlaying gold on it, making tunicles, and chesibles, embroidering mantles (copes) with gold, setting mitres with gems, and carving and painting images; all which she would do for the church only, not "fader ny brother." All these works she did,

"Full sotelyche wtowte ony wothe;" *

making any clamour of it.

From hence our Chronicler proceeds to her "v'tuose worchyng." This consisted in imposing upon herself penance, delighting to read and sing "over her boke," fasting much, eating little, never failing to rise at the nightly service, lying on a hard board, instead of a bed, "ryght well ydyght," and wearing a hair chemise under royal clothing of a purple gown embroidered with gold outside, over the black dress of the order. All this, however, she could bear to lose with temper, for her maid having carelessly blown out a light, a snuff fell into the wyche† (chest) where the clothes were kept, but "she set not by that leste a mote," possibly for the following reason. It so happened that a mantle furred with grey, escaped undamaged, and this event being magnified into a miracle which God had done for her, might have contributed to her equanimity. Miracles now began to pour down fast upon her. A cunning rogue called Dan Benne, Canon of Treves, and one of her teachers, told her that there was in that monastery a "*particull* of a nayll" of one of those with which our Saviour was fastened to the cross. A particull of this particle, Edith and Woltrud her mother were anxious to obtain, and sent Dan Benne over to

* Though originally "toga pellicea," we have an old Dictionary which calls it "a *woollen* or fur garment, also a child's flannel clout." According to stanza 303, p. 34, Edith meant a "rough goat skin."

† Paradise. ‡ Work.

* Wothe, oath? p. 33. Þop is facundia, clamor. See Lye. REV.

† *Whiche;* an ark or chest. Old Dict. REV.

his Abbot, with the enormous sum of 2000 shillings for a portion of their particle. It was not to be supposed that such a handsome offer would fail, and Dan Benne duly returned with the ex-particled particle, inclosed in a cross of crystal. Our honest author, however, confesses that

"It muche derr y bought
Then the Juys bought God of Judas."

Bishop Athelwold, however, did not think so, for off he set to Wilton, and begged the nuns to give him also a piece of their piece. The relique was then produced and laid upon the altar, together with a golden chalice. A priest proceeded to file the nail, but when he had gotten some part of it off, the nail began to bleed into the chalice, "like God's wounds," until it was full.

"And when the p'st seyge the nayle bleede so, [agast,
He ron awey tho anon, so sore he was
And the Bysshope and thuse ladyes were sore a ferd also, full fast."
And toward hurs' chamburs they went

This event convinced them that they had done wrong, but on the next morning, when they went to the altar, they found that all the blood had disappeared, that the filings were soldered on again, and the nail as sound as before. Athelwold then gave up his point, because he saw that *he* was not worthy to have any part of such a relic. Another miracle follows, in which she drove away a young child, who came to beg some meat of her, by making the sign of the cross, from which evanescence it is inferred, that he was some evil spirit, who came to bring some disease upon her. Her reputation continued to increase, and though only fifteen years old, the King her father, finding her pleasure to consist in Church duty, and "upon hure boke to rede and spell," proposed to make her Abbess of Winchester, Barking, and Wilton. To him she offered a "Nolo Episcopari," but being urged by Saint Adelwolde, "Durst not ageyn stonde hurre godfadris hest." Accordingly she undertook the three offices, and rode occasionally to oversee matters, having appointed two spiritual sisters to be her vicegerents during her absence. The next light in which she appears, is that of a prophetic dreamer, and as skilful an interpreter as Joseph. Whether she felt any tokens of her approaching dissolution or not, is not said; but according to the custom then in vogue, of founding mausolea, she built a chapel to St. Denis, for her burial, and soon after it was done,

"A porche was made byfore that chapell, by gode avyse,
Wt thre lytull gates of entryng,
The whiche wereon sette on crosse wyse,
Wt thre crosses also of rygt gode peyndyng."
The passion of God was well peynd and ther
And the sepulchre of God was peynted ther also,
And the ymage of Seynt Denis, with other y ferr [loures mo."
With gold and asere, and mony, oth' co-

It is then pretended that "God hymself" (meaning our Saviour) consecrated the chapel, and that afterwards,

"When Seynt DUNSTONE was at his masse,
Sone after that holy sacryng,
A lettre down to hym y send was
By Seynt DENYS from hevene Kyng.
The tenour of the lett' was sothely this,
That sone after the gend of fowrty dayes and thre,
Mayde EDES body shall dye and hurre sowle come to blys,
And dwell in hevene wt angels fre."

Dunstan caused this letter to be engraved on the altar stone; and our author says, that it was to be seen there in his time. On the seventh day before her decease,

"Almygty God come from hevene an heyge
And wt a *mery spouse-song* knokede at hurr gate;

an indecent unintentional blasphemy, taken from the Song of Solomon, which we, with others, believe to have been written upon the removal of his wife, Pharoah's daughter, from Zion, to the house which he had built for her, possibly that she might not annoy him with jealousy of his "three score queens, and four score concubines, and virgins without number" (vi. 8). Such, as appears from this folly and others, has been the use made of the canticles, that however patriarchal, oriental, and in parts poetically beautiful are these erotics, we regret that they ever formed part of the canon of Scripture. There is not an allusion direct or indirect to religion in any part of them; and a distortion of them to Christ and the Church, is, from the indelicate amatory ideas, an act of disgusting bad taste. To resume. After a warning by a most unpicturesque dream, that an ox went singing of her approaching decease, about a leaden pot, that was used for

warming the water with which she washed herself; and another very rational one, that she was laid in a tomb, and the said pot melted down for her leaden coffin; her pet doves died suddenly, and soon after she herself at the early age of twenty-three. As her mourning mother was not however completely satisfied concerning her future state, she appeared to her on the thirtieth day after her death, and told her that she had reached heaven, after a fruitless attempt to prevent it by the "enviyus feynte Sathanas," a host of angels, officiating like a party of constables, having kept him off.

(To be continued.)

Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs. Vol. II.

(Continued from p. 138.)

MR. PALGRAVE observes, in his Preface,

"The several bundles of proxies contain only one executed by a temporal peer (part i. p. 267, no. 30,) but that one is of considerable importance from the facts which it establishes, viz. that a Peer might consider himself as *bound to attend* Parliament, although his name does not appear amongst the persons summoned; and that he might appoint individuals not possessing seats in Parliament, as his proxies, to appear on his behalf in that assembly."

The Peer to whom this record alludes was John de Warrene, Earl of Surrey, and his name does not appear in the writ of summons. The session was fixed for Nov. 16, but the Earl dates his letters patent, in which he appoints his proxies, from "Chastellon en Gale," on Nov. 28. He therefore was abroad, and could not be present. The writs of spiritual proxies seem to show that the permission to appoint these was only consequent upon inability to attend; for that the Peers were bound to come, is beyond doubt. In 1233 the King summoned *all* his Earls and Barons to a Parliament at Oxford, but they refused; and he ordered legal inquiry to be made by what means he could compel them to attend, and it was judicially resolved that they should be summoned a second and a third time, that proof might be obtained whether they would come or not (M. Paris, p. 325, ed. Watts); and it is certain that *all* were expected to attend who were not abroad, or lived at a great distance, or were sick; for the historian particularizes these causes of exception, in a general Parliament of 1248. (p. 646.) Various instances in the work before us also show that summonses were *not* issued, as to persons who were abroad, but that they sent proxies instead; and that they who were summoned unwillingly to attend public business were in the habits of transferring themselves "*minus providè*, says a writ, to distant parts." (See our author, p. 43 or 4); and it further appears, that when the King was at Berwick in 1311, he sent orders to one spiritual lord and four temporal peers to attend the Parliament, as charged with an especial message from himself (Append. p. 36), one of whom (John de Grey), not the others, is omitted in the writ of summons. (Id. p. 37.) Yet he was a Peer of Parliament, and had been previously summoned (see the body of the work, pp. 25, 37.) It is accordingly plain that the writs of summons are very loose documents, as to the proof whether Peers attended Parliaments *de jure* or *de facto*; for the omission might merely imply neglect, or an intimation from the Crown that their presence was not desired.

With regard to the *Earls* (an official rank in early times), the attendance of them in Parliament seems to have been more indispensable than that of the Barons; for Matthew Paris, speaking of a Parliament held in 1242, says, that *all* the Earls were present, and *almost* all the Barons, *ad mandatum regis*.—p. 515.

We have read, as every body else has done, that representation, as to the Commons' house, grew out of delegates deputed to act for the minor tenants *in capite*. But it is very possible that the representation of the people was far more ancient than sup posed, and was connected with th convocation of the Clergy in a lowe house. In the year 1187, when Hen *the Second* was King, the Commo was collectively styled *populus*, a classed with the lower house of con cation, thus, "convocato clero regni populo." (M. Paris, p. 119.) T both these bodies *must* have acted representation, is clear; and that were (both bodies) summoned extraordinary emergencies in the of Henry III. is also plain, from same author, who uses the like p in other instances; as in the P ment of Westminster in 1215,

sentibus *clero et populo* cum magnatibus regionis." (Id. p. 272.) We shall end these desultory remarks with observing, that in the writs of summons, the members of the upper house are uniformly designated *Prælati, Magnates, et Proceres*; and those of the lower house *Milites et Burgenses*.

But we have before shown that Burgesses were not always deemed necessary; and it may have been, that in ancient times there was a constitutional necessity for also summoning *them*, when an impost was to be universally imposed, but not otherwise. We speak, however, with due distrust upon the subject, because the word *populus* may be made to refer, though we think erroneously, to the assembly of military tenants hereafter mentioned. It is to be recollected that we have been treating of times anterior to the battle of Evesham, and subsequent reign of Edward the First, from which the present model of our Parliaments is presumed to take date; but so far at least as the representative system is concerned, we do not allow it, because by the word *populus*, it is impossible that the whole nation can be meant.

The next portion of this valuable work consists of the Writs of Military Service. We shall make a short observation, with regard to foreign service; and then transcribe Mr. Palgrave's account of them.

It was customary with the Kings of England to send obnoxious noblemen abroad on service, especially to places in their foreign dominions, which were or had been recently afflicted with pestilence or disease.* Mr. Palgrave says,

"The portion of the text relating to military service will be found to include, in addition to the writs of summons, &c. all the scutage writs which the Rolls in the Tower can supply, and a complete series of all the commissions of array. These two last classes of documents, though diverse in nature, must be considered in conjunction. The reign of Edw. II. is to be viewed as the transition period, when the military tenures began to lose their efficacy, and a new mode of raising the forces was generally adopted, which speedily deprived the baronage of their feudal character, and caused the greatest changes in the policy of the realm. The rapid progress of this new system may be traced in the grant made in the Parliament at Lincoln, in fifteen days of St. Hilary, 9 Ed. II. (Part i. p. 157, no. 22), by which one foot soldier was charged upon every township throughout the kingdom, without any distinction of tenure, a proceeding indicating an evident departure from the principles which had prevailed in earlier times. Before the Commissions of Array 9 Ed. II. (Part i. p. 464, n. 44, &c.) grounded upon this grant, were issued, writs were directed to the Sheriffs throughout England, commanding them to make returns into the Exchequer of the names of all the townships in their several bailiwicks, and of the lords thereof. These returns (Part ii. p. 301 to 416), which have been usually called the 'Nomina Villarum," will be found to be of considerable use, both to the Topographer and to the Genealogist. They do not distinguish the tenure, that particular being unnecessary in relation to the purpose for which they were required: and it appears that the Sheriff generally stated the names of the tenants in possession, seldom inquiring into the nature of their title. For this reason, the returns gain in value, since, as the proper scope of the Post Mortem Inquisitions was the investigation of tenures in capite, the information which they afford concerning persons holding by mesne tenure, was a necessary part of the investigation made by the escheator; and consequently the 'Nomina Villarum' disclose the names of many landholders, of whom no other record remains.

"Amongst the military writs will also be found the remarkable returns made pursuant to writs tested at Westminster 9 May, 17 Ed. II. (Part i. p. 636, n. 15, to p. 657, no. 112,) by which all and singular the knights, &c. of and within the respective counties, were summoned by proclamation to appear at Westminster in a great council, nearly analogous to those assemblages of the military tenants of the Crown, indicated in Magna Charta."—Preface.

Upon this last paragraph we shall make some remarks. In the 18 Ed. II. a writ to which we have before alluded was addressed to the Sheriffs of the various counties, to return for a *Colloquy* or *Tractate*, "two of the better or more discreet knights or others from every county" (p. 319), who were elected by the assent and judgment of the men of the county (p. 321); but there were occasions when *all* the military tenants were summoned.

The passage of Magna Charta to which Mr. Palgrave refers is, we presume, the following. We literally translate it from Matthew Paris, page 216, lin. 25—31, (the Magna Charta of John):

"Concerning assessment of Scutages, we will cause to be summoned singly by our

* As did this King Edw. II. See X Scriptor. col. 2543, lin. 50, postea.

letters, the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and greater Barons of the realm. And besides we will cause to be summoned in general, by our Sheriffs and Bailiffs, all others who hold of us in capite, at a certain day, to wit, at the termination of forty days at least, and at a certain place: [and] in all the letters of that summons we will explain the cause of that summons; and the summons being so made, the business may proceed at the day assigned, according to the advice of those who shall be present, although all the persons summoned may not have come."

The cause assigned in the writ of Edward is only general, namely, certain great and arduous business. (See p. 636, n. 15.) Yet the cause of this extraordinary assemblage was evidently that specified in Magna Charta, viz. *assessment of a scutage;* for the meeting was called with a view of an expedition into Aquitaine (see p. 658, n. 118), and there followed the assemblage orders for all who had 40*l.* land, to take up arms at Michaelmas, *and a scutage.* See p. 658.

Thus we see that the meeting of *all the tenants in capite* was not for *general parliamentary business,* but for the specific purpose mentioned in the great Charter, viz. a muster and scutage.

The King wanted to get rid of his enemies by this expedition; for Knighton informs us, that he sent there the *Segraves* and many others whom he disliked, because *they died thickly there (spissè moriebantur);* and the few that had survived, after a long sickness, had with great difficulty recovered their health. (Dec. Scriptores, col. 2543.)

This extract from the great charter further shows, that the King was obliged to summon the members of the upper house *singly* (singillatim). The insertion of this proviso, because every law implies the existence of an abuse, seems to show, that there had existed omissions or evasions as to the summonses; but it is a misfortune, that with the exception of Matthew Paris, the chroniclers, so far as we have been able to consult them, do not enter minutely into the history of Parliaments, as to the particulars now desirable to be known. Two important points we have however endeavoured to make out; *one,* that whenever an *universal impost* was to be levied, representatives of the people were delegated, as far back at least as the twelfth century, the time of Henry the Second; the *other,* that the inferior tenants in capite were *not* summoned for general parliamentary purposes, but only for musters and scutages.

Having now made all the observations which our limits permit, we come to the pleasing task of doing justice to the great value of the work, and the high merit of the Editor. Besides the light, and it is much—in some matters unique—which the collection throws upon our parliamentary history, we know also that it has the rare merit of being authentic. The best deductions can be no other than Casts, but these are Originals; and we believe that there are matters explained in these writs, which were before very inaccurately understood. In sum, no work but this is, or ought to be, the standard on the subject.

The editorial duty Mr. Palgrave has executed with all that talent and ingenuity which he is universally acknowledged to possess. He has added Chronological abstracts, which explain the purport of the documents, for those who are unacquainted with the correct manner of describing them; and not last or least, there are ample indexes of the persons named. This is of the utmost importance, for the following reasons. When we have been engaged in researches at the Tower, and elsewhere, we have found, from the matters in the Chroniclers, that there must be, in many records of public transactions, mention made of persons of whom there is no index nominum (as to documents of this kind) in the Office Calendars. That such information should be as complete as possible, is evident to all those who have ever been engaged in Peerage claims, Genealogy, or Topography. We could name an instance, in one particular family, which, incorrectly understood, might destroy the claim to a Barony by Writ, by presenting erroneous descents through the confusion. There were three contemporary Johns of the same surname, all serving together in the same expedition. One was a father, another was a son, and the third was a cousin. Dugdale has wrongly distinguished them; and it was only by means of Mr. Palgrave's first volume, that we were able to correct the error. We also think, that there are many eminent families brought to light by these volumes, which were not before known to have existed; and we are sure that there are many new facts elicited.

Such is our opinion of these volumes, than which no work of equal value has issued from the press since the famous Monasticon; and we can only pray with sincerity, that Mr. Palgrave may be enabled, by Providence, to bring his labours to a final completion, and thus augment his justly-merited honours.

The Progress of Architecture, illustrated in a Series of Drawings taken from existing Remains in South Wales, with Examples of Arches showing the rise and progress of the Pointed Arch. By John Carter, *F.S.A. London,* 1830. Nichols and Son. *4to. pp.* 28.

SOME of the best essays which have been written in elucidation of the history of Pointed Architecture, were originally contained in bulky volumes and expensive works confined to subjects of a local and antiquarian nature; and on that account, as well as the expense of the entire volume, were of less practical utility to the scholar and the amateur, than if they had been brought out as independent treatises.

The work now before us was first published in Sir R. C. Hoare's translation of "The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, by Giraldus de Barri," a work replete with antiquarian information, and distinguished by the research which characterizes all the writings of this author.

The amateur or the architect seeking for information on the history and details of Pointed Architecture, would scarcely look to a work bearing such a title for the object of his search; he would refer to the more direct sources of information, and if he desired more than superficial knowledge, be greatly disappointed. Reflections of this kind occurred to us, when some years since we extracted from one of the plates the rules for the scientific construction of ancient arches, and felt regret that so valuable a treatise would be almost a sealed book; and when we recollected the republication of Bentham's famous essay, we wished to see the treatise we so much admired brought out in a form in which it would not only be read by the antiquary, but rendered available to the artist, the architect, and the man of taste.

Our wish has been at length gratified. "At the request of the printers, Sir R. C. Hoare has consented to a separate publication of Mr. Carter's Essay (p. 4); and by this act of liberality the worthy Baronet has placed it in the power of any one to become acquainted not only with the history of English Architecture, but the principles of its construction.

The Essay of Bentham was the work of a clergyman and an antiquary; it was calculated to elucidate the history of the Pointed style, and it admirably answered the purpose. The same observations will apply with greater force to the works of Dr. Milner, but the publications of neither of these writers were calculated to convey the scientific information of which the architectural reader stood most in need. The present work supplies this deficiency in the text and in the seven explanatory plates, which contain subjects drawn geometrically to scale, of every variety of English architecture, from the circular arch borrowed from the Romans to the depressed Pointed arch of the 16th century, which falling almost into a lintel, led naturally to its rejection, for the epistyles of classical architecture.

The accuracy of the specimens is guaranteed by the name of the author and draughtsman, the late Mr. John Carter, who was justly characterized by Dr. Milner as an architectural antiquary, "to whom his professional art is more indebted for its illustration, for the preservation of some of its choicest monuments, and for directing aright the public opinion and taste concerning it, than to any other individual whomsoever.*

As Sir R. C. Hoare's work related to South Wales, Mr. Carter judiciously selected his examples for its illustration from buildings in that country. It may be said, however, that in so doing he limited himself to a very narrow field. To this we answer, that it is the province of genius to discover and unfold excellence and sublimity, even though they lie like truth hidden in obscurity; and in proof we refer to the specimens themselves, which display examples of Pointed Architecture as chaste and as elegant as could have been selected, if he had ranged over the whole field occupied by our cathedrals and our abbies. The work has a double merit on this ground; for, in

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* Preface to a Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England in the Middle Ages, p. xix.

addition to the actual examples elucidatory of his history, he has preserved and brought forward many beautiful specimens of architecture, which, from their comparative obscurity, have been overlooked and disregarded by everyday draughtsmen and antiquaries.

As an instance, take plate i. fig. A. "part of the nave of Margan Church, Glamorganshire," one of the earliest and simplest examples of the circular style; and, comparing it with the nave of St. Alban's, it will be found to bear a close resemblance to that ancient and very curious structure; there is no question that the architecture of the latter church is one of the earliest specimens in this country. Mr. Carter assigns to it the date of 793. Whitaker gives it a British origin. It is peculiar in its detail, and differs widely from the generality of the acknowledged Norman churches. In bringing forward this parallel example as the first in his series, Mr. Carter has evinced the soundness of his judgment and the depth of his research; and although a date posterior to the Conquest is assigned to the building, we should be inclined to consider it either as the erection of an earlier period, or that it had been built by a Saxon architect, who determined to avoid any Norman innovation in the design; so dissimilar is it to what we see in the Norman churches at Durham and elsewhere. Fig. B. of the same plate from Ewenny Church in the same county, possesses this singularity: the clerestory windows are above the pillars, and not over the crown of the arch, as, with the exception of this probably solitary specimen, they are uniformly found.

We refer to these specimens, as samples of the contents of the book. The whole of the subjects are as well chosen, and equally display the peculiar tact which marks all the writings of Mr. Carter on his favourite subject, the much-contested origin of Pointed Architecture.

In addition to the Welch examples, Mr. Carter added another plate, elucidating the construction of arches on geometrical principles, selected from various ancient buildings, commencing with the circular arch, and ending with a window, a last specimen of the expiring style, in which the arch is rejected altogether. To the treatise as originally written, the present publishers have added in this edition a scientific plate of arches by the same author, which first appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, and now forms an appropriate supplement to this Essay.

To any one who wishes to obtain a speedy acquaintance with the principles of English Architecture, this treatise will be a valuable acquisition: it will not only assist him in his observations on existing buildings, but will be an useful companion to such valuable works as Britton's Cathedrals, Pugin's Specimens, and many other elaborate works of the same description.

Memoirs of the Life and Works of George Romney, &c. By the Rev. John Romney, *B.D. 4to.* Baldwin and Cradock. 1830.

ANOTHER instance is here added to the many on record, of the triumph of genius over the difficulties and obstacles by which its progress is beset, and another encouraging example is here afforded, by whose light, talent and perseverance may tread firmly, however slowly, the path of virtuous ambition. The life of an artist of eminence, written by one who stands in the nearest degree of relationship, and who has an enthusiastic love of the art in general, and a pious veneration for that of his father in particular, cannot but be supposed, however, to have been embellished with eulogy which may require to be softened down, and to have received a colouring which may not have been warranted by the pretensions of the eulogised. But we have little to find fault with on this score. Romney had ample talent to vindicate the praise of his admiring son, and the son has had sufficient good taste to discriminate between filial affection and biographical truth. He is somewhat diffuse perhaps on points on which it was unnecessary to dwell, but on the whole his pious labour has been executed in a manly and independent manner, and the result is a volume, useful, entertaining, and instructive. Having said thus much, we are also bound to declare, that so far as novelty was concerned, this Life is a work of supererogation. The Life of Romney by Hayley seems to have left but little for the best-informed biographer to glean.* We know nothing; we have heard nothing of that "malignant cloud" which Mr.

* See our Review, vol. LXXIX. pp. 1140-1147.

Romney states "to hang over his father's memory." Hayley perhaps was not always kind, and Cumberland was not always grateful; but to the general character of Romney, his biographer and friend was generous and just; and for his professional fame who could desire more than was written by Flaxman and printed by Hayley? a testimony not less distinguished for the elegance of its language, than for its perfect appropriateness to the subject; a testimony which, as it was founded on a thorough knowledge of art, was dictated at once by friendship and by truth.

Of the birth and parentage of Romney, there is nothing new to be related. His connection with Williamson, the enthusiast in the science of alchymy, and his apprenticeship to a wandering artist named Steele; his liberation from his indenture; his early struggles, and his first pictures for small prices, are repeated with much minuteness by his present biographer, who takes occasion to correct the errors and inadvertencies of his predecessor. It is not our intention to accompany him through the succeeding pages. We will briefly repeat our general approbation of the volume, with this qualification, that we are not aware of its necessity. If the correction of the misstatements of others had been communicated to the intelligent Biographer of the Painters in the Family Library, we are of opinion ample justice would then have been done to the memory of George Romney. But we must deal with the volume as we find it. Much of it consists of critical disquisitions on the painter's various works, and the remarks are in general given with taste, candour, and impartiality. There is rather too much of invidious comparison with Reynolds; the spirit of the "Reynolds and the Romney faction" is kept up throughout: it is not the spirit of honourable rivalry, and it would have been in better taste to have avoided it altogether.

There is much truth and severity in the following remarks on the style of French painting in 1772. They are contained in Romney's journal, p. 75:

"The taste for painting, and the art itself, are at the lowest ebb. Simplicity they call vulgar, and pure elegance passes for gravity and heaviness; every thing must have the air of a dancer or actor, the colour of a painted beauty, and the dress recommended by the barber, tailor, and mantua-maker. I think there is no better criterion whereby to judge of the minds of a people, than by their general taste; the correspondence certainly holds good with respect to the French. They are a people that have no idea of simplicity, and are totally void of character and feeling. Nothing can be a greater proof of their degeneracy of taste, than the indifference with which they treat every thing produced by those great masters who have held the first rank for so many ages; viz. Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, &c. They say their works are too dark, gloomy, and heavy. With them every thing must be light, false, fantastical, and full of flutter and extravagance like themselves. Happily for us, we have to return to a country where manly sense and feeling still remain, and where true taste is growing up; that kind which inspired the Italian schools."

The following filial tribute deserves to be recorded:

"No artist could be more liberal and generous than he in the exercise of his profession. Had he been made to understand that it would give pleasure to a friend to have his portrait painted, he would have taken the first favourable opportunity to gratify his wishes; and would have exerted himself with more zeal than if he had been painting for mere money. He seems, indeed, upon all occasions connected with his profession, to have regarded lucre as a secondary object. His prices were always too low, and it was only with reluctance that he could at any time be prevailed upon by his friends to raise them higher; yet had he done so in a greater degree, and painted fewer portraits, it would not only have added to his reputation, but increased his profits also."—p. 150.

To those of our readers who are not previously acquainted with the former Life of Romney, this volume will be an interesting one; and here every lover of art, and he who delights to trace the progress of genius through its small beginnings, its perils and its difficulties, to its triumphant achievements, and its public reward, will find ample materials to gratify his best feelings, and refresh his purest recollections.

Journal of a Tour made by Senor Juan de Vega, the Spanish Minstrel of 1828-9, *through Great Britain and Ireland, a Character assumed by an English Gentleman.* 2 *vols.* 8*vo.*

BUONAPARTE said, that "no man could tell what a woman would do;" and we could say the same of the young men of the present day. They have always been spendthrifts, and

some of them boxers, cock-fighters, and badger-baiters; but recently they have had a propensity for *blackguardism*, which we deem an insufferable annoyance. If they turn amateur mendicants, as in the case before us, the ultimate result may be only such alarm on the part of the people, that the *real* beggars may be ruined in their vocation. However, we cannot wholly blame the frolic of Senor Juan de Vega, because he devoted his receipts to charity; the result being 69*l.* to the Spanish refugees; and we heartily wish that he had excited less sorrow on our part as to the weakness of females. We are sorry to see that the liberal state of modern society has had such results, as to bring flirtation at least, if not worse things, into vogue. In other respects he seems to have deserved the hospitality shown to him.

The book contains various pictures of life in all its motley forms. We shall extract a passage relative to the itinerant Jews, because we believe that the information will be novel.

"How is it possible (said I) that so many of your persuasion walk about the streets crying 'Old clothes!' yet manage to get a livelihood by it? 'Tis but a scanty one, indeed (said he); and there are many, I assure you, who are half starving. They follow this calling because they are brought up to no particular trade.'

"I remark a trait in them (said I) which is very prominent; that is, I have never seen a Jew beggar. 'Oh! yes, they do beg sometimes (said he), but never of Christians; and as soon as they can scrape up a shilling or two, they buy scissars, pencils, &c. &c. and if they can get twopence or threepence a day, they prefer it to begging.'

"You have almshouses then (said I) for your poor and superannuated? 'None, (said he); but those persons who are so old as to be unable to work, and are without money, go to the priests, and state their distress, which is immediately investigated; and if they are considered deserving, are sent off to the Rabbi (a high priest), who immediately gives a regular allowance, from ten to twelve shillings a week, out of a fund supported by voluntary contributions for this particular purpose. Mr. Rothschild always gives an annual donation of five hundred pounds, and the rest of his family contribute very handsomely to it.'

"I asked him if his priests followed any business. 'Sometimes (he replied), but they are generally paid very handsomely, and are not necessitated to do so. The Rabbi receives one thousand a year, and on no account enters into any mercantile transaction. The other priests in ordinary receive from one to three hundred, so that there is no great reason for their engaging in any other calling."

The young men, among other follies, have adopted the custom of wearing wigs; and though disguise might have rendered one necessary to our pseudo-mendicant, we do not think that otherwise he would have exhibited any dislike to the silly actions of his juvenile brethren. His black wig having become too invalided for service, he gave it to a methodist preacher, who had hitherto worn one of a different colour, "a very ugly red one."

"James taking up a small looking-glass in his left hand, and a pocket comb in his right, combed out all the friz, and put his hair perfectly straight over his forehead, telling me he should only use my wig on Sundays and holidays; so that James would have the pleasing variety of a carrotty top in the week days."

The reader will find many amusing matters in these volumes, free and military indeed, but not ill-natured.

The author, we are assured, is a gentleman of family and of property, moving in the best circles; and the close personal inspection of low life by such an individual, cannot fail to be as piquant as it is new. There is too much of the amorous spirit of Don-Juan-Troubadourship, (the character assumed) in the Journal; but some allowance ought to be made for a young man of fashion (not more than 20) placed in so novel and so exciting a situation; and though scandal is alleged, there are few anecdotes in the book which do not rebound to the honour of the parties, either as charitable, hospitable, or amiable persons.

Dissertation second; exhibiting a general View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy, chiefly during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. By the Right Honourable Sir James Mackintosh, *LL.D. F.R.S. M.P.*

IF things cannot be known but through material media, we think that they must have physical modes of action, for otherwise we do not see how a man can become pale with fear, or red with anger. The exciting cause may indeed be one which neither has or can have a material existence, as darkness, which is only a privation of light, pro-

duces fear; but nevertheless the association of ideas confers upon it an actuating power, and makes it an electrical machine. For our own parts, we believe the association of ideas to be an indispensable property attached to the process of thinking, as one of the laws of vitality without which all intellectuality would be utterly useless. No self-preservation could exist without such a combination of ideas, and we think that the association of ideas, as a physical fact, is the basis upon which all the researches called metaphysical ought to be founded. We are perfectly aware that the science of metaphysics implies no more than a chart or map of the results of consciousness abstractedly defined; but is it possible that consciousness can itself have any existence whatever, but from the association of ideas; and we think that there is no *simple* intellectual action whatever. Instinct may appear to come the nearest to it, but even that neither is nor can be distinct from an object, of course cannot be simple.

With regard to ethical consciousness, it has an intimate connection with the association of ideas, growing out of the state of society. For instance, Sarah had very different feelings concerning Abraham's sleeping with her maids, from those of an English wife. The question of good and evil turns also very much upon national law; for where that does not exist, every man makes his own morals.

We are vindicated by natural history in affirming, that every animal has the organization and consequent properties attached to it, which are essential to its existence in the state for which nature has destined it. If a human being is to live by reason, as is indisputable, his powers of course admit of expatiation; but when he presumes to determine the rules of physical action by that of consciousness, he claims a knowledge which is impossible to be acquired, viz. that of the laws of vitality.

The truth is, that all discussions upon metaphysical subjects exhibit nothing more than a painful and distressing picture how the greatest men have erred and must err, unless the laws of vitality were first known to us. It may be an amusing and ingenious employment of learned leisure to make maps out of consciousness, and even pictures, as Stuart has beautifully done in his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," but Sir James Mackintosh himself informs us, that neither Hume nor Reid could inform us *why* such things were so and so; only state the humble matter-of-fact.

Sir James Mackintosh informs us, p. 312, that Ockham the nominalist, laid it down as an axiom, that we know nothing of mind *but its acts*, of which we *are conscious*.

Sir James exhibits in the most luminous view the particular errors of all the systems, and he gives the best of reasons for it in p. 416.

"Ages may yet be necessary to give to ethical theory all the forms and language of science, and to apply it to the multiplied and complicated facts and rules which are within its province."

In whatever we have said, which may subject us to the animadversion of such a fine and profound writer as Sir James Mackintosh, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have spoken upon *his own* principles. Witness the following passage from p. 404:

"To seek a foundation for universal, ardent, early, and immediate feelings, in processes of an intellectual nature, has, since the origin of philosophy, been the grand error of ethical inquirers into human nature. *To seek for such a foundation in association, an early and insensible process, which confessedly mingles itself with the composition of our first and simplest feelings, and which is common to both parts of our nature, is not liable to the same animadversion.*"

To prevent misconstruction, we beg to observe, that by assuming universality of material agency, we mean that it is not possible for a *real vacuum*, i.e. *a nothing*, to exist, because that would imply a place where God is not. If people will have locality and other usual limitary properties to be indispensably annexed to all material agency whatever, it is not our fault. It is false physics; for though an exhausted receiver may appear to us to indicate a *vacuum*, it contains light, a fluid *which pervades all space*, and in rarity or subtlety of nature, surpasses air vastly more than air does water or solids. See Arnott's Physics, ii. p. i. p. 316.

A Reply to Lord John Russell's Animadversions on Wesleyan Methodism, in his Me-

moirs of the Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht. By Humphrey Sandwith, 8vo. *pp.* 71.

Modern Methodism unmasked. By a Layman. 8vo. *pp.* 84.

THE political intention of an Established Church is, we repeat, *iterum atque iterum*, to keep the spiritual in subordination to the temporal power; and considering this to be a great public good, we confess ourselves to be much biassed in favour of a *quiet* Clergy; we also believe in Lord Clarendon's position, that public affairs are sure to be badly managed by furious religionists; and we also adopt the general doctrine of all philosophers, that religious enthusiasm has ever professed to revive the golden age, and always failed in the attempt.—With regard to Wesley, we respect his good intentions; and with regard to Lord John Russell, we presume that he touched upon the subject, because he deemed Methodism to be a submarine volcano, which would cause an earthquake of ignorance, and a deluge of folly.

We shall treat the subject philosophically and politically.

Methodism is a system founded upon the preponderance of the inferior powers over the higher; of the senses over the understanding. Methodism is therefore an erotic, impure form of worship. A philosopher will think it a better proof of walking humbly with God, if he adores him with the humility of the publican, than if he makes love to him, and endeavours to hug and kiss him, through the vicarious substitution of an idol in the shape of a Bible. Every body knows the amorous construction of their hymns; and we ourselves could name an eminent preacher who used to tap the Bible familiarly, and exclaim, "We have him here, the dear, dear Jesus!"

The writer of the Vindication, certainly a clever Jesuit, who here very skilfully keeps the machinery of Methodism out of sight, and is in reality a man of the world, not a Methodist, lays his chief stress upon the success of his sect. This is a most brittle argument, for Mahomet and Voltaire have equal claims. But we will put the argument into the scales, and weigh it further.

It is a known fact that when austere religionists become rich, they relinquish nonconformity, because no human power can amalgamate wealth and austerity; but this does not proceed from vice, because they do not also relinquish inculcation of morality in their families and associates. Methodism also does not succeed among educated people. We do not find it patronized in Parliament, the Universities, Inns of Court, public schools, or other institutions where knowledge is dominant.* The philosopher accordingly infers, that wherever religious enthusiasts are unusually successful, it only indicates the greater proportion of the population to be unintellectual, ignorant, and barbarous.

Methodism lays claim to improvement of the morals, and the further civilization of the people. The first position is denied by the author of the second Pamphlet, who says (p. 24) that their erroneous interpretations of Scripture lead to positive crime; and philosophers know that the best schools for civilizing the barbarous peasantry are the army and navy; and that by this process the public good is eminently promoted, whereas by making Methodism the vehicle employed, the national power is endangered; for though Mr. Sandwith says (p. 55), that they (the Methodists) *have* fought (pressed men perhaps) in the battles of their country, we know that (in p. 9) he praises Lord John Russell for deprecating war; that Methodists drawn for the Militia have refused to serve or find substitutes; and that the Admiralty has removed from command officers who, they said, were fitter for the organ-loft than the quarter-deck. It is, we insist, not to be denied, but that by the Methodistical mode of civilization, we should inevitably lose many most useful public servants, viz. soldiers and sailors, and have instead Cobbett-people and polemics, and people who must live by party and opinion, and of course faction; for without a fuss faction dies a natural death. It exists only by spirituous liquors and intoxication. It is true that the Methodists have reformed some half-dozen drunkards and swearers, who merited the cat-o'-nine tails; but if this be at the cost of the defence, independence, wealth, and political well-being of the country, we had rather see the same

* There are exceptions, and Mr. Sandwith makes a general rule out of them, as if any *general* rule can be made out of *exceptions*.

good effected by *other* means; for what says Gibbon?

"Let the mean doctrines of patience and pusillanimity be successfully preached, what are the consequences? The active virtues of society are discouraged, and the last remains of military spirit are extinguished; a large portion of public and private wealth is consecrated to the specious demands of charity and devotion, and the soldiers' pay is lavished on lazy multitudes, who have no merits of the smallest use to the public. Faith, zeal, curiosity, and the more earthly passions of malice and ambition, kindle the flames of theological discord; the Church, and even the State, is distracted by religious factions, whose conflicts are always implacable; the attention of Government is diverted from camps to chapels; and the result is, all the misery and darkness of barbarous times are revived once more, to destroy the hopes of the wise and patriotic, and annihilate the pleasures of the good and amiable."

By referring to our volume xcix. part i. p. 427, our readers will further see the unphilosophical absurdity and mischief of the tenets of religionists, concerning war, because, though it be an admitted evil, (say rather a painful necessity) "advances in the science of it," says Gibbon, "are accompanied with a proportionable improvement in the arts of peace and civil policy." It is further stated, in judicious publications, that the pleasurable mode of living among the nobility and gentry, which political economists deem the support of the manufactures of the country, are so criminally represented, as to destroy subordination and inculcate hatred of superiors, because in vulgar opinion they *must* be damned. "But the rich," says Burke, "are only bankers for the poor."

Under all the circumstances, therefore, we had rather see moral reforms effected by other means. History says, that Alfred did so, by mere strict police; and we make no doubt but that Mr. Peel's new gendarmerie will diminish more crime in ten years, than clumsy circuitous measures for so doing in a century; and for this reason, because fear is a far more powerful agent than persuasion. At the same time, we know that "vanæ leges sine moribus," and wish to add, "education."

We have now stated some serious political evils consequent upon religious enthusiasm; and because there may be a dozen sots or debauchees in a market town, or a hundred or more in a large city, we think that the evil may be cured by safer remedies than the extinction of the spirit necessary for national security. It may be provoking that "cakes and ale cannot," as Shakspeare says, "be extirpated;" but if we are obliged to make a choice between devotees and soldiers or sailors, we see nothing in history which will vindicate choice of the former. Adam Smith and Buonaparte (neither of them mean authorities) advocate quiescent Clergymen, because it is impossible to have a bustling priesthood without faction and public evil. Wesley thought otherwise; for he did not reflect that party always implies a ravenous appetite for power. We deny not the pretensions of many excellent men, both among Methodists and Dissenters; but we solemnly believe that the body at large acts unfairly, upon wrong principles, to those able, learned, and philanthropic men, who form the mass of the regular Clergy.

Lyell's Principles of Geology. 8vo. 2 vols. *Plates and Cuts. Vol. I. pp.* 514.

EVERY one ought to know that in philosophical discussion, where physics are the subject, nothing is to be assumed; and that wherever matters occur in an old book relative to that subject, they cannot be satisfactorily explained without a knowledge of ancient history and natural philosophy. Obvious as this is, a desire to reconcile the Mosaic Cosmogony and the Deluge with the physical history of our planet, has produced (says Mr. Lyell) sundry romances, entitled "Theories of the Earth." The consequence is, in our opinion, that people detect the errors, and lay them to the charge, not of the officious commentators on the Bible, but of the Bible itself; and thus it happens that indiscreet divines (and they are too numerous) make more infidels than Hume or Voltaire. The folly of all this is further evident, from the circumstance,

"That the time is not yet come for a general system of geology, but that all must be content for many years to be exclusively engaged in furnishing materials for future generalizations."—p. 72.

We will, however, do "foolish friends" the justice to own that Italy and Asia being both volcanic countries, the prophecies concerning the

final destruction of the seats of Papistry and Islamism may be realized in a manner which may teach them that there is a wide difference between natural philosophy, and that which is vain deceit.

That the thermometer does not sink below a certain point (we believe from memory 48°), however deeply we may descend into the bowels of the earth, is a phenomenon noticed by Darwin, and we are inclined to think that a certain portion of heat is necessary to preserve the crust of the earth in adhesion. It has been, therefore, presumed that a subterranean fire, of which volcanic craters are the safety-valves, is continuously in action, and that by generating earthquakes, and elevating the bottom of the sea, it has produced those marine appearances which are so discoverable upon the present surface of the land. The proof of this is the identity of the fossil shells on the coasts of the Mediterranean and other seas, with those which are now in the same places subaqueous. There are further phenomena, which seem to show that accretions on the earth's surface have caused changes of climate by preventing in places the developement or expansion of subterranean heat, as by Hutton's chasms; for if the solar rays never penetrate more than ten feet deep, and Newton and La Place are correct in presuming that there has never been any change in the earth's axis, we do not think the mere clearance of woods, and drainage of marshes, a sufficient agent for so stupendous a change. Certain it is that the fossil flora of our coal deposits yields the most extraordinary evidence of an extremely hot climate in our own island; and if this had been the pure result of external agency, how could the mere tertiary formation have effected a change? Mr. Lyell says as to the fact,

"The remains both of the animal and vegetable kingdom preserved *in strata of different ages*, indicate that there has been a great diminution of temperature throughout the northern hemisphere in the latitudes now occupied by Europe, Asia, and America. The change has extended to the arctic circle, as well as to the temperate zone. The heat and humidity of the air, and the uniformity of the climate, appear to have been most remarkable, *when the oldest strata hitherto discovered were formed.* The approximation to a climate similar to that now enjoyed in these latitudes, *does not commence till the æra of the formations termed tertiary, and while the different tertiary rocks were deposited in succession*, the temperature seems to have been still further lowered, and to have continued to diminish gradually even after the appearance of a great portion of existing species upon the earth."—p. 103.

Thus it is plain that the climate has changed with the successive incrustations. Mr. Lyell (c. vii.) assigns the cause to transpositions of the sea and land; but, according to the passage extracted, the changes have been *chronological*, and consequent upon the *tertiary formation.* As to the Vulcanists and Neptunists, Mr. Lyell thus settles the question, by admitting the agency of both:

"We may divide the great agents of change in the inorganic world into two principal classes, the aqueous and the igneous. To the former belong rivers, torrents, springs, currents, and tides; to the latter, volcanos and earthquakes. Both these classes are instruments of decay, as well as of reproduction; but they may also be regarded as antagonist forces. The *aqueous* agents are incessantly labouring to reduce the inequalities of the earth's surface to a level, while the *igneous* on the other hand are equally active in restoring the unevenness of the external crust, partly by heaping up new matter in certain localities, and partly by depressing one portion and forcing out another of the earth's envelope." —p. 167.

Both these systems, we think, as acting in coparceny and alternation, are, correct. It must be palpable that granite rocks could not be capable of supporting animal or vegetable life, to the extent of the plan of Providence, and yet they may be necessary as the crust of so large and heavy a body as our planet, containing in its centre a furnace or chemical elaboratory for supporting the action indispensable to the existence of the planet itself. With regard to a central fire, the objection that combustion cannot act without air, is apparently strong; but we know that caloric is independent of combustion, because heat can be created by only the admixture of two salts, and in the artificial volcano inflammation ensues, under well-known and amusing processes, where there is no contact with atmospheric air. Without recourse, too, to this well-known chemical legerdemain, it is evident that nitre has the property of condensing in itself an enormous quantity of atmospherical air, and that the ignition of the charcoal and

sulphur, which by union with it forms gunpowder, occasions the discharge. The projectile power consists in the explosion, in the disengagement of the confined air; the inflammatory agents are the sulphur and charcoal. Now while this gunpowder is in the gun-barrel, it has no communication with any more oxygen, than it contains *in se.* Intercourse with the atmosphere is not, therefore, necessary for the explosion of volcanoes; only a sufficiency of exciting causes to produce ignition, which most certainly may be spontaneous, as appears from well-authenticated facts. We presume, in short, with Mr. Lyell, that the volcanic agency by earthquakes caused the inequalities of the earth's surface, but that to make it habitable by animal and vegetable life, the aqueous agency was also necessary, for without rock and stone, soil alone would not have had sufficient cohesion, and without earth there would have been no adequate pabulum for the support of organic beings. If we are correct, both principles appear to have been ordained for active agents by Providence. It is plain, moreover, that aqueous action alone might create hollows; but would never have elevated mountains; and if the existence of earthquakes and volcanoes cannot be disputed, water must be reduced to steam, which implies fire, before it can create the convulsions of the one, and, under no circumstances, can water, *per se*, generate the flame of the other.

Earthquakes appear to us as natural consequences of volcanoes, as a substance following the hand when it is lifted up. And that earthquakes, through volcanic action, have been the instigating primary causes of all the great changes on the surface of the globe, the following extract shows:

"With the exception of Etna and Vesuvius, the most complete chronological records of a series of eruptions are those of Iceland; for their history reaches as far back as the ninth century of our æra; and from the beginning of the twelfth century, there is clear evidence that during the whole period there has never been an interval of more than forty, and very rarely one of twenty years, without either an eruption or a great earthquake. So intense is the energy of the volcanic action in this region, that some eruptions of Hecla have lasted six years without ceasing. Earthquakes have often shaken the whole island at once, causing great changes in the interior, such as the sinking down of hills, the rending of mountains, the desertion by rivers of their channels, and the appearance of new lakes. New islands have often been thrown up near the coast, some of which still exist, while others have disappeared either by subsidences or the actions of the waves.

"In the interval between eruptions, innumerable hot springs afford vent to subterranean heat, and solfataras discharge copious streams of inflammable matter. The volcanoes in different parts of this island are observed, like those of the Phlegræan fields, to be in activity by turns, one vent often serving for a time as a safety-valve to the rest."—p. 371.

The fact seems, therefore, very presumptive, that water cannot be a primary cause of *subterranean* action; but of the *superterraneous*, it may be a tremendous agent.

"In speculating on catastrophes by water, we may certainly anticipate great floods in future, and we may therefore presume that they have happened again and again in past times. The existence of enormous seas of fresh water, such as the North American Lakes, the largest of which is elevated more than six hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and is in parts twelve hundred feet deep, is alone sufficient to assure us, that the time will come, however distant, when a deluge will lay waste a considerable part of the American continent. No hypothetical agency is required to cause the sudden escape of the confined waters. Such changes of level and opening of fissures, as have accompanied earthquakes since the commencement of the present century, or such excavation of ravines, as the receding cataract of Niagara is now effecting, might breach the barriers."—p. 89.

This may serve to explain Noah's flood, for the fountains of the deep could only be broken up by an earthquake; and violent rains (see p. 400), are common accompaniments of them. As to the punishment thereby,

"We learn particularly from the Timæus of Plato, that the Egyptians believed the world to be subject to conflagrations and deluges, whereby the gods arrested the career of human wickedness, and purified the earth from guilt. After each regeneration, mankind were in a state of virtue and happiness, from which they gradually degenerated again into vice and immorality. From this Egyptian doctrine the poets derived the fable of the decline from the golden to the iron age. The sect of Stoics adopted most fully the system of catastrophes, destined at certain intervals to destroy the world. These they taught were of two kinds, the cataclysm or destruction by deluge, which sweeps away

the whole human race, and annihilates all the animal and vegetable productions of nature; and the ecpyrosis or conflagration, which dissolves the globe itself. From the Egyptians also they derived the doctrine of the gradual debasement of man from a state of innocence. Towards the termination of each æra, the gods could no longer bear with the wickedness of men, and a shock of the elements or a deluge overwhelmed them, after which calamity Astrea again descended on the earth to renew the golden age."—p. 9.

Gigantic as may appear modern volcanic operations, they are quite insignificant, compared with those of former times. The Giants' Causeway in Ireland is nothing more than a column of basaltic lava, caused by some ancient volcanic eruption; and we may judge what must have been the effect of one of them, from that of Skapta Jokul in Iceland in the year 1783.

"It filled up rivers from 4 to 600 feet deep, and spread itself over alluvial plains in broad lakes of fire, from 12 to 15 miles wide, and 100 feet deep. It completely dried up the river Skapta, and when augmented by new supplies flowed up the course of the river to the foot of the hills, whence the Skapta takes its rise. What would people think of the bed of the Thames being filled up? and yet that might happen, were England a volcanic country."

Our author gives us the following ingenious representation of the consequences of such an eruption in England.

"Let us imagine the termination of the Skapta branch of lava to rest on the escarpment of the inferior and middle volite, where it commands the vale of Gloucester. The great plateau might be one hundred feet thick, and from ten to fifteen miles broad. We may also suppose great tabular masses to occur at intervals, capping the summit of the Coswold hills between Gloucester and Oxford, by Northleach, Burford, and other towns. The wide valley of the Oxford clay would then occasion an interruption for many miles; but the same rocks might recur on the summit of Cumnor and Shotover hills, and all the other volitic eminences of that district. On the chalk of Berkshire, extensive plateaus six or seven miles wide would again be formed; and lastly, crowning the highest sands of Highgate and Hampstead, we might behold some remnants of the deepest parts of the current five or six hundred feet in thickness, rivalling or even surpassing in height Salisbury crags and Arthur's seat."—p. 375.

Such a geologist as Mr. Lyell might give us a curious picture of the successive surfaces of England, from its primary existence to the present day.

Here we must leave this truly valuable work, with the consciousness that our narrow limits can no more give a fair representation of it, than that of a city on a map does of its real consequence.

Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities. No. VI. 4to. Longman *and Co.*

THE final Number of this uncommonly beautiful work, contains views in Gloucester, Rochester, Chichester, Wells, Bristol, Norwich, and Hereford. We regret to see it is the *final* Number, for some of our Cities have not had any share of attention, and in others numerous fine subjects have been passed over without notice.

It would indeed have given us great pleasure to find that the encouragement received had induced the author not only to enlarge the present work, but to apply his talents and experience in illustration of the "ancient castles, monastic edifices, churches, chapels, and mansions, of almost endless variety, beauty, and grandeur," which still remain unillustrated. But we regret to observe the following passage in the Preface, which we fear sufficiently accounts for the omissions we have above noticed.

"With the present work, and '*the Cathedral Antiquities,*' now in progress, I propose to terminate my topographical labours; but hope to see the subject taken up by some other person equally zealous in the cause, and better qualified to do it justice. It will further augment my pleasure, to find the public come forward liberally and promptly to patronise such works. If the government of the country, and some of the public institutions which were founded for the encouragement of learning and talent, were to appropriate only a very small portion of their respective funds to reward authors and artists for their labours and expenditure, in bringing forward publications of sterling worth and merit, it would soon be found that there would neither be a lack of talent, nor of industry. Unfortunately for the literary character, and even for booksellers, the sources now referred to, instead of fostering and encouraging *fine and expensive books*, levy a tax upon them by the imperious impost of ELEVEN COPIES. The author of the present volume has been compelled to *give*—to offer up at the shrine of injustice and extortion—no less than *twelve hundred pounds* worth of his own publications, in the execution of which above FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS have been expend-

ed in paying artists, stationers, printers, binders, &c.; and nearly *two thousand pounds more* in *government duties and taxes!!* —When will 'literary emancipation' be proclaimed by the English legislature?"

We second with all our might this forcible appeal, we will not say to the compassion, but to the justice of the Legislature; for a more unjust and iniquitous tax was never devised, or more pertinaciously persisted in, to depress literature, under the shallow and galling pretence of encouragement. It is on embellished works, such as the one under notice, that the bad effect of this cruel tax is particularly displayed. Not only is the industrious author compelled to part with his property to rich corporate bodies, who care very little for the works themselves, and are only anxious to maintain their supposed rights (which by the bye they suffered to lie dormant for near a century), but the author is deprived of the chance, nay almost the certainty, of finding purchasers for such works from at least some of these same public libraries.

The concluding passage of Mr. Britton's introduction, is so in unison with the sentiments inculcated in our Magazine for the last thirty years, by Mr. John Carter and numerous other correspondents, that we cannot resist extracting it:

"After more than thirty years' devotion to the study and illustration of *the Architectural Antiquities of England*, and with an assurance that the subject is replete with amusement on all occasions, and intense interest on many, I will venture to entreat my countrymen, whenever and wherever they have power, to protect the remaining antiquities from further demolition or defacement. Every castle, abbey, cathedral, fine church, and old mansion, is a monument and memento of a former age, and of former persons. They are so many indexes to memorable events, to heroes, statesmen, patriots, and philosophers. Architectural antiquities are objects and evidences of incalculable value and interest; whilst standing —however mutilated—they are indications of the vicissitudes and fluctuations of civilised society: they show man in his domestic economy, and in his historical relations. The person, therefore, who protects one fine work of antiquity is entitled to the applause of his contemporaries and of posterity; he who destroys, or heedlessly neglects it, deserves the reprobation of the civilised world. As Dr. Stukeley indignantly hung, in graphic effigy, the man who wantonly broke up the vast and wondrous Celtic Temple of Avebury, so every other similar delinquent should be condemned to the literary gibbet. The miserable fanatic who fired York Cathedral is properly incarcerated for life, and thus prevented from doing further public mischief; but there are other fanatics still roaming at large, and permitted to commit devastations on cathedrals and other churches, on castles, old mansions, &c. 'Such men should not be trusted.'"

As far, however, as the "Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities" has proceeded, the beauty of its execution has been more than uniform, for the latter numbers are, if possible, superior to the early ones; and we heartily agree with the author, that he has amply redeemed his pledge with his subscribers, and has produced a volume which confers credit on the artists employed, and worthy to accompany the very superior one by Mr. Robson, of "Views of English Cities." As Mr. Robson's plates are without descriptive letter-press, which desideratum is supplied by the present work, we think these two highly-embellished publications well calculated to be bound into one volume.

The "Picturesque Antiquities" consist of sixty Plates, executed in the highest style of art, and these are concisely and appropriately described in eighty-eight pages of letter-press; in which are interspersed twenty-five vignettes of buildings, engraved on wood in the most finished manner.

In conclusion, we express our hopes, that this work will receive, as it deserves, a large share of patronage.

Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia. Outlines of History. Post 8vo. pp. 461.

CLUVER'S Epitome we have found, notwithstanding great defects, a very useful book; and of course a work upon the same principle, but a very superior plan, and combining the recent improvements derived from a superior mode of writing history, and the enlarged knowledge of modern science and philosophy, must be a far better manual. It is unnecessary, however, to write eulogies of obvious advantages, therefore we shall only give an extract from which we may learn what is now the received "Theory of the Earth."

"To the origin of the solid nucleus of the earth no date can be assigned. Water invested it; and the acotyledonous plants, and the testaceous tribes of fish, were the commencement of vegetable and animal life.

A violent revolution of nature annihilated these incipient creations, and their remains combined with other substances to increase the stones of the earth. In the various successive periods, appeared the mollusca, the fishes, the amphibious animals, all of gigantic size; and all, after living their appointed period, were destroyed, and their remains employed, as the materials of additional surface for the advancing earth. The mammalia of the waters, sea-horses, sea-lions, whales, and their whole kindred, formed the next step of the progression. The violent motions and agitations of the waves destroyed these also, that they might add their huge carcases to the inanimate surface of the earth, which now attained that state in which it sent up vegetation adapted for the support of the land. Nature now put forth her strength in the production of the monstrous megatheria, mastodons and mammoths, whose remains excite our wonder and our curiosity. This race too, after having possessed the earth for an indefinite period, saw its appointed end come: the waters rose once more, and involved them, like their predecessors, in the clay, sand, and gravel, which they swept along; but no rocky stratum was, as with the former generations, the result: and the sandstone, gypsum, clay, and other substances, in which the remains of this creation are found, occur only in spaces of limited extent. The violent revolutions of the earth were now at an end: the races of animals, such as at present occupy its surface, appeared: and last of all, Man, the perfection of Nature's works, entered on the scene of his future destinies. But the violent powers of nature had not yet ceased to operate; and tradition retains the recollection of at least one great destruction of animal life by water."—p. 3.

It will be seen by our review of Mr. Lyell's Geology, that a similar submersion is reasonably prospective with regard to a very large portion of America.

Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Encyclopædia.—History of England. By the Right Hon. Sir* James Mackintosh. *Vol. I. Post 8vo. pp.* 382.

THE talents of Sir James Mackintosh are so justly and deeply respected, that a strong interest is necessarily excited with regard to any work which such a distinguished writer may think fit to undertake. In the present instance, as in all others, our expectations are fully gratified. The facts cannot be novel, but they may be stated in a superior manner; and more satisfactory elucidation may render thinking after perusal more just and correct. There is something, too, very favourable to such elucidation, in the nature and studies of a profound lawyer and judge. He does not expatiate for mere embellishment, nor does he infer without indisputable evidence. He begins at the foundation, and proceeds upwards at the superstructure; whereas philosophers do not draw always deductions from the contemporary states of mind and feelings, but, as we may so say, judge of Gothic Cathedrals by the rules which only belong to Grecian temples. But there is a geology in history, and we like to have a sound knowledge of the progressive strata. We must here stop, because we have a long extract to make, and are sincere lovers of old English, as well as old England, and think with Sir James Mackintosh, that it has not been improved by being marble-painted with Greek and Latin. It has enfeebled it; and there are many things which are thus spoiled by commixture. The accentuation of our ancient language, with its numerous consonants, might have been as unmusical as the growling of a bear, but then the animal furnished good meat. Our present miscellaneous language is merely a sausage; it may indeed be a German one, but the original was a Westphalia ham—a better thing.

"*Origin of the English Language, &c.*—From the Anglo-Saxons we derive the names of the most ancient officers among us—of the greater part of the divisions of the kingdom, and of almost all our towns and villages. From them also we derive our language; of which the structure, and a majority of its words, much greater than those who have not thought on the subject would at first easily believe, are Saxon. Of sixty-nine words which make up the Lord's Prayer, there are only five not Saxon; the best example of the natural bent of our language, and of the words apt to be chosen by those who speak and write it without design. Of eighty-one words in the soliloquy of Hamlet, thirteen only are of Latin origin. Even in a passage of ninety words in Milton, whose diction is more learned than that of any other poet, there are only sixteen Latin words. In four verses of the authorized version of Genesis, which contain about a hundred and thirty words, there are no more than five Latin. In seventy-nine words of Addison, whose perfect taste preserved him from a pedantic or constrained preference for any portion of the language, we find only fifteen Latin. In later times the language has rebelled against the bad taste of those otherwise vigorous writers, who, instead of

ennobling their style like Milton, by the position and combination of words, have tried to raise it by unusual and far-fetched expressions. Dr. Johnson himself, from whose corruptions English style is only recovering, in eighty-seven words of his fine parallel between Dryden and Pope, has found means to introduce no more than twenty-one of Latin derivation. The language of familiar intercourse, the terms of jest and pleasantry, and those of necessary business, the idioms or peculiar phrases into which words naturally run, the proverbs, which are the condensed and pointed sense of the people, the particles, on which our syntax depends, and which are of perpetual recurrence;—all these foundations of a language are more decisive proofs of the Saxon origin of ours, than even the great majority of Saxon words in writing, and the still greater majority in speaking. In all cases where we have preserved a whole family of words, the superior significancy of a Saxon over a Latin term is most remarkable.—'Well-being arises from well-doing,' is a Saxon phrase, which may be thus rendered into the Latin part of the language:—'Felicity attends virtue;' but how inferior in force is the latter! In the Saxon phrase the parts or roots of words being significant in our language, and familiar to our eyes and ears, throw their whole meaning into the compounds and derivations, while the Latin words of the same import, having their roots and elements in a foreign language, carry only a cold and conventional signification to an English ear.

"Only so far as the Saxon literature is historical, or contributory to history, can the shortest observations on it be hazarded here. No nation is more happy in its earliest history than the English people. Venerable Bede was born at Wearmouth, only a few years after the introduction of Christianity into Northumberland. He resisted during a long life the most flattering invitations to quit his monastery and his birth-place. Such was the authority of his writings, that, though only a humble monk, in the most remote, barbarous, and recently-converted of the Saxon principalities, he attained (what was even then) the singular honour of being the most celebrated writer of Christendom for more centuries than one. The celebrity of Bede is the only circumstance relating to foreign countries mentioned by a very ancient chronicler of Holland for several years. The work of the father of our history is entitled, an 'Ecclesiastical History;' it is nearly of the same nature with that of Gregory of Tours, who, a century before the birth of Bede, had laid the foundations of French history. Both joined ecclesiastical with civil affairs, which was indeed inevitable at a time when the ecclesiastics were the only men of knowledge; when they alone had some sort of mental ascendant in the midst of brutal force; when their authority, the only element of order amidst general discord, had a great, and often a good, effect on political events. Both believed in miraculous interpositions, and honestly related them. To Bede we owe all our knowledge of English history, from the landing of the Saxons in Kent to his time (nearly three centuries), and all our certain information respecting the various tribes who then inhabited the island: from him it is apparent that the work called the Saxon Chronicle often literally copies long passages.

"The original of that Chronicle was probably a document much shorter and simpler than the present, consisting of annual notes of occurrences taken and preserved in monasteries. It is likely that there were several such documents. Copies of some would in time be allowed, and various additions would be made to each, according to the knowledge or opinion of the possessors. In this manner, it should seem, that the Saxon Chronicle grew into its present form. Though we are ignorant of the authors of this composition, or of the time of its commencement, and, in truth, know nothing of it for our purpose, but that it begins with the landing of Hengist, and continues till the death of Stephen, yet its shortness and dryness are a tolerable proof of the honesty of the writers, and even of the truth of their outline. It also received no small confirmation from the translations of many parts of it in the Norman writers, some of whom appear to have had before them other chronicles of the same sort, which are now lost. These Norman writers are in some measure become originals to us."

The Life of Lord Byron. By John Galt, *Esq. Being the first volume of The National Library. Small* 8*vo.*

IT has been the uniform lot of all writers who endeavour to think for themselves, and to discover truth without caring whether the discovery may be agreeable or not, to be reprehended as much as praised. Such at least has been their treatment by their contemporaries. To follow in the track of the majority is to pay a slavish compliment to it, which the majority like; to be insipid is a gentle mode of flattering the self-complacency of those worthy people who cannot endure to be convinced against their will; while nothing can be more amiable than that accommodating spirit which is ready to put up, without inquiry, with those errors which have

indolence, imperfect means of information, or interested motives.

In this sense, the present Life of Lord Byron may be called a rash book, since it sets forth many new and bold things, not only in opinion, but in fact. Disdaining to administer to preconceived notions, or to prejudices of any kind, Mr. Galt seems resolved to avail himself to the full, of the advantages arising from his intimacy with the poet, and from other means of information in his power; and to care little for the outcries of those rival-biographers of Byron, who may now become his critics, provided he can produce an honest account of that great man's actions, and a fearless estimate of his mind. Lord Byron, indeed, is a dangerous subject for a memoir: whoever undertakes to write about him, should gird on his armour, for he has entered on a kind of warfare; a fact of which Mr. Galt must be, by this time, aware; for it is quite certain that no history of the noble poet that may be worth reading, can fail of provoking hostility from some quarter or other. The present work has accordingly been attacked vehemently: nothing, indeed, was more easy to see, the moment it appeared, than that it could not by any possibility pass without notice, which it has had in more than usual abundance both of praise and blame. No one, however, has called the volume an insipid one; all have been eager to read it, and the fulness and genuineness of its statements connected with the incidents which marked the poet's eventful career, have never been questioned.

But in speculations as affects character, and in inferences from facts, not to mention occasional eccentricities in style, Mr. Galt's book has given rise to much disputation; and in some of these particulars, though we respect his boldness and ingenuity, we should incline to break a lance with him ourselves. This, however, is not the place for discussions on abstract points, which, to be pursued properly, should be pursued deliberately and at length; and we must therefore content ourselves by pointing out to the young reader such qualities in the present Life of Lord Byron, as may enable him not only to comprehend more fully the narratives, descriptions, and allusions in the noble poet's works, but, above all, to steer in safety through the seductions and dangers which too often beset that individual who may be tempted to read without distinction. Of these qualities, the former will be found in the minute account given of the incidents of Lord Byron's life (particularly of those which occurred during his travels abroad), and of the personages, native and foreign, with whom he became acquainted, and who have, as it were, sat to the poet as studies of character; while as regards that which, to use a medical phrase, may be termed the *disinfecting* properties of the biography, we may allude to those interesting exhibitions of the mental character of Lord Byron, which show that the disregard of moral proprieties which, unfortunately, are too common in his poems, was the offspring of an unhappy state of mind, followed by remorseful thoughts. Considered thus, Mr. Galt's volume should invariably accompany the collected works of the poet, to the mischief of some of which it would act as an antidote.

The following very characteristic incidents, connected with the death and funeral of the noble poet's mother, are a key to those wayward impulses of alternate pathos and burlesque which exist so remarkably in "Beppo" and "Don Juan." The affected indifference of Byron at the sight of the funeral, was but a desperate effort to unburthen himself of a load at his heart which he felt to be insupportable; and so was his subsequent sparring-match with the servant. But all would not do. Nature would not be repelled; and the bereaved son, overcome with anguish which only grew the stronger the more he opposed it, was forced to yield, and seek the solitude of his chamber that he might give way to his tears.

"In the mean time, while busily engaged in his literary projects with Mr. Dallas, and in law affairs with his agent, he was suddenly summoned to Newstead by the state of his mother's health: before he reached the Abbey she had breathed her last. The event deeply affected him; he had not seen her since his return, and a presentiment possessed her when they parted, that she was never to see him again.

"Notwithstanding the violence of her temper, and other defects in her conduct, her affection for him had been so fond and dear, that he undoubtedly returned it with unaffected sincerity; and from many casual and incidental expressions which I have heard him employ concerning her, I am

persuaded that his filial love was not at any time even of an ordinary kind. During her life he might feel uneasy respecting her, apprehensive on account of her ungovernable passions and indiscretions, but the manner in which he lamented her death clearly proves that the integrity of his affection had never been impaired.

"On the night after his arrival at the Abbey, the waiting-woman of Mrs. Byron, in passing the door of the room where the corpse lay, heard the sound of some one sighing heavily within, and on entering found his Lordship sitting in the dark beside the bed. She remonstrated with him for so giving way to grief, when he burst into tears and exclaimed, 'I had but one friend in the world, and she is gone.' Of the fervency of his sorrow I am therefore disposed to think that there can be no doubt; the very endeavour which he made to conceal it by indifference, was a proof of its depth and anguish; though he hazarded the strictures of the world by the indecorum of his conduct on the occasion of the funeral. Having declined to follow the remains himself, he stood looking from the hall-door at the procession, till the whole had moved away; and then, turning to one of the servants, the only person left, he desired him to fetch the sparring-gloves, and proceeded with him to his usual exercise. But the scene was impressive, and spoke eloquently of a grieved heart;—he sparred in silence all the time, and the servant thought that he hit harder than was his habit; at last he suddenly flung away the gloves and retired to his own room."—p. 161.

In such striking, and we may add edifying illustrations of character from the poet's boyhood to the affecting scene of his death-bed, Mr. Galt's book abounds. It cannot fail to be popular, for it is the only complete record extant of the whole life of one of the most remarkable men of any age or country.

A Sermon preached in All Saints' Church, Northampton, on Wednesday, June 30, 1830, at the Sixth Anniversary Meeting of the Northampton District Committees of the Societies for promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. By the Rev. George Butler, *D.D. Rector of Gayton, one of the Secretaries of the two Committees.* Rivington, 1830.

THIS truly orthodox discourse (printed at the request of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and the other members present) is from the classical and powerful pen of the late head-master of Harrow-school, and does honour to the eloquent preacher's heart.

Long may this excellent divine and profound scholar enjoy the ease and dignity of his learned retirement from academical drudgery! Such men are indeed national blessings wheresoever their lots may be cast; and such shall hereafter obtain a goodly inheritance.

The Animal Kingdom described and arranged in conformity with its organization, by the Baron Cuvier, *Member of the Institute of France. With additional descriptions of all the Species hitherto named; of many not before noticed; and other original matter. By* Edward Griffith, *F. L. S. and others. Part XXV. Reptilia, Part I.* 8vo. *pp.* 192.

THE purposes for which Providence intended various animals, may in general be known by the articles on which they feed; and the reptiles purge the marshes of vermin. A curious fact is deduced from the longevity of the tortoise class, viz. that the shorter the life of an animal, the greater is its vivacity and sense of enjoyment (p. 62). As to the conformation of the Lizard and Batrachian classes, which we deem peculiarly ugly, our authors say,

"The result of the most extended and accurate observations on Nature, confirms one great truth, which may be laid down as an axiom; namely, that to procure certain advantages, a certain arrangement is necessary, and that this arrangement is quite incompatible with other and opposite advantages. Any arrangement calculated to secure the latter, must exclude the former. The activity of the lively bird, incessantly on the wing; the longevity and tenacity of life in the cold-blooded reptile; and the intelligence of man, cannot co-exist in any material being, no more than the proporties of a square and a circle can be united in one and the same simple figure."—p. 62.

Admitting, then, the necessity of adapting the organization of animals to their habits, the variety of their colours appears to be founded upon causes unknown to us, unless it be, that there is a principle of beauty consulted through the whole of creation. It is certain, that nature uniformly avoids the square and angular in all her organic works, and therefore acts upon rules. The varied colours of the cameleon are merely expressions of the passions.

We see the origin of the heraldic dragon in one species of reptiles, conformed like the lizard, which has on each side of its body a membrane, supported by many rays, by means of

which it can run with greater quickness, or leap with greater force.—p. 41.

However abhorrent may be the reptile tribe in general, the Order Chelonia, or Tortoise Class, is an exception. Among these is the *Green Turtle (Testudo mydas)*, which was introduced as a luxury at no very distant period. The history of this *new pleasure*, which we have no doubt Xerxes, when he advertised for one, would have been as delighted with as an Alderman, will amuse our readers.

"In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1753, is recorded, 'Friday, Aug. 31, a turtle, weighing 350 pounds, was eat at the *King's Arms Tavern*, Pall Mall; the mouth of an oven was taken down to admit the part to be baked.' Again, in the same work for the same year is noticed, 'Saturday, Sept. 29, the *Turtler*, Capt. *Crayton*, lately arrived from the island of *Ascension*, has brought in several turtles of above 300 pounds weight, which have been sold at a very high price. It may be noted, that which is common in the West Indies, is a luxury here.' And once more, in the same publication for 1754, we read, 'Saturday, July 13, the Right Hon. the Lord Anson, made a present to the gentlemen of *White's* Chocolate House, of a turtle, which weighed 300 pounds weight, and which laid five eggs since in their possession. Its shell was four feet three inches long, and about three feet wide. When its head was cut off, at least five gallons of blood issued from it, and so full was it of life, that the mouth opened and shut for an hour after it was cut off.'"—p. 87.

We have heard (whether truly or not) that the Corporation of London, when a dinner was given to the Allied Sovereigns in 1814, offered 1000*l.* for a turtle, there being then none to be got.

This work, we need not say, is most satisfactorily executed, and abounds with interesting and instructive matter.

Resources of the United Kingdom, or the present Distresses considered; their Causes and Remedies pointed out; and an outline of a Plan for the establishment of a National Currency, that would have a fixed money value, proposed. By W. R. A. Pettman, *Captain in the Royal Navy.* 8vo. pp. 291.

IN regard to articles of indispensable consumption, nothing can create distress in the vendor but the supply exceeding the demand; a result which easily ensues from abundance of raw material, capital, and workmen, division of labour, and machinery. It is needless to pursue the truism to its consequences, which amount only to these, that a man cannot pay because he cannot get, nor employ because he cannot sell. The only remedies are suspension of production, or better market, of which the former only may be possible. The interval may occasion severe suffering, because hundreds live from hand to mouth. To remedy this state of things, Capt. Pettman proposes the establishment of a National bank, and creation of paper by it, convertible into stock bearing interest, so as to give it a negociable value. Mr. Pettman is a very ingenious man, and it is certain that Governments lending money upon goods (*i. e.* in humble English, turning pawnbrokers), under a contract in the borrower to repay the same with interest, is an old and successful mode of relief, practised *first* we believe by Tiberius, and occasionally, under similar circumstances, ever since. The remarks and suggestions of Capt. Pettman well deserve attention; but entertaining, as we do, the greatest doubts concerning the practicability, or even wisdom of forcing a trade, we decline committing ourselves. Gluts and inundations are of similar character; both suspend business, and both cure themselves, but never without injury, and often absolute ruin, where incomes are contingent. The remedies proposed by speculators are generally as inefficacious as it would be to bring up fire engines, pumps, and syringes, to exhaust a flood; which cannot be removed but by excision of the feeding streams.

The Oxonians; a glance at Society. By the Author of the Roué. 3 *vols.* 8vo.

PALEY says, that seduction is a fraud of which the injury is threefold; 1st. to the woman, who suffers the pain of infamy, the loss of her character, and generally of her moral principle; 2. to the family; 3. to the public, who lose a valuable member of society. Some writers have gone further than Paley, and class the criminality with murder, on account of its virtual consequences. An exhibition of these consequences in various ways, forms the moral object of this novel; and so well are they pourtrayed, that we shudder with horror; and warn all parents against laxity of vigilance, because "ubi lubido dominatur, innocentiæ leve præsidium est."

Of late, severe public notice has been taken of the immoralities of actors. The following good consequences may, our author thinks, result from histrionic expurgation.

"A man who is born, or who is rendered by circumstances dependent upon his own resources, has a thousand ways open to the exertions of his genius, all of them equally honourable. The bar displays a prospect, in which talent may rise to the highest honours of the state; commerce affords opportunities, in which active industry and an adventurous spirit may, in a variety of ways, arrive at wealth and independence; the army and navy present careers teeming with honours, and making up in the character and rank they bestow, for the absence of that wealth, which is seldom attained in the pursuit of a soldier or a sailor: but a woman has none of these opportunities; she must descend to the laborious and humble exertion of her needle, or become the wretched dependant upon the caprices of some overbearing family, as a governess, and earn her bread amidst the insolence of servants, who have an instinctive dislike to persons a little above them, and in mean submission to the tempers of children, whom she is doomed at the same time to pet and to instruct, and to counteract the effect of her lessons by injudicious indulgence. Under these circumstances, it is deeply to be regretted that prejudices should exist against a pursuit in which so many may be calculated to shine, and in which accomplishments and talents might be brought into play so advantageously to their possessors. But while men have the cowardice and cruelty to imagine that the public appearance of a female on the stage gives them the privilege to insult her, and while there are so many sufficiently weak to suppose that frailty and the stage are synonymous, the friends of respectable girls, who have no means of providing for them, shrink from educating them for a profession which may entail upon them the effects of these sentiments, and our theatres are deprived of the chance of those talents, which might otherwise be fostered into success, to the benefit of those who excited them, as well as to the pleasure of the public."—iii. 187.

In the bye-play of the Novel, we have exhibitions of other characters, with good moral objects. Among these is a pedantic parasitical parson, who is perpetually punning from the Classics, often very successfully. The following is a good specimen of the capers which he cuts in this verbal saltation.

"He was followed by a pert looking girl, with

"'Chambermaid, if you please, Sir; remember the bed.'

"'Remember it,' growled out the traveller, 'I shall never forget it; why I'm *fleabitten* from top to toe.'"

"'*Flebit* et insignis totâ cantabitur urbe.'"

Here we shall leave the Novel. The author is very successful in his exposures of vice, folly, and weakness, and we recommend his book with this unusual addition, that it does not palliate any faults in the characters by attractive accompaniments, which weaken the salutary impression through interesting the feelings. Even where error is least guilty, the sufferings are so severe that the example still deters.

Historical Sketch of the Danmonii, by Joseph Chattaway, is a very neat and unpretending little volume, which embraces a well condensed history of the ancient inhabitants of Devonshire and Cornwall. In the composition of the work the author acknowledges that he is indebted to the labours of Borlase, Hitchins, Hawkins, Speed, and other celebrated historians, and the only merit he claims is condensation, and the arrangement of details. The only objectionable remark we can offer, is, that he has entered too minutely into fabulous details. At the end is appended a useful, though rather imperfect, vocabulary of the Cornish tongue.

We think that the *Report of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowlege*, merits warm patronage, because the design has an excellent object.

Mr. Poynder's Reply to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Percival's "*Reasons for not being a Member of the Bible Society*," is irrelevant, because it does not touch upon Mr. P.'s grounds of objection, or the malversation of the Society; but only reiterates the moonshine which it has professed, but not effected.

Tributes to the Dead.—This little volume consists of 232 Epitaphs, many of them original compositions, by the Rev. Dr. Luke Booker, vicar of Dudley. This agreeable publication will certainly have its use, beyond the gratification of a perusal, if it is the means of substituting the epitaphs it contains, in the place of the sad trash recommended to their customers by country stonecutters; to them therefore we particularly recommend it; as herein they will find epitaphs suitable for persons of all ages and circumstances; for those who die in infancy, youth, manhood, or old age.

Dr. Forster has published, at Colchester, a pamphlet consisting of a *Memorial addressed to the Freeholders of Essex*, on the

subject of the late very extraordinary contest for that county, between Mr. Wellesley, Mr. Western, and Mr. Tyrell, with some historical remarks on the long struggle for independent election made by Mr. Harvey, and a concise history of County politics, from the period of the Maldon election of 1806, to the present period.

FINE ARTS.

Views in the East; comprising India, Canton, and the Shores of the Red Sea.—This beautiful work ranges in size with Batty's Views.—The Plates are to be engraved by the first artists, from original sketches by Capt. Robert Elliot, R. N. The first number is a favourable specimen. It contains, 1. Humaioon's Tomb at Delhi; 2. Tâi Mahal, a splendid edifice at Agra; 3. Tiger Island, at the mouth of the river Tigris, near Canton. The interest of Europeans in British India, is rapidly on the increase. It is so rich in natural scenery, as well as in distinguished specimens of oriental architecture, as pagodas, temples, palaces, forts, &c. that the present work, in the able hands to which it is entrusted, and the agreeable size in which it is executed, cannot fail to be successful. The descriptions are entertaining, and written with considerable spirit.

Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels.—The Fifth Number of these Illustrations contains four beautiful gems of art. The first is St. Mary's Abbey, by Prout; 2. Holy Loch, by J. D. Harding; 3. Bothwell Castle, by Reinagle; and 4. Peel Castle, by Gastineau. The whole are engraved in his most finished manner, by E. Finden. To praise this work is now unnecessary. It is universally known, and cannot fail to find an admirer in every one who inspects it.

Part IV. of *Pompeiana*, by Sir W. Gell, has plates equal to the three preceding numbers. Plate 53 is a very elegant apartment—the Fountain of Shells. Two other Plates consist of Pictures of Infant Hercules bathed in the Styx, and Theseus and Ariadne; both beautifully grouped. Plate 81 is a curious representation of a Waggon for conveying Water. Behind are two figures with cantharæ, or tall narrow pitchers, one of which is being filled by a pipe from the waggon.

Select Views of the Lakes of Scotland, from Paintings by John Fleming, and engraved by Joseph Swan; with historical and descriptive Illustrations, by John M. Leighton, Esq.—The same trio of talented individuals, in their various departments, who produced so beautiful a volume illustrative of the "Views on the Clyde," have in this work again combined to favour the public with a work on the "Lakes of Scotland." The first Number contains three Plates of Loch-Lomond, and these are accompanied with a very full description. The Plates are highly beautiful; the points of view are picturesque and happily selected, and the prints are executed in the highest style of line engraving. Each part will be illustrative of one, or two, of the principal lakes. The whole will be comprized in about a dozen Numbers; and the present work will form an excellent companion to the "Views on the Clyde." It is highly deserving of encouragement.

The *Panorama of Switzerland*, as viewed from the summit of Mont Righi, is an admirable specimen of art. The views were drawn from nature by H. Keller, and engraved by J. Clark. They embrace the Mountains of the Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, Gothard Pass, Jura Mountains, Lake of Lucerne, and other interesting scenes of that wild and romantic country. To this Panorama a companion is appended, embellished with a circular view of the country, by General Plyffer, and comprising a descriptive account of Mont Righi, and of the celebrated prospect obtained from its summit.

We have been favoured by an early peep at the *Illustrations of the Winter's Wreath for* 1831. They will be found equal to any of the predécessors of this popular annual. The following real views are truly beautiful: Dove Dale, by Barber (the most interesting of the set); Interior of Antwerp Cathedral, by Wild; Delos, by Linton (an exquisite gem); and Cologne, by Austin (equally good). Sacred subjects: a good copy of West's Three Maries at the Tomb of Christ; the Deluge, by A. Mosses; and St. Cecilia, who is a fine woman, but dressed too gaily, fitter for an earthly drawing-room rather than the heavenly choir. Two beautiful rustic subjects are, The Cottage Farm-yard, by Barker; and a Peasant and her child, by Westall. The Bandit's Home is a fine view of a Swiss ravine. Two Female Heads, an "English Flower," and "La Huérfuna de Leon," by Messrs. Hargraves and Leversege, complete the series. All the Plates are exquisitely engraved.

We have seen a specimen of the "*Remembrancer*," a new annual, edited by Mr. Thomas Roscoe; and we can confidently say, that if the embellishments of the forthcoming volume be equal in design and execution to "the Orphans," by Rolls, and "Mont Blanc," by Fenner, there can be little doubt of its success.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A History of the Abbey of St. Mary without the walls of the City of York. By EUSTACHIUS STRICKLAND, esq. Barrister-at-law. The work will form 1 volume in 4to.; and be accompanied by engravings and etchings, by eminent artists, from drawings made on the spot by Mr. Browne, of York, with a Ground-plan of the Abbey.

A new and complete History of the County of Lincoln. From actual Survey, by THOMAS ALLEN, author of the Histories of Yorkshire, Lambeth, &c. illustrated by numerous Views, drawn by the Author.

A concise History and Description of the City and Cathedral of Worcester.

Waldensian Researches during a second visit to the Waldenses of the Valleys of Piedmont. By the Rev. W. S. GILLY, M.A. In 8vo. with Illustrations.

The true Dignity of Human Nature; or Man viewed in relation to Immortality. By the Rev. W. DAVIS, Minister of the Croft Chapel, Hastings.

Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty, including the Constitutional and Ecclesiastical History of England, from the decease of Elizabeth to the abdication of James the Second. By ROBERT VAUGHAN, Author of "The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe."

A Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. upon the present State of Legal Education; and also, Disciplina Juris; or System of Legal Education. By GEO. B. MANSEL.

The Substance of a Course of Lectures on British Colonial Slavery. Delivered at Bradford, York, and Scarborough. By the Rev. BENJ. GODWIN.

The Philosophy of Sleep, containing disquisitions on every subject connected with Sleep. By Mr. MACNISH.

Drs. M'LEOD and DEWAR's New Gaelic Dictionary.

A Selection of the best Gaelic Songs. By Mr. MUNROE.

Gaelic Sermons, under the superintendence of Dr. DEWAR.

Patroni Ecclesiarum; or a List of the Patrons of the Dignities and Livings of the United Church of England and Ireland.

The Challenge of a Deist accepted; or an Examination of Objections to Revelation contained in "The Age of Reason" and "The Deist." By JOHN THOMAS, late of Founders' Hall, Lothbury.

Professor JAMESON has undertaken, for Constable's Miscellany, an edition of Wilson's great Work on American Ornithology.

A new edition of Major RENNELL's Geography of Herodotus, printed from the Author's revised copy.

The Romantic Annals of France, from the time of Charlemagne to the reign of Louis XIV. By LEITCH RITCHIE.

Q. Horatii Flacci Opera: with an Ordo interlineally translated, and Preliminary Dissertations illustrative of the Life, Writings, and Versification of Horace. By P. A. NUTTALL, LL.D. editor of Juvenal's Satires, Virgil's Bucolics, &c. on the same plan. 4 vols. 18mo.

Lycée, ou Analyse Critique des Chefs d'Œuvres des 17me et 18me Siècle. Par E. A. MANSART.

The Lives of the Italian Poets. By the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, Author of the History of Chivalry and the Crusades.

The Rectory of Valehead. By the Rev. Mr. EVANS.

The Lyre and the Laurel, two volumes of Fugitive Poetry of the XIXth Century.

The Poetical Works of the late F. Sayers, M.D.; to which is prefixed his Disquisitions on English Poetry and English Metres: and also a Life. By W. TAYLOR of Norwich.

Lays from the East. A Collection of Poems, by Capt. CALDER CAMPBELL, of the Madras Army.

Original Poems. By T. M'BEAN, Esq. Contents:—The Force of Beauty:—Cuthbert and Amelia; or, the Penance of Genius, a Tale:—Kensington Gardens.

The Arrow and the Rose, with other Poems. By WILLIAM KENNEDY, Author of "Fitful Fancies," &c.

HERMANN on the Greek Metres, abridged and translated into English, for the use of Schools and Colleges. By the Rev. J. SEAGER.

The Temple of Melekartha.

Australia and Emigration; by ROBERT DAWSON, esq.

The British Herald, or Cabinet of Armorial Bearings of the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest period to the present time. By THOMAS ROBSON.

Wilson's American Ornithology. By Sir W. JARDINE, Bart., F.R.S.E. F.L.S. &c. with the continuation by Charles Lucien Bonaparte; the former published in Philadelphia in 1802, the latter in 1825 and 1826.

The Talba, or Moor of Portugal, a Romance. By Mrs. BRAY, Author of De Foix, The White Hoods, &c.

The British Merchant's Assistant. By G. GREEN.

The First Volume of the Quadrupeds of the Zoological Gardens.

Map of the Netherlands; being the Sixth Part of the Family Cabinet Atlas.

The Winter's Wreath, for 1831.

Friendship's Offering, for 1831.

Le Keepsake Français, for 1831, illustrated with eighteen engravings.

SELECT POETRY.

THE ROYAL BRITISH TAR;

Or, "Our Sovereign's a Sailor."—By J. Bissett, Esq.

As lively *Ben Brisk* from a cruise was just landing,
He was hail'd with "A hoy, boy!" by *Matt Marinett;*
They had been quondam chums when on board of the Neptune,
Twenty years had slipp'd knot since these messmates had met.
With a tar-joyous grasp, and a warm-hearted clasp,
Quoth Matt, "Welcome home, my old boy, from your cruise;
Royal William they say is proclaimed to day,
Brave *Clarence* is King, Ben—there 's glorious news!"
The tidings had spread as up channel when steering,
(The *pilot* to all the glad news had made known),
Whilst the crew o'er their flip, three times thrice had been cheering,
"Hurra, boys, a Sailor has mounted the throne!"
Ben turning his quid, said he, "The young *Mid*
Was a yare one as e'er reef'd a mainsail, 'tis true;
The heart of his *Grace* lay in the right place,
William-Henry was always the life of the crew."
"Odds, Neptune!" said Matt, "since a *naval commander,*
The *rudder of state* is appointed to guide,
No longer need Britain dread shipwreck or danger,
To light her our Nautical King will take pride.
He 's a magnet, my boy (to the nation wish joy),
The pole Magna Charta he 'll keep in full view;
As a *patriot* they 'll find, a prince to their mind,
A real *British tar* and a *royal true blue.*"
Said Ben, "I suppose there will be great promotion,
Of *Mids, Luffs,* and *Captains,* bar *Boatswains,* and *Cox;*
Should *Binnacle Bob* get a shove, I 've a notion
I should like his snug berth, and pop into his box."
Matt replied, "Lads of spirit he 'll rank as to merit,
Our Sovereign 's a sailor, his character 's known;
And I 'll go to old Davy, if the *pride* of the *navy*
Does not prove the *chief bulwark* and *pride* of the Throne!"

STANZAS

Written beneath a Tree where a Lady had carved her name.

Light aspen leaves are trembling,
In the depth of that greenwood glade;
Where beech and oak assembling,
Outspread their chequering shade.
O'er those emerald tresses flying,
With a soft and gentle swell;
The hush'd breeze is faintly sighing,
Like a lover's fond farewell!

In that copse-wood, wild and lonely,
As I wend at close of day;
Musing on those dear scenes only,
Whose bright spell is far away;
How this footstep fondly lingers,
'Neath one tree in that leafy bower;
Where my lady-love's own fingers,
Grav'd her name in a sportive hour!

Ah! little she deem'd while tracing
That spell with her snow-white hand,
That Fate our fond hopes effacing,
Would kindle a burning brand!
Or, when that dear task was ended,
Did'st thou not, sweet girl, imply
That this mystic union blended
Our hearts in a closer tie?

By endearing vows united,
Oh, this was the hallow'd spot,
Where our bosoms were fondly plighted,
'Till love had entwin'd the knot!
That bark is too deeply dinted,
To dread the wild storms which rave;
And this heart by thy love imprinted,
The tempest of fate shall brave!

By the moon's pale beam I wander,
To gaze on that lonely tree;
And with musings, sweetly ponder
On thee, my love, only thee!
The poetic trance discloses
Each braid of thy glossy hair;
That soft cheek out-dazzling roses,
That bosom than lilies fair.

On these moss-grown roots reclining,
When Philomel trills her lay;
'Tis sweet to watch Cynthia shining
Silver soft each waving spray.
No sound through that glade is stealing,
Save the music of falling waters;
No dream, save that bright one revealing,
The loveliest of Beauty's daughters!

Oh, if some fond youth shall rove,
Perchance in an after year,
Beneath this embowering grove,
To mark our names 'graven here;
Bid him gaze on that broken lyre,
Which hangs on the leafless tree;
And whose sweetest tones expire,
With thee, my love, only thee!

May 19, 1830. R. Jesson.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The extraordinary excitation consequent on the late Revolution, we are happy to say, is gradually subsiding; but it is impossible to conceal the fact, that the recent events of this great kingdom, must have perplexed all the leading diplomatists and statesmen of Europe,—so powerful is the impulse which has been given to popular excitement, and so omnipotent has the voice of the people become. In the former French revolution the popular force existed in the most vicious and degraded of the people, and the effects were consequently of a most sanguinary and atrocious character. But the first impelling powers of the late revolution proceeded neither from the high nor the low, but from the middle classes,—where, in reality, the moral and intellectual strength of a nation chiefly exists. They consisted almost entirely of professional men and the working classes. We know of no instance in this country, nor strictly speaking in any other, of open physical resistance to established authority, proceeding from a similar body of people. Men who sought neither political power nor distinction were the prime movers in these unparalleled events, which may afford ample warning and example to all kings and statesmen.

Louis-Philippe, the new King of the French, is straining every nerve to render himself worthy of his exalted station; and is consequently as popular as he deserves. He is constantly engaged in state affairs. He has received deputations from nearly every city in the kingdom, from all the public bodies of the state, besides giving audiences to nearly all the men who have signalized themselves in the cause of the people by their services, military or civil. In addition to this, not a day has elapsed that he has not presided at a council of Ministers, which usually sat from three to four hours. He has been formally acknowledged, as King of the French, by the English Government. The British Ambassador, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, delivered his credentials on the 1st of September, when his Lordship went to the King's Palace in state, accompanied by the Secretaries of the Embassy. The event seems to have diffused universal joy. The leading cabinets of Europe have followed the example.

The National Guard has been organized with amazing rapidity. It is calculated that the whole force of France will amount to nearly a million of men. On the 29th of August the National Guard of Paris were reviewed in the Champ de Mars. On this occasion 50,000 citizen soldiers, fully armed, and in new and splendid uniforms (purchased at their own expense), went through their movements with the regularity of old soldiers, and, to adopt the language of the *Constitutionnel*, strong in their military attitude they assembled for the purpose of receiving from the hands of the "Sovereign elected by the people" their colours, to whom they took a voluntary oath of obedience and fidelity. When the King presented the colours to the deputations appointed to receive them, he said—"Frenchmen! it is with great satisfaction I find myself in the midst of you; I glory in seeing again the colours under which I fought in order to expel foreigners from our country. These colours will be the signal round which we will rally to preserve order at home, and make ourselves respected abroad." Lafayette acted as the commander-in-chief on the occasion, and received on the ground the congratulations of the Municipality of Paris.

By an ordinance of the King the Gendarmerie of Paris is suppressed. By a second ordinance a special corps is to be established, to perform the duties of the watch and police of the metropolis. It will be called the Municipal Guard of Paris. This corps will be under the immediate control of the Prefect of Police.

The Bill for repealing the law of sacrilege, according to which an insult offered to the consecrated host at the celebration of mass is a capital offence, has passed the Chamber of Peers by a majority of 98 to 5.

A superb banquet was lately given by the Prefect and Municipality of Paris, at the *Maison de Ville*, in honour of the sympathy shewn by the English people. Lafayette and many distinguished Frenchmen were present, and several of our countrymen were invited, among others Dr. Bowring, who was the bearer of an address from this country to the people of Paris. The 1st Legion has

also given a great banquet, to which De Potter and the other Belgian exiles, and Dr. Bowring, were invited. Among the toasts was, "The English nation, thanks for their generous exertions, and peace and union with them for ever."

During some late disturbances in Paris, a great deal of machinery was destroyed by the workmen, whose rage appeared to be particularly directed against the machines used for printing. In the printing-office of M. Taillard several were destroyed; and at M. Selligue's the mob broke to pieces a steam printing machine which cost 30,000f. They went next to the office of the *Constitutionnel*, for the purpose of destroying the printing machines; but it being represented to them, that the journal, which was their best friend and advocate, could not appear if thus injured, they desisted.

On the 2d of September bodies of journeymen printers went to the offices of several journals printed by machinery, and demanded that they should be printed with the ordinary press, in order to employ a greater number of hands. Several of the papers were, in consequence, temporarily discontinued. This violent opposition to machinery has at length subsided, and the journeymen have returned to business.

There have been disorders at Nismes, arising, it would appear, out of contests between the partisans of the Jesuits, and their opponents; the character of this commotion was so serious, that troops had been marched to Nismes.

The Report of the Commission appointed to investigate the charges against the ex-ministers, for signing the ordinance of the 25th of July, has been published. They are represented to be guilty of high treason, and those who have been taken, and now confined to the castle of Vincennes, will immediately be brought to trial.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The late Revolution in France has begun to produce its effects in neighbouring nations. A tremendous explosion has taken place in Belgium, which we sincerely hope will be allayed without any serious political convulsion. It is generally known that the Belgians have never been sincerely attached to the Dutch government, under which they were placed in consequence of the overthrow of Buonaparte, and hence it was concluded that the Revolution in France might be followed by some movements in that country. On the 24th of Aug. there was an article in the Government paper published at Brussels which spoke of the happiness enjoyed by the Belgians; this appears to have irritated the public mind. On the evening of Wednesday the 25th, a mob assembled and attacked the house of the editor of *Le National*. After breaking into the house, the mob proceeded to gut it of every thing it contained; paper, presses, types, furniture, every thing was seized and scattered into the street. They afterwards broke the windows of the Court of Assize, and destroyed the furniture, &c. of the Director of Police. By this time the town was in an uproar, and the troops got under arms. The crowd next went to the Hotel of Van Maanen, the Minister of Justice (who is very obnoxious); they ransacked it and set it on fire, repulsing the soldiers and firemen who attempted to save it. During the night arms were seized at various places. In this state affairs continued till day-break on Thursday, when the streets were filled with drunken people, parading about, some armed with guns, and others flourishing naked sabres over their heads. About six o'clock in the morning the military commenced firing upon the populace, and many fell. The resistance of the people was very determined. In many places the royal arms were pulled down. As the morning advanced the Burgher Guard began to make its appearance; there was evidently a disinclination in the military to fire on the citizens; and ultimately there seemed to be a mutual agreement that they should retire to their barracks, and leave the care of the city to the Burgher Guard. About three o'clock in the day, the ancient standard of Brabant, red, orange, and black, was displayed on the Town Hall, and detachments of the Burgher Guard carried it about the streets.—The whole affair seems to have taken place without premeditation. It would appear that the King of the Netherlands is not generally unpopular; he is a man of good sense, and good feeling; but some imprudent prosecutions instituted against certain popular journals, followed by the banishment of the conductors, turned the tide against him and his Ministers.

Early on the morning of the 27th, the principal citizens joined the officers of the Civic Guard in the barrack of the Annonciades. They called for arms, which were given them, and in a short time patroles of the Burgher Guard were organized, and appeared in the streets. They interposed between the combatants, and relieved several posts which were occupied by the firemen and the troops of the garrison. A proclamation of the Magistrates was distributed and posted up, announcing the abolition of

the mouture (or tax upon the grinding of grain, which affected the price of bread), still existing at Brussels as a municipal tax, and inviting all the citizens to take arms and provide for the maintenance of the public security. Meantime about noon, the Burgher Guard, whose numbers continually increased, patrolled the city in all directions. The troops had discontinued all attacks in the streets; they fell back towards the King's Palace, where the Royal Guard assembled, or retired into their barracks, all resistance ceasing. During the whole afternoon the patrols continued to traverse the city. All the armed men who were met with were embodied, and their presence became necessary, because vagabonds began to show themselves to take advantage of the disorder, which they would have excited, and then proceed to pillage. The firmness and activity of the citizens prevented that misfortune.

In the mean time all the principal towns of the Netherlands were in a violent state of anxiety and commotion. At Liege, Tournay, Mons, Bruges, and Namur, the utmost agitation prevailed.

The Burgher Guard of Brussels having the entire command of the city, the affair, which seemed, in the first instance, to be the mere unpremeditated ebullition of an excited mob, began to assume a political aspect of a character truly formidable to the existing Government. It became evident that it was no longer a mere contest between the mob and the persons in authority, but a dispute between the citizens and the King, as to the extent of their privileges and constitutional rights, of which they seemed to consider themselves deprived. In consequence of this situation of affairs, the Prince of Orange, at the head of a considerable force, arrived on Tuesday the 30th in the vicinity of Brussels; but finding that the inhabitants were resolved to oppose the entrance of the troops, and that they were making formidable arrangements for that purpose, he wisely abstained from provoking a battle, which must have caused the destruction of hundreds, if not of thousands, of his father's subjects. On the representation made to him of the state of the city, his Highness consented to enter it on Wednesday with some members of his staff only, and without any other troops. The commandant of the civic force issued an order of the day for the citizens to assemble at ten o'clock, in the square of the Hotel de Ville; but before they met, the Prince sent to order that they should lay down their colours. To this command a positive negative was returned, and it was for some time doubtful, whether his Royal Highness would appear under the Brabant flag, which had displaced the Orange. The urgency of the occasion, however, made him wave even this point, and he trusted himself alone, without troops or assistance of any kind, among 8000 or 10,000 armed citizens, who had thrown aside the colours of his family, and assumed those of the ancient province. The square of the Hotel de Ville probably never exhibited a finer display than when each of the eight sections had taken up their positions, with their appropriate flags and with glittering arms. They not only displayed the tri-colour on their standards, but each citizen wore a tri-coloured cockade at his button-hole, and most of them had tri-coloured scarfs round their waists. His Royal Highness, accompanied by three Aides-de-Camp, entered the city at about half-past one, but did not reach the Hotel de Ville till past two o'clock. He was extremely anxious to proceed directly to the Palace, without going to the Hotel de Ville at all: but the lower class of the inhabitants insisted on his going to pay homage to the city authorities; a dictation to which he was obliged to submit. At the Hotel de Ville he made a speech in a very animated manner, in which he promised to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the Belgians, and announced the formation of a Commission to consider their grievances. He then rode off with the cavalry part of the Civic Guard; and going too fast, narrowly escaped being killed by one of the posts, who thought that he was flying from the city to call in the troops. All the Guards afterwards passed in review before him.

The Commission which had been nominated by the Prince of Orange to discuss the claims and ascertain the intentions of the Flemish people, met on Friday the 3d of September, when a separation of Belgium and Holland was resolved on. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Prince of Orange dissolved the Commission, and a proclamation was issued by the Deputies of the States General then in Brussels, explaining the full extent of the separation demanded by the Flemish people. This is expressed to be "a complete separation between the southern and northern provinces, without any other point of contact than the reigning dynasty." His Royal Highness immediately proceeded to the Hague, where he arrived on the 4th, and on the following day the King of the Netherlands issued a proclamation, and in a calm and paternal appeal to

the consciences and judgment of those whose alarming conduct had produced it, begins by stating, with reference to the disturbances in the Flemish capital and elsewhere, that at the first news of those disasters, he had hastened to convoke an extraordinary meeting of the States General, which, according to the terms of the fundamental law, represent the whole people of Belgium.

During the progress of these important affairs the inhabitants remained constantly under arms, prepared for either alternative; and, to confirm their patriotic resolution, a deputation from Liege, consisting of the most distinguished young men of that city, arrived at Brussels, to offer, on the part of their fellow-townsmen, aid in men, money, and arms, if necessary. The deputation, with the banner of Liege floating before them, paraded the principal streets, and in the procession were five chests of muskets, which they brought to complete the arming of the people of Brussels. Several Members of the Second Chamber of the States General, well known for their liberal principles, had also arrived in Brussels to join the popular movement. Deputations from Louvain, Alost, Ath, and other cities, arrived for the same purpose.

Alarming riots lately took place at Verviers, the frontier town of the Netherlands, and within about ten miles of the frontiers of Prussia. The Custom-House was set fire to, and the house of a notary was pillaged and destroyed. The workmen of Eupen, a Prussian frontier town, on hearing of what was taking place at Verviers, rose, and to a man proceeded to assist in the work of destruction there. The populace, in great numbers, paraded through the streets, attacking the houses of persons who were obnoxious to the lower orders.

On the 13th of September the States General met, in pursuance of the royal convocation. The address of the King commenced by lamenting the necessity of calling the Assembly together, after a period of fifteen years' peace, but refers to the disturbances in the provinces, and the afflictions with which they threaten the country, as a plea. He refers to the States General the consideration of the question of separation, as well as the adoption of any measures which they might consider conducive to the welfare, or called for by the situation of the country. Anxious to act consistently with the fundamental laws of the kingdom, he stated his entire dependence on them for adopting such measures as would tend not only to restore the peace of the country, but also to support the laws in their pristine form. He concluded by expressing his firm reliance on the loyalty of the nation; adding, that "fully prepared to meet reasonable wishes, he would never yield to party spirit, nor consent to measures which would sacrifice the prosperity of the nation to passion or violence." A Royal Message was afterwards read, in which his Majesty submitted two questions to the consideration of the Chamber, namely, "Whether experience had shown the necessity of revising the fundamental law? Whether in that case the relations established by treaties, and by the fundamental law, between the two great divisions of the kingdom, for the promotion of their common interests, required to be altered in their form or their nature?"

The *Journal des Pays Bas* is the chief organ of the discontented Belgians, and calls loudly for a political separation of the Netherlands from Holland; while the Dutch papers pour forth the bitterest invectives against the seditious spirit which instigates their neighbours to rebellion. The *Arnemsche Courant*, speaking in a tone of high indignation on the proposed separation of the two countries, exclaims,—"To arms! Down with the rebels! The blood of rebels is not the blood of brethren!" Such is the language which resounds from all the inhabitants of Holland, Guelderland, Frisia, Groningen, Utrecht, and Northern Brabant.

On the 21st of September a proclamation was issued expressing a determination to put down by force the armed assemblies at Brussels and elsewhere, if they did not quietly disperse, and leave the settlement of their alleged grievances to the decision of the States General. Accordingly on the 23d Prince Frederick, at the head of the royal troops, marched on Brussels from Vilvorde, and after a determined resistance, in which many lives were lost, he entered the town. A sanguinary but irregular conflict ensued, and in the end the royal troops became masters of the place. The members composing the Committee of Public Safety fled to the French frontiers.

GERMANY.

Brunswick.—The revolutionary spirit now abroad has spread to the hitherto proverbially peaceable people of Germany; and it is to be apprehended that having once found an entrance into that country, it will not cease till it has consumed every vestige of her present institutions. The inhabitants of Brunswick have risen against the Government, and, having repulsed the troops, they attacked the Ducal Palace, and burnt it, with all its valuables, to the

ground. The whole conduct of the Duke of Brunswick, it appears, since the Government was given up into his hands by his uncle and guardian, our late Sovereign George IV., has been a tissue of unjustifiable weakness and obstinacy—outraging the feelings of his subjects in every possible manner. The measures adopted by his guardian were contested and set at nought; the Constitution given to his States he refused to sanction; he disregarded the judgments of the legal tribunals, tore their decrees, arrested his subjects without cause, banished the old and faithful Ministers of the kingdom, persisted in resisting the decrees of the German Diet, and when he found he could do it no longer with safety, ran away to Paris with all the crown treasures he could collect. At the commencement of the Revolution there he set out again for Brunswick, and appeared to be inclined to act with greater prudence; but having given fresh offence by oppressive and offensive conduct, he was openly attacked on returning from the theatre.—The accounts state, that on the evening of the 6th of Sept. the multitude assembled in great numbers before the theatre, having filled their sleeves, pockets, and hats with stones, where they waited till the Duke stepped into his carriage, when they commenced a furious attack, evidently directed against the life of the Prince, which was defeated by the rapidity with which the coachman drove off. They followed him, however, to the Palace, where the formidable preparations which had been made, for that time overawed the assailants. Artillery was placed in the streets, and the troops were ordered to fire upon the populace. Negociations were afterwards entered into, and the Duke promised to remove the artillery, to recognize the chambers, and to remain in his dominions with his treasures. Next morning, however, he refused to fulfil the conditions. The populace immediately assembled. They began by assailing some detachments of troops which patrolled the streets, and, having overpowered and disarmed them, they proceeded against the Palace, and though it was defended by cannon, and a large body of troops, they carried it in less than an hour, the military having refused to obey the orders issued to them to fire on the people. The castle was then set on fire by the mob in the corner where they had broken in, and as the wind was unfavourable to the progress of the flames, they had full time to plunder this stately edifice of its magnificent furniture. The Duke was obliged to fly for his life. A party of Hussars, ordered to the back of the Palace, received him in the midst of them, and with some officers he rode off at full speed for the frontiers, where he dismissed them. He pursued his way to England, and landed at Dover on the 14th, whence he proceeded to London. — On his flight being known, a Provisional Government was appointed, and the public safety committed to the Burgher Guard, which, in imitation of the French and Belgians, was organised from among the citizens of Brunswick.

On the 10th of September Prince William Duke of Brunswick Oels, younger brother of the Duke of Brunswick, arrived at Richmond Palace; when he immediately issued a proclamation declaratory of his wishes to restore order, and enter into an investigation of the popular grievances. On the 13th the principal Counsellors of the Estates announced that they had judged it necessary to call a General Assembly of the States, to meet as soon as possible, till which time the committees would remain sitting.

Saxony. — The King of Saxony, formerly one of the most popular princes in Germany, has of late given much umbrage to a large portion of his subjects, by his attempts to suppress Protestantism and Protestant feeling in those dominions wherein they were cradled; he is also accused of suffering himself to be governed by the Jesuits, and of endeavouring, by indirect means, to establish the Catholic Religion in all the plenitude of power; and a formidable opposition has been brought into action against his Government, on the model of those of Paris and Brussels. To oblige his reverend guides he attempted this year to suppress the usual honours paid to the anniversary of the reformation, and on the 10th Sept. the people of Dresden justly resented the insolence of the Papist priests. They rose en masse, and with the assistance of the Burgher Guard, drove the military from the town. A tremendous tumult ensued, and several houses of obnoxious individuals were destroyed; but the Burgher Guard interfered, as at Brussels, and prevented further devastation.

On the 13th of September Prince Frederick, nephew of the King of Saxony, was appointed Regent—his father, the brother of the ex-king, having renounced his own right to the succession in his favour. The Minister Einsiedel has been dismissed, and order is re-established, on the understanding that several changes are to be made in the Constitution, in favour of popular rights. In consequence the city of Dresden was illuminated in the evening.

Popular commotions, attended by par-

tial riots, have also taken place at Chemnitz, Hesse Cassell, and other places.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Nothing decisive has yet been effected in the Peninsula. The Spanish Constitutionalists have been gradually assembling on the Pyrennean frontiers, and the government authorities, in full expectation of the meditated blow, are every where on the alert. The Constitutionalists have published a "Manifesto," of considerable length, fully detailing their views and objects. It maintains that one of the fundamental principles of the ancient laws of the kingdom, authorises Spaniards to combine and take up arms against the King when he shall abuse the power which those laws declare "was given him only for the public good;" or when he shall forget the obligation imposed on him, in the words of the law, of being "more watchful of his people's welfare than his own." The manifesto, upon this point, adds, that there is not in Spain a more ancient and authorised custom than such a rising of the people to repress despotism, when it infringes on the national liberty. In many instances, it says, have the Spaniards, acting upon that principle, dethroned their King, and placed the kingly power in other hands The manifesto declares that "the Directing Junta of the Insurrection" has constituted itself, for the present, a Provisional Regency, on the ground that the King, being in the power of a faction that rules him, is incapable of governing. It is enjoined that the Regency shall be solemnly proclaimed throughout the kingdom, and that all the authorities, civil and military, shall obey it, until the National Congress shall have assembled.

In Portugal numerous arrests have taken place, and the greatest consternation has prevailed, since the affairs in France have become known. Don Miguel has been compelled, by the British government, to restore the merchant vessels which had been captured off Terceira by the Portuguese blockading squadron, the commander of which has been dismissed the service in disgrace.

TURKEY.

The Albanians have been for some time in a state of open rebellion against the Porte; and from all accounts the province may be considered as lost to the Turks. A communication from Belgrade, dated Aug. 7, states that the grand Vizier has been guilty of the most barbarous treachery. When he arrived at Bitoglia he felt convinced that he should attain his object with difficulty and slowly by force of arms, and had recourse to stratagem. With this view he sent messages to all the Albanian chiefs with the declaration that he had come to Bitoglia by order of the Porte, with a commission to listen to the complaints of the Albanians and to satisfy their just demands, and he therefore invited them to come in person to Bitoglia. In consequence of this invitation, a great number of them immediately set out for Bitoglia, accompanied, by way of precaution, by an escort of 5000 men. On their arrival they were permitted to make their escort encamp at the gates, and the Grand Vizier gave the chiefs an audience; after listening to their demand, which was the payment of fifteen millions of Turkish piastres, he declared that they had only to wait a short time at Bitoglia, till the arrival of the sums placed at his disposal by the government. The Albanians being thus made easy, had already waited four days, when the Grand Vizier sent them word one morning that he was going to review his regular troops, amounting to 15,000 men, and that he invited them to be spectators. The Albanian chiefs suspecting nothing, went to the place attended by an escort of 400 men only, when during the evolutions they were suddenly surrounded by the Turkish troops, and massacred to the last man. After this dreadful carnage, the troops marched against the escort of the Albanians, encamped on the other side of the town, which immediately took flight. But as the Grand Vizier had caused all the roads to be previously occupied, a very small number of Albanians escaped the sword of the Turks.

AFRICA.

TUNIS, *Aug.* 10. Count de Larochefoucault, sent by France to Tunis with extraordinary powers, has concluded a new treaty with the Regency of Tunis, of which the following are the principal articles: 1. Henceforward full and entire liberty is to be enjoyed by the commerce of all nations, and the Dey will cease to levy the monopoly which he exercised formerly. 2. The cession of the island of Tabarca to France. 3. No tribute is to be paid henceforward. 4. The Turks now employed in military service are to be sent back to their country. 5. If a vessel belonging to any nation whatsoever be shipwrecked on the coasts of Tunis, if a sailor or a passenger be assassinated or ill-treated on the above coast, the Regency will be obliged to pay the value of the vessel and of its cargo. 6. Piracy is prohibited, and in case of war with any power, the Tunisians will have no right to attack merchantmen. 7. The slaves shall be restored to liberty.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The neighbourhood of *Enniskillen* has been visited by calamitous floods, which have caused the rivers to rise and deluge the country for miles in every direction. In many instances, houses have been swept away, and some of the inmates have perished. On the shores of Lough Erne and the bank of the Scilly's river, the crops of every description were swept off, and the potatoes, together with the soil on which they grew, were carried away, leaving not a vestige behind. Upwards of one hundred acres of meadow were destroyed in that quarter of the country; the rivers opened for themselves entirely new courses, through which they now flow; and the houses have been demolished in several places. The wall at Pubble church-yard was prostrated for several perches, and graves were emptied of their contents. A vast number of bridges have been torn away, and the communication of the country greatly interrupted.

At Sir James Carnegie's late fete to the tenants, feuars, labourers, and workmen on his estate at *Brechin*, co. Forfar, an unfortunate young man, of the name of Frazer, met his death, and caused that of another, in a very lamentable manner. Having drank till he became insensible, he was thoughtlessly put on a heap of straw in an empty stall, in the stable at the farm of Willenyards, and there left to sleep himself sober. Jean Scott, a fellow servant, between whom and Frazer there was a slight attachment, went to seek her sweetheart with a lighted candle in her hand. She found him in the barn, and while endeavouring to awake him—horrible to relate!—the candle was knocked from her hand; he, in his drunken sleep, held her in his grasp, perhaps supposing her a robber, till her screams had called the neighbourhood together, but assistance was too late; the straw was ignited, the unhappy girl, struggling to drag the drunkard from his dreadful fate, became the victim of her humanity, or a more tender feeling, and the assembled neighbours only arrived in time to witness the horrific spectacle of the dying lovers in the midst of a blazing pile!

The foundation of an ancient choir was lately discovered by the workmen at *York Minster*, whilst they were pursuing their employment in clearing away the rubbish from the interior of the organ screen; the walls have been traced to a considerable distance, and have been found to return in a cross or transept form to the north and south. The returns are of a perfect ashlar, and adorned with bases, columns, and capitals, of the Norman style of architecture.

Sept. 11. The Aurora, Worcester coach, was upset near *Severn Stoke*, which event was accompanied with a calamitous loss of lives. Mr. Bennet, of Oxford, and a Mr. Hughes, of Worcester, have died of their wounds; a Mr. Southgate, of St. Giles's, London, a chorister, had his collar bone dislocated, and is dangerously bruised; the niece of a Mr. Cripps, of Worcester, an inside passenger, in the confusion of the moment, thrust her arm through the coach window, and is so much lacerated that mortification, it is feared, will follow. Five other passengers were cut, bruised, and dreadfully mangled. The accident arose entirely from the coachman having neglected to apply the drag in descending a steep hill. The coach was heavily laden with luggage, piled to a frightful height on the top.

In the first part of our present Volume, pp. 458, 545, we noticed a proposal to erect a monument to the memory of *Shakspeare*. We are happy to learn that this plan is likely to be carried into effect; and a public meeting, we have reason to believe, will be convened at no distant period.—The neglect which the memory of the immortal Shakspeare has sustained for more than 200 years, in not having received, like other ancient and modern benefactors of their country, a national monument, in veneration of his heaven-born mind, and commemoration of our gratitude, is a circumstance so discreditable to the taste of an enlightened people, and so unjust towards the Bard who has placed England highest on the rolls of dramatic fame, that it has been long deemed a duty, that measures should be taken, even at this late period, to atone for the indignity, by erecting a trophy to his memory, worthy of the progress of the arts, and the grandeur of the empire; and that such *honorarium* should be raised in a conspicuous part of our metropolis, which, from its being the scene of his glory, and the resort of men of every nation, is pre-eminently entitled to be hallowed by so classical a distinction, more especially as this first act of universal homage to a British poet will thereby be paid to the chiefest and the most comprehensive genius the world ever saw. The Rev. Dr. Wade, who was the first projector of the monument, has accepted the office of Honorary Secretary.

Otmoor is a marshy, waste piece of land in Oxfordshire, of 2,500 acres, with a small brook running through it, and seven neighbouring towns had a right of common upon it. As it was of little value, from the continual floods, and the encroachments, and other abuses, an act of parliament was obtained, in 1815, to drain and inclose it. This was carried into execution, and all continued quiet till last year, when the rainy season in June having occasioned great floods in the lands above Otmoor, and the embankments there being supposed to impede the descent of the water, a riotous

mob of farmers and others assembled, and cut down the banks. They were indicted for felony under Sir R. Peel's Act, but were acquitted, under the directions of Judge Parke, on the ground that, as the embankment stopped the water, and occasioned the injury to the lands above, they were a nuisance, which the occupiers had a right to abate. He added likewise, that the commissioner had exceeded the powers given him by the act of parliament in making this new drain and embankment. In consequence of this decision, the poor people and farmers of the Otmoor towns entertained a notion that the act of parliament was void; that the inclosure and all the proceedings under it were illegal; and that they had a right to destroy the fences, and lay the whole open as it was originally. They assembled, therefore, on Saturday night, the 28th of August, in large bodies, and began breaking and cutting up the fences and hedges. These proceedings were continued every night for a week. The rioters, who were often disguised, were joined by people from the neighbouring villages, and their numbers at some times amounted to more than a thousand; and the greater part of the fences were destroyed to a very great value. Many persons were assaulted and wounded, particularly a son of Sir Alexander Croke, who went to protect his father's property, and was left for dead. All attempts of the civil power being found insufficient to quell them, the assistance of the military was called in. The Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lord Churchill, and the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the Marquis of Chandos, lent their ready protection, and the rioters were stopped in their proceedings. About forty were taken prisoners on the moor, and carried in waggons to Oxford, escorted by a detachment of Oxfordshire Cavalry. On passing through St. Giles's (where an immense number of persons had assembled to enjoy the festivities of a fair, similar to that of St. Bartholomew) the military were attacked in every direction; brickbats, stones, and bludgeons were hurled at them without mercy. The soldiers were determined to secure their prisoners, and the mob were determined to release them. The military had rather the advantage till they turned down Beaumont-street, which, from St. Giles's, is the nearest way to the county gaol. Here they were forced to give way; and the prisoners during the conflict effected their escape. A detachment has since been sent down by government; and many of the rioters have been apprehended.

Sept. 15. The interesting ceremony of opening the *Manchester and Liverpool Railway* took place this day. It was rendered more splendid and imposing by the presence of the Duke of Wellington and many distinguished individuals, whom the Directors had invited. The concourse of spectators at each end of the line was immense. The procession left Liverpool twenty minutes before eleven o'clock drawn by eight locomotive engines, the first of which was the Northumbrian, with the Directors and numerous distinguished visitors, including the Duke of Wellington. The other engines were the Phœnix, North Star, Rocket, Dart, Comet, Arrow, and Meteor. The carriage in which the Duke of Wellington and his friends travelled, was truly magnificent. The floor was 32 feet long by 8 wide, and was supported by eight large iron wheels. A grand canopy, 24 feet long, was placed aloft upon gilded pillars, contrived so as to be lowered in passing through the tunnel. The Northumbriam drew three carriages, the first containing the band, the second the Duke of Wellington and the distinguished visitors, and the third the Directors. The Phœnix and the North Star drew five carriages each; the Rocket drew three; and the Dart, Comet, Arrow, and Meteor, each four. The total number of persons conveyed was 772. On issuing from the smaller tunnel at Liverpool, the first engine, that is, the Northumbrian, took the south, or right-hand line of railway, while the other seven engines proceeded along the south line. The procession did not proceed at a particularly rapid pace—not more than 15 or 16 miles an hour. In the course of the journey, the Northumbrian accelerated or retarded its speed occasionally, to give the Duke of Wellington an opportunity of inspecting the most remarkable parts of the work. On the arrival of the procession at Parkside, (a little on this side of Newton) the carriages stopped to take in a supply of water. Before starting from Liverpool, the company were particularly requested not to leave the carriages, and the same caution was repeated in the printed directions describing the order of procession. Notwithstanding this regulation, however, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Wm. Holmes, M. P., and other gentlemen, alighted from the carriage of the Duke of Wellington, when the Northumbrian stopped at Parkside. At the moment they descended into the road, three of the engines on the other line—the Phœnix, the North Star, and the Rocket, were rapidly approaching. Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Holmes were standing in the road between the two lines of railway, which are about four feet distant from each other. Unluckily, Mr. Huskisson imagining that there was not room for a person to stand between the lines while the other engines were passing, made an attempt to get again into the carriage of the Duke before the Dart came up. He laid hold of the door of the carriage, and pulled it open with so much force that he lost his balance, and fell backwards across the rails of the other line, the moment before the passing

of the Dart. The conductor of that engine immediately stopped it, but before that could be effected, both wheels of the engine, and one of those of the first carriage, passed over the leg of the unfortunate gentleman, which was placed over the rail, his head and body being under the engine. The right leg was frightfully shattered, the muscles being torn to pieces. The Earl of Wilton, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Parkes, solicitor, of Birmingham, raised Mr. Huskisson from the ground. The only words he uttered were:—"I have met my death—God forgive me!" A tourniquet was immediately applied by the Earl of Wilton; and Dr. Brandreth was quickly in attendance. He was then removed to a car, and carried to Eccles, a village within four miles of Manchester; and after his arrival there, was removed to the house of the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, the rector of that place, where the Right Hon. Gentleman expired between nine and ten o'clock the same evening.

After the above melancholy accident a question arose as to what ought to be done with regard to the further progress of the business of the day. The Duke of Wellington refused to proceed further. Some of the proprietors and directors insisted that they had a public duty to perform in carrying the day's proceedings to an end, and that the success of the project, on which they had expended so much capital, might depend on their being regularly finished. They contended, moreover, that the procession *must go on* to Manchester, if they wished to avoid a breach of the public tranquillity. The Duke's scruples ultimately gave way, and the order was issued to move on to Manchester. On its return the Duke of Wellington quitted the rail-road about three miles before the cortege reached Liverpool, and posted off to the Marquis of Salisbury's seat at Childwell. The splendid corporation dinner which had been prepared at Liverpool was suspended; and nothing was heard spoken of but the above melancholy event. Mr. Huskisson was interred on the 24th at the public cemetery at Liverpool. The funeral was a public one.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RETURNED FOR THE NINTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, APPOINTED TO MEET OCT. 26, 1830.

*** *Those marked* (†) *were not in the last Parliament. Those marked* (‡) *are new for the respective places. Those marked* (§) *are returned for two places. All the rest are re-elected.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—J. Maberly
Alban's, St.—†Ld. Grimston, †C. Tennant
Aldborough—†Ld. Stormont, C. J. F. Clinton
Aldeburgh—Marq. of Douro, ‡Rt. Hon. J. W. Croker
Amersham—T. T. Drake, W. T. Drake
Andover—Sir J. W. Pollen, bt. T. A. Smith
Anglesea shire—Earl of Uxbridge
Appleby—Hon. H. Tufton, Lord Maitland
Arundel—†Lord D. C. Stewart, J. Atkins
Ashburton—‡Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, Sir L. V. Palk
Aylesbury—Lord Nugent, W. Rickford
Banbury—‡H. V. Stuart
Barnstaple—†S. L. Stevens, †G. Tudor
Bassetlaw—†Lord Newark, †Hon. A. Duncombe
Bath—†Gen. C. Palmer, Lord J. Thynne
Beaumaris—Sir Robert Williams, bart.
Bedfordshire—Marq. of Tavistock, ‡W. Stuart
Bedford—W. H. Whitbread, †F. Polhill
Bedwin—Sir J. Nicholl, J. J. Buxton
Beeralston—Lord Lovaine, †C. Blackett
Berkshire—C. Dundas, R. Palmer
Berwick—Marcus Beresford, Sir F. Blake, bt.
Beverley—†H. Burton, ‡D. Sykes
Bewdley—W. A. Roberts
ishop's Castle—†F. H. Cornewall, E. Rogers
Blechingley—C. Tennyson, †R. W. Mills
Bodmin—D. Gilbert, H. B. Seymour
Boroughbridge—‡Sir C. Wetherell, ‡M. Attwood, †A. Lawson, †W. A. Mackinnon. (Double return.)
Bossiney—J. S. Wortley, E. R. Tunno
Boston—†J. Malcolm, ‡J. Wilks
Brackley—R. H. Bradshaw, J. Bradshaw
Bramber—F. G. Calthorpe, J. Irving
Breconshire—Col. T. Wood
Brecon—C. M. R. Morgan
Bridgenorth—T. Whitmore, W. W. Whitmore
Bridgewater—W. Astell, C. K. Tynte
Bridport—Sir H. St. Paul, bt. H. Warburton
Bristol—R. H. Davis, ‡J. E. Baillie
Buckinghamshire—Marq. Chandos, Hon. R. Smith
Buckingham—Sir G. Nugent, bt. Sir T. F. Fremantle, bt.
Bury St. Edmund's—Earl of Euston, Earl Jermyn
Callington—A. Baring, ‡W. B. Baring
Calne—Sir J. Macdonald, bt. ‡T. B. Macaulay
Cambridgesh.—Ld. F. Osborne, ‡H. J. Adeane
Cambridge University—Lord Palmerston, W. Cavendish
Cambridge—Marq. Graham, Col. Trench
Camelford—Col. Cradock, M. Milbank
Canterbury—†Hon. R. Watson, †Lord Fordwich

Cardiff—Lord P. J. H. Stuart
Cardiganshire—Col. W. E. Powell
Cardigan—P. Pryse
Carlisle—Col. Lushington, ‡P. H. Howard
Carmarthenshire—Hon. G. R. Trevor
Carmarthen—J. Jones
Carnarvonshire—†C. W. G. Wynne
Carnarvon—†W. O. Gore
Castle Rising—Lord H. Cholmondeley, Col. F. Howard
Cheshire—‡Lord Belgrave, W. Egerton
Chester—Hon. R. Grosvenor, †Sir P. G. Egerton, bt.
Chichester—Lord G. Lennox, ‡J. Smith
Chippenham—†J. Neeld, †P. Pusey
Christchurch—Sir G. H. Rose, G. P. Rose
Cirencester—Lord Apsley, J. Cripps
Clithero—Hon. R. Curzon Hon. P. F. Cust
Cockermouth—Ld. Garlies, Hon. P. Bouverie
Colchester—D. W. Harvey, ‡A. Spottiswoode
Corfe Castle—G. Bankes, ‡P. J. Miles
Cornwall—Sir R. R. Vyvyan, E. W. Pendarves
Coventry—T. B. Fyler, †E. Ellice
Cricklade—J. Pitt, R. Gordon
Cumberland County—Sir J. Lowther, bt. Sir J. Graham, bt.
Dartmouth—Capt. J. Bastard, A. H. Holdsworth
Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynne, bt.
Denbigh—†R. M. Biddulph
Derbyshire—Ld. G. H. Cavendish, F. Mundy
Derby—H. F. C. Cavendish, †E. Strutt
Devizes—J. Pearse, G. W. Taylor
Devonshire—‡§Lord Ebrington, Sir T. D. Acland, bt.
Dorsetshire—E. B. Portman, H. Bankes
Dorchester—R. Williams, ‡Lord Ashley
Dover—†Sir J. R. Reid, bt. C. P. Thomson
Dounton—‡J. Brougham, †C. J. Lefevre
Droitwich—Earl of Sefton, J. H. Foley
Dunwich—F. Barne, A. Arcedeckne
Durham Co.—Ld. W. Powlett, W. Russell
Durh. City—†Sir R. Gresley, bt. M. A. Taylor
East Looe—†H. T. Hope, †T. A. Kemmis
Essex—C. C. Western, †Colonel Tyrell
Evesham—Sir C. Cockerell, bt. †Ld. Kennedy
Exeter—L. W. Buck, ‡J. W. Buller
Eye—Sir E. Kerrison, bt. †Sir P. Sydney
Flintshire—Sir T. Mostyn, bt.
Flint—Sir E. P. Lloyd, bt.
Fowey—‡Lord Brudenell, †J. C. Severn
Gatton—†J. V. Shelley, †J. T. Hope
Germans, St.—‡Sir H. Hardinge, C. Ross
Glamorganshire—†C. R. M. Talbot
Gloucestershire—Lord R. E. H. Somerset, Sir W. B. Guise, bt.
Gloucester City—Col. E. Webb, †J. Phillpots
Grantham—M. J. Cholmeley, †G. E. Welby
Great Grimsby—C. Wood, †G. Harris
Grinstead, East—Ld. Holmesdale, †F. R. West
Guildford—†G. H. Sumner, †C. B. Wall
Hampshire—Sir W. Heathcote, bt. J. Fleming
Harwich—Right Hon. J. C. Herries, ‡G. R. Dawson
Haslemere—Sir J. Beckett, bt. W. Holmes
Hastings—J. Planta, †Sir H. Fane
Haverfordwest—Sir R. B. P. Phillipps
Helon—†Sir T. Constable, bt. †R. Ferraud
Helston—Lord J. Townshend, †J. Pechell
Herefordsh.—Sir J. G. Cotterell, bt. Sir R. Price, bt.
Hereford—Lord Eastnor, E. B. Clive
Hertfordsh.—Sir J. S. Sebright, bt. N. Calvert
Hertford—†Ld. Ingestrie, T. S. Duncombe
Heytesbury—†Sir G. Staunton, bt. E. H. A'Court
Higham Ferrers—‡Lord Howick
Hindon—Hon. G. M. Fortescue, †J. Weyland
Honiton—‡Sir G. Warrender, bt. J. J. Guest
Horsham—E. of Surrey, N. W. R. Colborne
Huntingdonshire—Lord Mandeville, ‡Lord Strathaven
Huntingdon—J. Calvert, J. Stuart
Hythe—S. Marjoribanks, †J. Loch
Ilchester—†M. Bruce, †J. J. Hope Vere
Ipswich—C. Mackinnon, R. A. Dundas
Ive's, St.—†Hon. W. P. T. L. Wellesley, †J. Morison
Kent—Sir E. Knatchbull, bt. †T. L. Hodges
King's Lynn—Lord W. G. Bentinck, Hon. J. Walpole
Kingston-upon-Hull—†G. Schonswar, †W. B. Wrightson
Knaresborough—Sir J. Mackintosh, §H. Brougham
Lancashire—Lord Stanley, †J. W. Patten
Lancaster—J. F. Cawthorne, T. Greene
Launceston—†Sir W. Gordon, bt. J. Brogden
Leicestersh.—Ld. R. Manners, G. A. L. Keck
Leicester—Sir C. A. Hastings, bt. †W. Evans
Leominster—Lord Hotham, ‡W. Marshall
Lewes—T. R. Kemp, Sir J. Shelley, bt.
Lichfield—Sir G. Anson, G. G. V. Vernon
Lincolnsh.—Sir W. A. Ingilby, bt. C. Chaplin
Lincoln—C. D. Sibthorp, †J. Fardell
Liskeard—Lord Eliot, Sir W. Pringle
Liverpool—Gen. I. Gascoyne, W. Huskisson
London—Alderman Wood, Alderman Waithman, Alderm. Thompson, W. Ward, Esq.
Lostwithiel—‡W. F. V. Fitzgerald, Hon. E. Cust
Ludgershall—†Sir S. Graham, bt. E. T. Foley
Ludlow—Lord Clive, Hon. R. H. Clive
Lyme Regis—Hon. H. S. Fane, Colonel J. T. Fane
Lymington—G. Burrard, †W. T. Egerton
Maidstone—A. W. Roberts, H. Winchester
Maldon—T. B. Lennard, J. Dick
Malmesbury—Sir C. Forbes, J. Forbes
Malton—‡Sir J. Scarlett, J. C. Rameden
Marlbro.—†W. J. Bankes, †T. H. S. B. Estcourt
Marlow, Great—O. Williams, T. P. Williams
Mawes, St.—Sir C. E. Carrington, †G. W. Pigot
Merionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan, bt.
Michael's, St.—†J. H. Hawkins, †Hon. L. Kenyon
Middlesex—G. Byng, ‡J. Hume
Midhurst—G. Smith, J. A. Smith
Milborne Port—Right Hon. W. S. Bourne, †G. S. Byng
Minehead—J. F. Luttrell, †W. E. Tomline
Monmouthshire—Lord G. C. H. Somerset, Sir C. Morgan, bt.
Monmouth—Marquess of Worcester

Montgomerysh.—Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn
Montgomery—Hon. H. Clive
Morpeth—Hon. W. Howard, †W. Ord
Newark—H. Willoughby, M. T. Sadler
Newcastle-under-Lyne—R. Borradaile, †W. H. Miller
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Sir M. W. Ridley, bt. †J. Hodgson
Newport, Cornwall—J. Raine, ‡J. Doherty
Newport, Isle of Wight—Right Hon. S. Perceval, ‡H. Twiss
Newton, Lanc.—T. Legh, ‡T. Houldsworth
Newtown, Isle of Wight—†Hon. C. Pelham, H. Gurney
Norfolk Co.—T. W. Coke, †Sir W. Folkes, bt.
Northallerton—Hon. H. Lascelles, Sir J. Beresford, bt.
Northamptonshire—Lord Althorp, W. R. Cartwright
Northampton—Sir G. Robinson, bt. †Sir R. H. Gunning, bt.
Northumberland—M. Bell, ‡T. W. Beaumont
Norwich—†R. H. Gurney, ‡R. Grant
Nottinghamshire—J. S. Lumley, Admiral Sotheron
Nottingham—‡Sir R. Fergusson, †T. Denman
Okehampton—†Lord H. Seymour, †Hon. G. J. W. A. Ellis
Oxford—‡S. H. Kilderbee, Sir H. F. Cooke
Oxfordshire—J. Fane, †Lord Norreys
Oxford University—T. G. B. Estcourt, Sir R. Inglis, bt.
Oxford City—J. H. Langston, †W. Hughes Hughes
Pembrokeshire—Sir J. Owen, bt.
Pembroke—H. O. Owen
Penryn—†Sir C. Lemon, bt. †J. W. Freshfield
Peterboro'—Sir R. Heron, bt. ‡Lord Milton
Petersfield—†Sir W. Jolliffe, bt. G. E. Jolliffe
Plymouth—Sirs T. B. Martin, G. Cockburn
Plympton—‡Lord Valletort, G. C. Antrobus
Pontefract—†Sir C. E. Smith, bt. †Hon. H. V. S. Jerningham
Poole—B. L. Lester, Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby
Portsmouth—J. B. Carter, F. Baring, jun.
Preston—Hon. E. G. S. Stanley, J. Wood
Queenborough—†W. Holmes, J. Capel, †Sir P. Durham (double return)
Radnorshire—‡Right Hon. T. F. Lewis
Radnor (New)—R. Price
Reading—C. F. Palmer, †C. Russell
Richmond—Hon. Sir R. L. Dundas, Hon. T. Dundas
Ripon—G. Spence, L. H. Petit
Rochester—R. Bernal, †Lord Villiers
Romney (New)—‡Hon. A. Trevor, †W. Miles
Rutlandshire—Sir G. Noel, bt. Sir G. Heathcote, bt.
Rye—†H. D. Baillie, F. R. Bonham
Ryegate—Adm. Sir J. S. Yorke, J. Cocks
Saltash—†Earl of Darlington, †J. Gregson
Sandwich—J. Marryatt, †S. G. Price
Sarum (New)—Hon. D. P. Bouverie, W. Wyndham
Sarum (Old)—J. Alexander, J. D. Alexander
Scarborough—Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, Gen. Phipps
Seaford—Hon. A. F. Ellis, J. Fitzgerald
Shaftesbury—†E Penrhyn, †W. S. Dugdale
Shoreham—Sir C. M. Burrell, bt. H. Howard
Shrewsbury—†R. Jenkins, R. A. Slaney
Shropshire—Sir R. Hill, bt. J. C. Pelham
Somersetsh.—W. Dickenson, †E. A. Sandford
Southampton—A. R. Dottin, J. B. Hoy
Southwark—†J. R. Harris, Sir R. Wilson
Staffordshire—Sir J. Wrottesley, bt. E. J. Littleton
Stafford—†J. Campbell, †T. Gisborne
Stamford—Lord T. Cecil, T. Chaplin
Steyning—G. R. Philips, †E. Blount
Stockbridge—G. Wilbraham, †W. S. Stanley
Sudbury—B. Walrond, †Sir J. B. Walsh, bt.
Suffolk—†Sir H. Bunbury, bt. †C. Tyrell
Surrey—W. J. Denison, †J. I. Briscoe
Sussex—W. Burrell, †H. Curteis, jun.
Tamworth—‡Sir R. Peel, bt. Ld. C. Townsend
Tavistock—§Ld. Ebrington*, Ld. W. Russell
Taunton—‡H. Labouchere, †E. T. Bainbridge
Tewkesbury—J. E. Dowdeswell, J. Martin
Thetford—Lord J. Fitzroy, F. Baring
Thirsk—R. Frankland, R. G. Russell
Tiverton—Lord Sandon, Hon. G. D. Ryder
Totness—Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, †C. B. Baldwin
Tregony—†J. A. Gordon, †J. Mackillop, †J. Gurney, †C. King (double return)
Truro—†Lord Enconbe, †N. W. Peach
Wallingford—Col. W. Hughes, R. Knight
Wareham—Rt. Hon. J. Calcraft, †J. Ewing
Warwickshire—D. S. Dugdale, F. Lawley
Warwick—Sir C. J. Greville, J. Tomes
Wells—†J. E. Vaughan, †J. L. Lee
Wendover—A. Smith, S. Smith
Wenlock—Hon. G. C. W. Forrester, P. B. Thompson
Weobley—Ld. H. Thynne, Ld. W. Thynne
Westbury—‡Sir A. Grant, bt. ‡G. Prendergast
West Looe—Sir C. Hulse, bt. C. Buller, jun.
Westminster—Sir F. Burdett, bt. J. C. Hobhouse
Westmorland—Lord Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis—Col. Gordon, M. Ure, T. F. Buxton, Sir E. B. Sugden
Whitchurch—Sir S. Scott, bt. Hon. J. R. Townshend
Wigan—Col. J. Lindsay, J. A. Hodson
Wilton—J. H. Penruddocke, †H. L. Bulwer
Wiltshire—Sir J. D. Astley, bt. J. Benett
Winchelsea—†J. Williams, ‡Hon. H. Dundas
Winchester—P. St. J. Mildmay, Sir E. H. East, bt.
Windsor—Sir R. H. Vivian, bt. J. Ramsbottom
Woodstock—Marquess of Blandford, †Lord C. S. Churchill
Wotton Basset—Lord Mahon, T. H. Villiers
Worcestershire—Hon. H. B. Lygon, †Hon. T. H. Foley
Worcester—Col. Davies, G. R. Robinson
Wycombe—Sir T. Baring, bt. Sir J. D. King, bt.

* Mr. Brougham and Lord Ebrington are the only Members returned for two places—the former for Yorkshire and Knaresborough, the latter for Devonshire and Tavistock.

Yarmouth—Hon. G. Anson, C. E. Rumbold
Yarmouth, Isle of Wight—‡W. Y. Peel, ‡G. Thompson
Yorkshire—Hon. W. Duncombe, ‡§H. Brougham, ‡Lord Morpeth, †R. Bethell
York—†S. A. Bayntun, ‡Hon. T. Dundas

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire—Hon. William Gordon
Aberdeen—†Sir James Carnegie, bart.
Argyleshire—Walter F. Campbell
Ayrshire—†William Blair
Ayr—Thomas Francis Kennedy
Banffshire—John Morison
Berwickshire—Hon. Anthony Maitland
Bute & Caithness-sh.—‡Rt. Hon. Sir W. Rae, bt.
Cromarty and Nairn—†Hon. G. P. Campbell
Crail and Anstruther—James Balfour
Dumbartonshire—†Lord M. W. Graham
Dumfries-shire—†J. J. Hope Johnstone
Dumfries—W. R. K. Douglas
Dysart—†Lord Loughborough
Edinburghshire—Sir George Clerk, bt.
Edinburgh—Right Hon. William Dundas
Elginshire—Hon. Francis-William Grant
Elgin—Hon. Gen. Alexander Duff
Fifeshire—James Wemyss
Forfarshire—Hon. William-Ramsay Maule
Forfar and Perth—Hon. J. S. Wortley, jun.
Fortrose—†Lieut.-Col. John Baillie
Glasgow—Archibald Campbell
Haddingtonshire—Lord John Hay
Haddington—Sir Adolph.-J. Dalrymple, bt.
Inverkeithing—†James Johnston
Inverness-shire—Rt. Hon. Charles Grant
Kincardineshire—Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott
Kinross-shire—†Hon. G. R. Abercromby
Kirkcudbright—R. C. Fergusson
Kirkwall—‡James Loch
Lanarkshire—†Hon. Charles Douglas
Linlithgowshire—Sir Alexander Hope
Orkneyshire—†George Traill
Peebles-shire—Sir James Montgomery, bt.
Perthshire—Sir George Murray, bt.
Renfrewshire—‡Sir M.-Shaw Stewart, bt.
Ross-shire—Sir Jas.-Wemyss Mackenzie, bt.
Roxburghshire—Henry-Francis Scott
Selkirkshire—†Alexander Pringle
Selkirk and Peebles—†Henry Monteith
Stirlingshire—Henry-Home Drummond
Sutherlandshire—Lord F. L. Gower
Wigtonshire—†Sir Andrew Agnew, bt.
Wigton—John-Henry Lowther

IRELAND.

Antrim Co.—Hon. J. B. R. O'Neil, ‡Earl of Belfast
Armagh Co.—†Lord Acheson, C. Brownlow
Armagh—Right Hon. H. Goulburn
Athlone—R. Handcock
Bandon Bridge—†Viscount Bernard
Belfast—‡Sir A. Chichester, bt.
Carlow County—H. Bruen, T. Kavanagh
Carlow—Viscount Tullamoore
Carrickfergus—†Lord G. Hill
Cashel—†M. Pennefather
Cavan Co.—H. Maxwell, A. Saunderson
Clare County—†W. N. M'Namara, †J. P. Jorman Mahon
Clonmell—†E. Coote
Coleraine—Sir J. W. H. Brydges
Cork County—Hon. R. King, Ld. Boyle
Cork City—†Hon. J. Boyle, D. Callaghan
Donegall Co.—G. V. Hart, Earl Mountcharles
Down, Co.—Lord A. Hill, Visc. Castlereagh
Downpatrick—†E. S. Ruthven
Drogheda—†J. H. North
Dublin Co.—†Lord Brabazon, Col. White
Dublin City—G. Moore, †F. Shaw
Dublin University—†T. Lefroy
Dundalk—†Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Cradock
Dungannon—Hon. T. Knox
Dungarvan—Hon. G. Lamb
Ennis—W. S. O'Brien
Enniskillen—Hon. A. H. Cole
Fermanagh—M. Archdall, Viscount Corry
Galway Co.—J. S. Lambert, †Sir J. Burke, bt.
Galway—J. O'Hara
Kerry County—Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald, †Hon. W. Browne
Kildare County—Ld. W. C. O'Brien Fitzgerald, †R. M. O'Ferrall
Kilkenny Co.—†Earl of Ossory, Lord Duncannon
Kilkenny—†N. P. Leader
King's County—T. Bernard, Ld. Oxmantown
Kinsale—J. Russell
Leitrim Co.—†J. M. Clements, S. White
Limerick County—Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon, †Col. O'Grady
Limerick—T. Spring Rice
Lisburne—H. Meynell
Londonderry Co.—†Sir R. Bateson, bt. †T. Jones
Londonderry City—†Sir R. A. Ferguson
Longford Co.—Visc. Forbes, †A. Lefroy
Louth Co.—A. Dawson, †J. M'Clintock
Mallow—C. D. O. Jephson
Mayo Co.—J. Browne, †D. Browne
Meath County—Sir M. Somerville, bt. Lord Killeen
Monaghan County—E. J. Shirley, †Hon. —— Blaney
Newry—Hon. J. H. Knox
Portarlington—†Sir A. Ogilby
Queen's County—Sir H. Parnell, bt. Sir C. Coote, bt.
Roscommon Co.—†O. O'Connor, A. French
New Ross—†C. P. Leslie
Sligo Co.—E. S. Cooper, Hon. H. King
Sligo—†John Wynne
Tipperary County—Hon. F. Aldborough Prittie, †T. Wyse, jun.
Tralee—R. V. Smith
Tyrone County—Hon. H. L. Corry, †Sir Hugh Stewart
Waterford County—Lord G. T. Beresford, ‡D. O'Connell
Waterford—Right Hon. Sir J. Newport, bt.
Westmeath County—G. Rochfort, †M. L. Chapman
Wexford County—‡Lieut.-Col. A. Chichester, Visc. Valentia
Wexford—‡W. Wigram
Wicklow Co.—J. Grattan, R. Howard
Youghall—Hon. G. Ponsonby

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Aug. 24. To be Brevet Lieut.-Generals in East Indies only:—Major-Generals Geo. Prole, Arch. Ferguson, St. George Ashe, H. Fox Calcraft, Colin Macauley.——To be Major-Generals: — Colonels Ja. Price, T. Boles, Alex. Knox, J. W. Adams, H. Worsley, H. Fraser, H. S. Scott, A. M'Dowall, R. Lewis, Sir J. Sinclair, bt. R. Scott.

Aug. 30. The Landgravine of Hesse Homburg to be Ranger of Richmond Park.

Major-Gen. B. C. Stephenson to be Riding Forester New Forest.

John Dunstan to be Constable of Chester Castle.

Aug. 31. 7th Foot, Capt. Lord W. Thynne, to be Major.—25th Foot—Major Courtney Chambers to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Edw. Jonathan Priestley to be Maj.—36th Foot, Brevet Major R. Noble Crosse to be Major.—44th Foot, Major C. G. Gray to be Major.—59th Foot, Brevet Major F. Fuller to be Major. — Unattached; to be Lieut.-Colonels, Major B. Disney, C. Rowley, J. Linton, J. Scott, W. Graham.—To be Majors, Capt. Ro. Ferguson, Brevet Major G. Noleken.—Staff, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Moore to be Dep.-Adj.-Gen. to the troops in the Mediterranean.—Garrisons, Major-Gen. W. Thornton to be Lieut.-Governor of Jersey.—Brevet, Brevet-Col. H. W. Rooke to be Major-Gen. in the Army; Major G. Baker to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, while acting as a Commissioner in Greece.—To be Majors, Capt. M. Molesworth Madden, Capt. T. H. Shadwell Clerke.

Sept. 10. 31st Foot, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Roupel Colleton, Bart. from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col.—32d Foot, Major Charles Knight to be Lieut.-Col.—33d Foot, Capt. W. H. Grote to be Major.—68th Foot, Major Nathaniel Gledstanes from half-pay to be Major.—Unnattached, Capt. Lord W. Paulet, to be Major.—Brevet, Brevet-Col. Cosmo Gordon to be Maj.-Gen.; Capt. J. Mann to be Major.

Sept. 13. Capt. George Seymour, R. N. to be Gentleman and Master of the Robes to his Majesty.—Major-General Thornton has been appointed to the Command of the Island of Jersey.—Major-Gen. Sir Charles Pratt, K.C.B. to the Command of Jamaica.—Capt. Roche Meade, 21st reg. to be Dep. Assistant Adj.-General at head-quarters.—Lieut.-Col. Lord Cha. Fitzroy to be Assistant Adj.-Gen. at Armagh.—Major-Gen. Hon. P. Stuart to the command of the troops in North Britain.

Sept. 21. 1st Dragoons, Capt. B. Everard to be Maj.—Coldstream Foot Guards, Capt. C. Short to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. M. Mayers, Prebend in Dublin Catheral.
Rev. C. Birch, Happisburgh V. Norfolk.
Rev. E. S. C. B. Cave, Morley St. Peter's P. C. co. York.
Rev. Christ. Carr, Newborough P. C. co. Northampton.
Rev. F. F. Clark, Christ Ch. P. C. Coseley, Staffordshire.
Rev. A. Creighton Stallingborough V. Linc.
Rev. J. Darby, Skenfreth R. co. Monm.
Rev. G. R. Gray, Inkberrow V. Worcestersh.
Rev. J. Griffiths, Llangynhafel R. Denbyshire.
Rev. E. M. Hall, Idle P. C. co. York.
Rev. J. Hand, Handsworth R. co. York.
Rev. E. Hibgame, Fordham V. Cambridgsh.
Rev. J. R. Hopper, Bedingfield R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Hughes, Llangynfelin P. C. Cardiganshire.
Rev. T. G. Moulsdale, Hope P. C. Flintsh.
Rev. W. Robinson, Wood Enderby P. C. Horncastle, co. Lincoln.
Rev. W. F. Drake, Chapl. to the Bishop of Norwich.
Rev. J. P. Vowles, Chaplain to the Marq. of Northampton.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 18. At Exmouth, the wife of Capt. R. Inverarity, of a son.——At Lord Greenock's, near Sandgate in Kent, Lady Greenock, a son.——23. At Nostell Priory, the wife of Cha. Winn, esq. a son.——25. In Montague-square, the wife of Major R. H. Close, a son.——25. At Brecknock-crescent, Camden-town, the wife of Dr. F. Campbell, a son.——26. At Dover, the wife of the Hon. C. E. Law, a son.

Sept. 1. At Weybridge, the wife of Capt. Beechey, R. N. a dau.——At the house of her father, George Willsher, esq. at Petches, co. Essex, Helen, the wife of Geo. H. Rogers Harrison, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square, a dau.——At Grove House, near Sheffield, the wife of H. W. Pickard, esq. Royal Horse Artillery, a son.——9. At Belfast, the wife of Major-Gen. C. Bruce, a son.——At Babraham, Cambridgeshire, the wife of H. Adeane, esq. M. P. a son and heir.——11. In Park-crescent, the lady of Sir W. H. Richardson, a dau.——18. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Morton, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 12. At North Creek, Norfolk, J. T. Graver Browne, esq. of Reymerstone Hall, Norfolk, to Frances, dau. of Archd. Bathurst, and grand-dau. of the Bp. of Norwich.——18. At Burwell, in Newmarket, the Rev. J. Benson Skipper, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Salisbury Dunn, esq.——19. At Leamington, Joseph Bailey, esq. of Glanusk Park, Breconshire, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late J. T. H. Hopper, esq. of Witton Castle, Durham.——At Igburgh, Norfolk, H. B. Simpson, eldest son of the Hon. T. B. Simpson, of Babworth, Notts, to Frances Emily, dau. of H. Baring, esq. of Buckenham.——21. At Grimsby, Titus Salt, esq. of Bradford, co. York, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Geo. Whittam, esq.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. C. F. Bagshawe, fourth son of Sir W. C. Bagshawe, of Wormhill Hall, Devonshire, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of G. Hobson, esq.——24. At Jersey, Mr. John de St. Croix, youngest son of the Magistrate of the Royal Court, to Rachel, only dau. of P. D'Auvergne, esq. of Leoville House.——26. At Ardnocher church, John Knox, of Granwood Park, co. Mayo, esq. to Jane Adelaide, dau. of S. Handy, of Brana Castle, co. Westmeath, esq.——28. At Stonehouse chapel, Devon, Assistant-Com.-Gen. John Lindsay, to Maria Lucas, second dau. of the late John Laing, esq. of Dominica.——30. At Wortley, the Hon. John Talbot, second son of the Earl of Talbot, to the Hon. Miss Wortley, only dau. of Lord Wharncliffe.——At Grantham, T. O. Powles, esq. of Stamford-hill, Middlesex, to Emma Sheppard, eldest dau. of Thos. Bland, esq. M. D. and formerly an Alderman of Newark.——31. At Hornsey, G. R. Hyde, esq. M.D. of Newtown Barry, Wexford, to Maria Frances Charlotte, second dau. of the late Adm. Sutton, of Screveton Hall, Notts. ——At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. Francis Steward, to Sarah Tolver, second dau. of Isaac Preston, esq.——In London, Francis Bayley, esq. youngest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Alexander Macdonald, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.——At Booterstown, Rich. Massey, esq. nephew of the late Lord Clarino, to Anne Maria, 3d dau. of the late Patrick Murray, esq. of Dublin.

Lately. At Little Hallinbury, Essex, the Rev. S. Phillips, Rector of Puddington, Devon, to Ann Shaftesbury, dau. of the late Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Sept. 1. At Cambridge, W. Ogilvy, esq. to Miss Matilda Doria, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Spineto.——At Edmonton, the Rev. J. Nelson Palmer, to Elizabeth, eld. dau. of the late R. Mushet, esq. of Millfield House.——2. Mr. T. Burnell, Upper Clapton, to Eliza, dau. of John Grove, esq. ——4. At Derrygrath, co. Tipperary, M. V. Sankey, esq. of Coolmore, to Anne, second dau. of the late Sam. Perry, esq. of Woodrooffe, and niece to the Earl of Charleville.——At Talgarth, Major Holford, of Kilgwyn, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Gwynne, of Buckland, Brecknockshire, only child of the late Roderick Gwynne, esq.——At Fawsley, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Ayscough Fawkes, to Miss Ellen Story, 2d dau. of the late J. B. Story, esq. of Lockington Hall, Leicestershire.——6. At Scarborough, Chas. Steade, esq. to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Smith, esq. of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire.——Tho. Chamberlayne, esq. to Amelia, dau. of Gen. Onslow, of Staughton House, Huntingdonshire.——7. At Sherborne, Geo. M. Butt, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Frances Jane, eld. dau. of Thos. Fooks, esq.——At Petersfield, Edw. Hopkins, esq. of Alresford, to Eliza Susanna, eldest dau. of Vice-Admiral Giffard.——At St. James's church, Bisset Hawkins, M.D. of Golden-square, to Emily Isabella, only dau. of the Rev. W. Goodenough, Archd. of Carlisle.——At Houghton-le-Spring, D. L. Prattmann, esq. of Copley Lodge, to Jane, second dau. of W. Hutchinson, esq.——8. Rev. W. P. Hopton, of Bishop's Frome, co. Hereford, to Diana, second dau. of Rev. C. W. Shuckburgh, of the Moor, Downton, Wilts.——At St. Mary-la-bonne church, Capt. E. C. Fletcher, of the 1st Life Guards, to the Hon. Ellen Mary Shore, youngest dau. of Lord Teignmouth.——At Westbury-upon-Trym, Henry H. Joy, esq. of Mountjoy-square, Dublin, to Catherine Anne, eldest dau. of Mr. Serj. Ludlow, of Down House, Bristol.——At Beverley, the Rev. Alfred Sadler, of Nottingham, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of F. Campbell, esq.; and Benjamin Sadler, esq. Belfast, Ireland, to Emma, 2d dau. of the same gentleman.——9. At Lanwennog, Cardiganshire, the Rev. D. H. T. G. Williams, youngest son of Sir G. G. Williams, Bart. to Anne Frances Gertrude Davies, eldest dau. of the late J. Davies, of Penlan, esq. and grand-dau. of Lord R. Seymour.——11. At New Church, St. Pancras, Commander Edw. Belcher, to Diana Joliffe, step-dau. of Capt. P. Heywood, R. N.——14. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. the Very Rev. Dr. Cockburn, Dean of York, to Miss Marg. Emma Pearse, only dau. of the late Col. Pearse, of Kensington. ——At Chipstead, the Hon. James St. Clair, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Sinclair, to Jane, eldest dau. of Archd. Little, esq. of Shabden Park, Surrey.——At Trinity church, St. Mary-la-bonne, the Rev. Charles Bigsby, to Jane Christiana, youngest dau. of the late J. Watson, esq. W. S. Edinb.——At Caversham, Mr. John Richards, jun. solicitor, Reading, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Mr. J. May.——At Gillingham, Kent, J. Anderson, esq. R. N. to Eliz. Sarah, eldest dau. of Aug. Keppel Colley, esq. R.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE DE BOURBON.

Aug. 27. At his chateau of St. Leu, in his 75th year, Louis Henry Joseph de Bourbon, Duke of Bourbon, and Prince de Condé.

This unfortunate Prince terminated his existence by hanging himself. He is supposed to have committed the fatal act while labouring under derangement, produced by the excitement which the late revolution occasioned, of which, however, he seems not to have disapproved. It appears, that he was sadly annoyed by some of the ex-functionaries of Charles X., who had by letters, and in one instance personally, repudiated his claim to the name of Condé, reminding him how gloriously it had been sustained by his father, who had in the former revolution cast his shield before the fallen fortunes of the Bourbons, and made it the rallying point of the Royalists, until their throne was re-established; again quitting the capital, though borne down by infirmity and the weight of years, with Louis XVIII. during the 100 days of Napoleon, rather than compromise his allegiance. Harassed thus on one side by the bigots of the old Court, and on the other pressed to come in, and take the oath to the Orleans dynasty, the individual members of which were his personal favourites, he weakly rushed out of existence, to escape these conflicting importunities. He had promised to repair to Paris, to take the oath, on the morning when he was found dead in his chamber. On the previous night, he desired his valet not to enter his apartment as early as usual; the man obeyed his master's order, but when two or three hours had elapsed after his usual time, and he had knocked repeatedly without obtaining an answer, he then, with the assistance of others, burst through the panels of the door, and found the unhappy Prince suspended by his own neckerchief, from the iron central fastening of the window; he used a stool to stand upon, and then kicked it down. He was in his ordinary clothes, and the body quite cold.

Thus has perished the last member of the illustrious house of Condé. He was born April 13, 1756, and married April 24, 1770, the Princess Maria Theresa d'Orleans, who died in Jan. 1822. He was the father of the Duke d'Enghien, (whose barbarous murder at Vincennes, in 1804, will ever remain the foulest blot upon the memory of Buonaparte,) and only son of the illustrious and venerable Louis Joseph Prince of Condé,* on whose death, in 1818, he should in due course have assumed the title, which, however, he declined, from a feeling of modesty, as not being worthy to succeed a prince of so high a personal character as his noble father; and particularly as the prospects of his house were for ever extinguished by the murder of his only son. This shews him to have been a quiet, unambitious man; though he was not deficient in military spirit.

In 1776 a duel took place between Charles X. when Count D'Artois, and the Duke de Bourbon. The Count having a lady with him was followed by the Duchess de Bourbon. She seized his mask by the beard, and the strings snapped; the Count seized the Duchess's mask, and broke it. The Duke de Bourbon, conceiving that the sex of the Duchess should have preserved her from rude retaliation, sent the Count d'Artois a message. The duel took place at the Bois-de-Boulogne, near the Port de-Princes. They fought with swords; and the Count d'Artois having made a lunge, in which his sword seemed to pass under the arm of the Duke de Bourbon, the Chevalier de Crussol, who was one of the seconds, believed the Duke to be wounded; and on the seconds interfering, the parties were reconciled.

On the breaking out of the first civil disturbances in Paris, the Duke quitted France, in July 1789, with the rest of the family of the Prince de Condé, and retired to Brussels, whence he proceeded by way of Switzerland to Tunis. A great number of gentlemen accompanied them, all ready to fight in the cause of royalty.

In 1792 the Prince de Condé opened the campaign, with his brave and loyal army, against the Republican forces; and in 1793, he was joined by his son, the Duke of Bourbon, and his grandson, the Duke d'Enghien, in the Black Forest; where three generations of heroes were seen combating together. The poet Delille thus notices this singular fact:

Condé, Bourbon, Enghien, se font d'autres Rocrois,
Et, prodigues, d'un sang chéri de la victoire,
Trois générations vont ensemble à la gloire.

* See an excellent memoir of the Prince de Condé in our volume LXXXVIII. i. p. 663.

The most remarkable affairs, in the campaign of 1792 and 1793, in which these three illustrious heroes performed prodigies of valour, were the battles of Jockrim, Pfortz, Barbelroth, Berstheim, Weissemburg, and Haguenau. On the Prince of Condé commanding a charge on the village of Berstheim, where the republican armies were concentrated in great force, his son the Duke of Bourbon, at the head of the second and third division of cavalry, made a charge on the enemy's cavalry, and drove it before him. Impelled by the ardour of the moment, the Duke rushed forward with only a few followers, when the Republicans, taking advantage of the circumstance, immediately surrounded him. The contest was bloody, and the Duke was severely wounded; but the rest of his troops coming up, the enemy took to flight, leaving their artillery in possession of the Royalists.

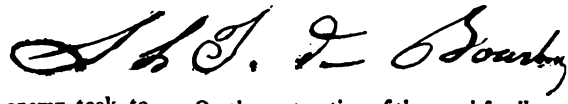
The Duke de Bourbon commanded the cavalry in his father's army, with distinguished honour, from 1792 to 1796; but Austria having made peace with France, the troops of the Prince de Condé passed in 1797 into the service of Russia. The following letter from Louis XVIII., dated Verona, June 24, 1795, will show the estimation in which the services of the Duke were held:

"MON COUSIN, Je suis fort sensible à la part que vous prenez à ma juste douleur; elle en adoucit un peu l'amertume. Je suis bien sûr que vous combattrez pour moi comme vous avez combattu pour le feu Roi, mon seigneur et neveu*; mais j'espère que ce ne sera pas au même prix; votre sang est trop précieux pour l'Etat et pour moi, pour que je ne désire pas vivement qu'il plaise à Dieu de l'épargner. Comptez toujours sur l'estime et l'amitié véritables avec lesquels je suis, mon cousin, votre très-affectionné cousin,

"LOUIS."

After the campaign of 1800, we believe the Duke de Bourbon accompanied his father to England, as he was resident at Wanstead House in Essex, at the time of the murder of his son in 1804. In a letter from Wanstead House, dated Feb. 3, 1805, addressed to M. Saint-Jacques, private secretary to the Duke d'Enghien, he feelingly adverts to this atrocious affair,† which appears to have blighted all his happiness:

"Après le malheur cruel dont j'ai été accablé, mon cher Jacques, je ne pouvais éprouver d'adoucissement mieux senti à ma vive douleur que de vous savoir vous-même hors de danger, vous qui méritez, à tous égards, la confiance et l'amitié de ce cher enfant que je pleurerai toute ma vie. Les larmes me suffoquent, et je ne me sens pas la force, en ce moment, mon cher Jacques, de parler affaire avec vous. M. de Contye veut bien se charger de cette pénible commission. Vous pouvez prendre confiance en ce qu'il vous dira de ma part, et vous conformer ponctuellement aux ordres qu'il vous transmettra, tant de la part de mon père que de la mienne. Croyez, mon cher Jacques, à mon entière confiance et bien sincère amitié pour vous."



On the restoration of the royal family in 1814, the Duke returned to France, where his life was passed in comparative retirement until his death.

The obsequies of the Duke de Bourbon took place on Sunday Sept. 6; the religious ceremonies were performed at St. Leu. Their royal highnesses the Dukes d'Orleans and de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, and Duke d'Aumale, a number of Peers, Deputies, General Officers, and persons attached to the suite of the Prince, assisted. The procession set out from St. Leu for St. Denis. The 1st regiment of hussars, a battalion of the 5th of the line, and the national guards of St. Leu and neighbouring communes, led the procession, which was brought up by a troop of the national guards, the 1st hussars, and the 5th of cuirassiers. They were received at the gate of the city by the Mayor of St. Denis, accompanied by the municipal body. The national guard and the veterans kept guard. The procession having marched to the church, the coffin was deposited in one of the vaults, near the remains of the father of the deceased.

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* Louis XVII.

† The following bold assertions relative to the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, are extracted from Barry O'Meara's Journal:—Buonaparte informed Barry O'Meara, that Prince Talleyrand retained a letter written by the Duke to Napoleon, which might in all probability have saved his life. "The Duke (observed Buonaparte) had written to me, offering his services, and asking a command in the army from me, which that scelerato Talleyrand did not make known until two days after the execution. Talleyrand is a briccone, capable of any crime. I caused the Duc d'Enghien to be arrested in consequence of the Bourbons having landed assassins in France to murder me."—"Talleyrand proposed to cause all the Bourbons to be assassinated, and even offered to negociate for its accomplishment. He demanded a million of francs for each."

The Duke has left a will, entirely written with his own hand, dated 30th August, 1829, by which his whole fortune passes to Henry Eugene Philippe d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, the son of the King of the French, and Dame Sophia Dawes, Baroness of Feucheres, an Englishwoman with whom he lived, and who slept in the same house at the time of his death. He has bequeathed, 1st, to the Baroness of Feucheres, two millions of money; 2nd, the chateau and park of St. Leu; 3rd, the chateau and estate of Boissy and all their dependencies; 4th, the forest of Montmorency and all the dependencies; 5th, the chateau and estate of Morfontaine and all its dependencies; 6th, the Pavilion occupied by her and her servants at the Palais Bourbon, as well as its dependencies; and 7th, the furniture contained in this pavilion, and the horses and carriages appertaining to the establishment of this lady, all free from charge and expenses chargeable on bequeathed property. These various legacies to Madame Feucheres are valued at 12 or 15 millions (francs). The residue of his property, except some private legacies, he has left to the Duke d'Aumale, third son of Philip King of the French.

An excellent likeness of the Duke de Bourbon, when he first came over to this country, was painted by Mr. H. P. Danloux, and engraved by Mr. Philip Audinet (size 13 inches by 10). It was never published, and is therefore an extremely rare print. The Duke is represented in the military costume of the army of the Prince de Condé. The painter first represented the Duke with a mutilated hand, he having had some of his fingers cut off with a sabre in an engagement; but the modesty of the Duke wishing to conceal that circumstance, the artist was directed to cover the hands with military gloves, as they now appear in the print.

THE EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Sept. 3. At his seat, the White House, in Easton, Suffolk, in his 77th year, the Right Hon. William Henry Nassau, fifth Earl of Rochford, Viscount Tunbridge, and Baron of Enfield, co. Middlesex.

His Lordship was born on the 28th of June, 1754, and was the eldest son of the Hon. Richard Savage Nassau, one of the Clerks of the Board of Green Cloth, and a representative in Parliament for the borough of Maldon, by Elizabeth his wife, the sole daughter and heiress of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham, in Suffolk, Esq. and the relict of James the fifth Duke of Hamilton. At the decease of his uncle, on the 28th of Sept. 1781, his Lordship succeeded to the family honours; and dying, unmarried, the titles became extinct.

For some further account of this noble family the reader is referred to a biographical notice of his Lordship's only brother, the late George Richard Savage Nassau, Esq. in vol. XCIII. part ii. p. 178.

DR. MAJENDIE, BISHOP OF BANGOR.

July 9. At the house of his son the Rev. Stuart Majendie, at Longdon near Lichfield, aged 75, the Right Rev. Henry-William Majendie, Lord Bishop of Bangor.

Bishop Majendie was the son of the Rev. John James Majendie, D.D. Canon of Windsor, the instructor of Queen Charlotte in the English language. The latter was not a German, as it has been frequently stated; but born in England, the son of a French protestant minister who took refuge in this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled at Exeter. Dr. Majendie died in 1783, aged 75: and a short memoir of him then appeared in our vol. LIII. p. 716.

The Bishop was a member of Christ's College, Cambridge. He took his Bachelor's degree in 1776; and soon after had the good fortune to follow his father's steps as a royal tutor. The object of his care was Prince William Henry, our present Sovereign. Mr. Majendie accompanied his Royal Highness to sea, and visited with him many distant parts of the globe. In 1783 he was appointed one of the King's Chaplains in ordinary. On the 11th of April 1785, he married Miss Routledge: and at the same time was made a Canon of Windsor. With that dignity he held the vicarage of Hungerford in Berkshire, where for five years he fulfilled all the duties of a parish priest with great fidelity and success. He proceeded M.A. 1785, D.D. 1791. In 1798 he resigned his Windsor canonry for a residentiary prebend of St. Paul's; and Hungerford vicarage for that of New Windsor; for so great was the attachment of King George the Third to Dr. Majendie, that his acceptance of the vicarage of New Windsor was made the condition of this change of preferment, in order that he might still continue to reside in the immediate neighbourhood of his Majesty. In 1800, on the death of Bishop Warren, and consequent translation of Bishop Cleaver to Bangor, Dr. Majendie was preferred to the see of Chester, with which he retained both his canonry and living; he

resigned both in 1806, when on the death of Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph, he again followed Bishop Cleaver at Bangor.

Dr. Majendie printed the following professional tracts: A Sermon at the anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy, in St. Paul's, 1800. A Sermon before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Westminster Abbey, on the Thanksgiving for the Peace, 1801. A Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, 1804.

Bishop Majendie had a numerous family. Henry-William Majendie, Esq., his eldest son, died Feb. 7, 1824, aged 34. Edward, his youngest son, died July 15, 1825, aged 23. J.-Routledge, then his youngest, was married in 1828 to Harriet-Mary, second daughter of the late George Dering, Esq., and first cousin to Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden-Dering, Bart. The Rev. Stuart Majendie was presented by his father in 1824 to the Rectory of Llanruddlad in Anglesey. The Rev. Henry-William Majendie, Prebendary of Bangor and Salisbury, and Vicar of Speen, is, we believe, nephew to the Bishop, and son of his brother Lewis Majendie, Esq. F.S.A. of Hedingham Castle, Kent; he was also, we think, son-in-law to the late Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury.

ADMIRAL SIR H. NICHOLLS.

Aug. 17. At Clifton, co. Gloucester, in his 72d year, Sir Henry Nicholls, Admiral of the White.

This distinguished officer embraced the naval profession when quite a child; and may be truly said to have been

"Born on the winds, and cradled in the storm."

His zeal, perseverance, and abilities, during a long and arduous service, raised him to the highest rank and honours of his profession.

Subsequent to the war with the colonies, this officer commanded the Echo sloop, on the Newfoundland station. On the 1st Dec. 1788, he was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and soon after appointed to the Amphion frigate, stationed at Jamaica. During the Russian armament in 1791, he served as Flag-Captain to the late Hon. J. L. Gower, in the Formidable of 98 guns, which ship was put out of commission in the autumn of the same year.

At the commencement of hostilities against France, in 1793, Capt. Nicholls was appointed to the Royal Sovereign, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Admiral Graves, in the Channel fleet; and on the memorable 1st June, 1794, when that officer was wounded, his place was ably supplied by Captain Nicholls, who had the happiness of contributing in a very eminent degree to the success of this brilliant encounter. The Royal Sovereign was among the first ships in action, and at its conclusion was at the head of eleven sail of the line, well formed, and in pursuit of fourteen of the enemy's ships, when the last signal was made by Earl Howe for his fleet to close.

In this battle the Royal Sovereign had 14 men killed, and 44 wounded. Capt. Nicholls's conduct was specially noticed by the commander-in-chief, in his public letter; and he was one of those officers to whom George the Third ordered a gold medal to be presented.

The wound received by Admiral Graves causing him to retire for a time from active service, Captain Nicholls commanded the Royal Sovereign as a private ship until the spring of 1795, when he was removed into the Marlborough, of 74 guns, where he continued until the period of the mutiny at Spithead, which created a considerable degree of alarm throughout the kingdom. On this occasion the Marlborough's crew committed the most daring outrages, and evinced a spirit of disaffection in a greater degree than that of almost any other ship.

In the summer of 1801, when Sir Charles Morice Pole was sent to relieve the late Lord Nelson in the command of the Baltic fleet, Captain Nicholls accompanied that officer, and continued with him during the remainder of the war. In 1802 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Naval Inquiry, and afterwards Comptroller of the Navy; which latter office, however, he enjoyed but a short time.

Capt. Nicholls was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1807; Vice-Admiral in 1810; Admiral of the Blue in 1825; and Admiral of the White in 1830. He was also, for a short time, Comptroller of the Navy, which he resigned, and on the 20th May, 1820, was elected a Knight Commander of the Bath. Sir H. Nicholls, though a strict officer, was still admired and respected, not more for his uniform zeal, perseverance, and ability, than for his excellen disposition, which displayed the kindest heart of a rough seaman in all his dealings with mankind.

SIR LUCAS PEPYS, BART. M.D.

June 17. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 88, Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. M. D. Physician-general to the Army, the senior Fellow of the College of Physicians, F.R.S. and S.A.

Sir Lucas Pepys was born May 26, 1742, the younger son of William Pepys, Esq. of London, banker, and of Ridgley

in Cheshire, (great-grandson of John Pepys, made Lord Chief Justice in Ireland in 1665, and descended from an ancient family in Cambridgeshire,) by Hannah, widow of Alexander Weller, Esq., and daughter of Dr. Richard Russell. Of Sir Lucas's elder brother, the late Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart. a memoir appeared, on his death in 1825, in our vol. xcv. ii. p. 85.

Both brothers were educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford; where Sir Lucas took the degrees of A.M. 1767, M.B. 1770, M.D. 1774. On settling in London, he fixed his residence in St. Anne-street, Soho; and so early as 1769 he was appointed one of the Physicians of the Middlesex Hospital; in 1770, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

On the 30th of Oct. 1772, the Right Hon. Jane-Elizabeth Countess of Rothes, in her own right a Peeress of Scotland, bestowed her hand (at Brighton) on Dr. Pepys. Her Ladyship had been previously married to George Raymond Evelyn, Esq. by whom she was mother to George-William the tenth Earl of Rothes, who died in 1817, leaving a daughter, who was also Countess in her own right, but died in 1819, and was succeeded by her elder son the present Earl, who was born in 1809. By Sir Lucas Pepys, the first-named Countess was mother of three children, who, as is usual with the offspring of the heiresses of Scottish peerages, took their mother's name: 1. the Hon. Sir Charles Leslie, who has now succeeded to his father's Baronetcy; 2. the Hon. Henrietta, married in 1804 to William Courtenay, Esq. Assistant Clerk of the Parliaments, and elder son of the late Bishop of Exeter; and 3. the Hon. and Rev. Henry Leslie, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, Prebendary of Exeter, Rector of Wetherden, Suffolk, and Vicar of Sheepball, Herts. He married in 1816, Elizabeth-Jane, younger daughter of the Rev. James Oakes, of Tostock in Suffolk, but became a widower in the same year.

Sir Lucas was appointed Physician extraordinary to his Majesty in 1779; and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society Nov. 9, 1780. In 1781 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for visiting Madhouses. By patent dated Jan. 22, 1784, in which he was styled of Boxhill in Surrey, he was created a Baronet; with remainder, on the failure of his own issue male, to his elder brother William Weller Pepys, Esq. Master in Chancery; who was, however, afterwards raised to the same dignity, by another patent, conferred in 1801.

Sir Lucas was appointed Physician-general to the Forces on the death of Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart. M.D. and F.R.S. in 1794. In 1799 we find him resigning the office of Treasurer to the College of Physicians, when Richard Budd, M.D. was elected his successor.

The Countess of Rothes having deceased June 2, 1810, Sir Lucas Pepys married, secondly, June 29, 1813, Deborah, daughter of Anthony Askew, M.D. and has left that lady his widow.

A portrait of Sir Lucas, engraved by J. Godby, from a drawing by H. Edridge, was published in Cadell's Contemporary Portraits in 1809.

LIEUT.-GEN. GUARD.

Lately. Aged 57, Lieut.-General William Guard, Governor of Kinsale.

This officer entered the army at the age of sixteen, and was appointed Ensign in the 45th foot, June 13, 1789; Lieutenant in 1790; and Captain in 1795. He purchased the Majority in 1797, and the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the same corps in 1799. After doing duty some time at Chatham, he joined his corps, then stationed in the island of Grenada, in February, 1791. His regiment being draughted the latter end of 1793, he volunteered his services in the expedition against the French West India Islands under Sir Charles Grey. After the capture of Martinique, he returned to Europe, in July 1794; re-embarked with his corps (which had been completed by draughts from Chatham) on the 26th of December, and shortly after sailed again for the West Indies, where the regiment was stationed until 1801, in the summer of which year it finally returned to England. Early in 1802 the battalion was ordered to Ireland, and being then joined by the senior Lieut.-Colonel (the late Lieut.-Gen. Montgomerie), Lieut.-Col. Guard was appointed to a light battalion of the line. Early in 1804 he resumed the command of his own corps. In the autumn of 1805 he marched from the camp at the Curragh of Kildare for Fermoy, and embarked shortly after to join the expedition under Lord Cathcart; but the intelligence of the loss of the battle of Austerlitz, which was received by the corps on its arrival in the Downs, caused its destination to be altered, and the battalion was disembarked at Margate in January, 1806, and marched to Brabourne Lees Barracks, in Kent, and shortly after was encamped on the heights of Shorncliffe; from whence it marched in July, 1806, and embarked at Portsmouth on the 24th and 25th of the same month. The regiment finally sailed from the Isle of Wight, on the 12th of Nov. 1806, form-

ing part of the expedition under the orders of the late Brigadier-General Robert Crawfurd.

After remaining some weeks at Port Praye in the Cape de Verds, it reached the Cape of Good Hope, on the 20th of March, 1807; where a brig of war had previously arrived with orders which changed the destination of the expedition. It sailed from the Cape on the 6th of April; and having put into the island of St. Helena to complete their water, the expedition quitted it again on the 26th of the same month, arriving at the mouth of the river Plate on the 27th of May; but the transports being driven to sea by a severe gale, did not reach Monte Video until the 14th of June, when the expedition joined the force already assembled there under the orders of Lieutenant-General Whitelocke.

In the subsequent operations against the city of Buenos Ayres, after the Residencia (the post assigned to the 45th in the plan of attack) had been captured and secured, the Lieut.-Colonel taking his grenadier company with him to reconnoitre and open the communication with the column on his left, was forced by circumstances to join the corps under the orders of Brigadier-General Crawfurd; in the charge made through the street, and a subsequent one made by order of the Brigadier at the St. Domingo Church, this company was particularly distinguished, driving before them and clearing the streets of a column of some thousands of Spaniards which had surrounded it. In the execution of this service their loss in officers and men was extremely great; and honourable mention was made of the Lieut.-Colonel's conduct in the dispatches of the Commander of the Forces.

Returning to Europe from this ill-fated expedition, the regiment, after a passage of fourteen weeks from the river Plate, disembarked at Cork, on the 27th of December, 1807; having (with the small interval of its services on the shores of South America) been embarked aboard the transports nearly eighteen months. The battalion, however, was not long destined for inaction; again embarking at Cork in July, 1808, it was landed at Montego Bay, in Portugal, on the 1st of August following. The regiment was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, fought on the 17th and 21st of the same month, but having received a considerable reinforcement from its second battalion, and these additional men not being equipped for the field, the corps was employed to garrison the fort of Peniche, afterwards removed to Oporto; and on Sir John Moore's advance into Spain, the important fortress of Almeide was entrusted to the Lieut.-Colonel, with the command of the 45th and 97th regiments.

In 1809 the 45th formed part of the advanced guard to the army which entered Spain under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley; and at the battle of Talavera, which took place on the 27th and 28th of July of that year, was highly praised for the distinguished manner in which it covered the retreat of the advanced guard when attacked by the enemy on the first day, the Lieut.-Colonel receiving the thanks of that celebrated commander for his conduct on that occasion. Having been severely wounded on the evening of the 27th, and obliged to retire from the field, the Lieut.-Colonel was left with many other officers in the hospitals at Talavera, and, on the British army retiring from its position, fell into the hands of the French on their subsequent advance, and being removed to France, endured a captivity of four years and ten months, not being released until the overthrow of Buonaparte's power in 1814.

This officer received a medal and one clasp for the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Talavera. He attained the brevet of Colonel 1809, Major-General 1812, and Lieut.-General 1825.

GENERAL SUCRE.

Lately. Aged 37, General Antonio Jose de Sucre, who was assassinated on his way to Pasto in New Granada, by order of the traitor General Obando.

Next to Bolivar, General Sucre was the greatest benefactor of South America. He was born at Cumana, in Venezuela, in 1793, and was educated at Caraccas. He entered the army in 1811, and from 1814 to 1817 he served in the staff. He commanded the patriot forces at the battle of Pinchicha, on the 24th May, 1822, when 500 Spaniards were left dead on the field, and the remainder, consisting of about 3000 men, capitulated. By this event, the independence of Colombia was finally secured. In June, 1823, he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the patriot forces in Peru, on the approach of a powerful Spanish army, and soon after was invested with the supreme command. On the 9th of December, 1824, he gained the battle of Ayacucho, the most brilliant ever fought in South America, in which 1400 royalists were killed, 700 wounded, and 3784 taken, including 16 generals, 16 colonels, 68 lieut.-colonels, and 484 officers of lower grades. This secured the independence of Peru. He afterwards liberated the province of Bolivia, became

supreme chief, and was finally appointed by the Congress of that republic President for life. He was first President of the late constituent Congress of Bogota, was delegated by that body as one of the commissioners to propose friendly terms with Venezuela. When this mission had proved unsuccessful, and the Congress had closed its labours, he was proceeding to the Southern departments to appease certain disturbances which had arisen under General Flores, when he met an untimely fate. Sucre is the fourth general, besides many inferior field officers, who have been assassinated within the past year by the soi-disant liberals. The others were, General of Division Mires, at San Borron; General of Brigade Pasdel Castillo, near Guayaquil; and General Lucas Carbasal, on the plains of Casanare.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN HAVERFIELD.

Sept. 1. At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. John Haverfield, of Kew, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Surrey, late Lieut.-Colonel of the army, and Assistant Quarter-Master General to the forces. He entered the army as an Ensign, on the 27th of Feb. 1799; was Lieutenant, 10th July, 1800; Adjutant, 27th June, 1801; Capt. 43d Foot, 15th Aug. 1804; Capt. 48th Foot, 6th Aug. 1807; Brevet-Major, 6th Sept. 1810; and Lieut.-Colonel, 7th Jan. 1814. In 1809, he served on the Staff as an Assistant Quarter-Master-General in Spain and Portugal. For some years he held the same staff-appointment in England.

MAJOR P. J. HUGHES.

Lately. In College-street, Bristol, aged 53, Philip James Hughes, esq. Major in the Royal Artillery.

This meritorious officer was the descendant of a very ancient family in Anglesea, and served during the principal part of the Peninsular campaign. He entered the military service 22d April 1795, as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery; was employed in the expedition to Ostend in 1798, under the command of Sir Eyre Coote and Sir Harry Burrard, and was mentioned in a gratifying manner in the despatches of the latter for his conduct in the action on the Sand Hills, near Ostend, on 20th May 1798. The force of the enemy being very strong, added to the impossibility of the troops re-embarking, compelled the General Officer commanding to surrender, when the whole English force, amounting not to above 1500 men, were marched prisoners of war to Lysle, where Lieut. Hughes continued until the Nov. following, when he returned to England, having been exchanged. A few months after his return to England, he was appointed to the Horse Artillery, in which service he continued as first Lieutenant and second Captain, until promoted to the command of a company in Feb. 1808. In Jan. 1810, he embarked with his company for Lisbon, for the purpose of joining the army, and was daily after his arrival there waiting orders to proceed, when a sudden movement of the French to the south of Spain, made it necessary to send troops to Cadiz, and he embarked at Lisbon with his company, and arrived at Cadiz early in February, where the French, amounting in force to 20,000 men, under Marshal Victor, had invested Isla de Leon and Cadiz. Capt. Hughes continued in command of the artillery at Isla de Leon for some months, and six companies of artillery arrived from England, three of which remained at Cadiz, and the other three were sent to the Isla. In the battle of Barrosa, Captain Hughes commanded a brigade of guns, and received a severe contusion in his chest from a musket-ball: he was second in command in the corps in the field on that day, and received a medal for his services. In Oct. 1811, he commanded the artillery in an expedition sent to Tariffa from Cadiz, and took with him a brigade of guns (embarking at Cadiz) under the orders of the late Gen. Skerreth; the whole force consisting of 1500 men, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, which service ended in the siege of Tariffa, in Dec. 1811. Gen. Skerrett made most honourable mention of this officer in his orders on the conclusion of the siege. Major Hughes returned to England from Cadiz in 1814, and since commanded the artillery in the Western district.

CAPT. SIR T. STAINES.

July 13. At Dent-de-Lion, near Margate, aged 56, Sir Thomas Staines, Captain in the Royal Navy, Knight Commander of the Bath, and of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit, and Knight of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent.

Sir Thomas was born at Dent-de-Lion; and commenced his naval career at the beginning of Jan. 1790, from which period he served as a Midshipman on board the Solebay frigate, commanded by Captain Matthew Squire, on the West India station, till the spring of 1792. We subsequently find him proceeding to the Mediterranean, under the command of Captain (now Rear-Adm.) Cunningham, with whom he continued in various ships, from the commencement of the French revolutionary war, until the surrender of Calvi, in Aug. 1794.

Two days after the final subjugation of Corsica, Mr. Staines was removed from the Lowestoffe frigate into the Victory, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Lord Hood, in which ship he assisted at the destruction of l'Alcide French 74, near Toulon, July 13, 1795. He afterwards served as mate of the signals, under the immediate eye of Sir John Jervis, by whom he was made a Lieutenant, and appointed to the Peterel sloop, July 3, 1796. In Dec. following, Lieut. Staines landed on the coast of Corsica, took possession of a martello tower, and threw the gun, a long brass 12-pounder, over a precipice into the sea. The Peterel was at that time commanded by the Hon. Philip Wodehouse, and subsequently by Lord Proby. In June 1797, Lieut. Staines obtained permission from the latter officer to attack a French privateer, which had violated the neutrality of Tuscany by taking forcible possession of several merchant-vessels. Two boats, containing twenty officers and men, being placed under his orders, he succeeded in carrying her, after a sharp conflict, in which five of his party were wounded. On this occasion he was personally opposed to the French commander, who died soon afterwards in consequence of his wounds. The vessel thus taken mounted two long guns and several swivels, with a complement of 45 men.

In Sept. 1798, the Peterel, then at Gibraltar, under the command of Capt. Digby, was charged with dispatches from Earl St. Vincent, to be landed at Faro on the coast of Portugal, for the Lisbon packet. In the execution of this service, Lieut. Staines had a very narrow escape; the Peterel's jolly boat, in which he was proceeding to the shore, being upset by a heavy sea near the bar of Faro, by which accident four men, including the pilot, were drowned, and himself and the only other survivor exposed to the most imminent peril for upwards of four hours.

On the 12th of the following month, the Peterel was captured near the Balearic islands, by four Spanish frigates. It was fortunately re-taken the next day by the Argo; but Lieut. Staines and the crew were carried off prisoners, first to Carthagena, and then to Malaga. Their escort used them with great severity, and Lieut. Staines received a sabre wound on the wrist. Having been returned to Gibraltar, a court martial was held, and after acquittal they were all returned to the Peterel.

The Peterel was then under the command of Capt. George Long, who afterwards fell at Elba; on the 3d Feb. 1799, he was superseded by Capt. F. W. Austen, with whom Lieut. Staines continued as first Lieutenant until Oct. 16 following. During this period he was present at the capture of three French frigates and two brigs of war; also of an armed galley, a transport brig laden with brass guns and ammunition, and twenty merchant vessels, most of which were cut out from the enemy's harbours by boats under his own directions.

In May 1799, the Peterel was sent to inform Lord Nelson, then at Palermo with only one line-of-battle ship, that a powerful fleet from Brest, having eluded the vigilance of Lord Bridport, had passed the straits of Gibraltar. On his arrival off the north-west end of Sicily, the wind being easterly, Capt. Austen despatched Lieut. Staines with the important intelligence, overland to the capital, where he arrived at nine o'clock in the evening of May 13, having performed a journey of at least 24 miles in two hours and a quarter, notwithstanding the road was very bad, and his horse so little used to such great exertion that it died the following morning. For his very zealous conduct on this occasion, Lieut. Staines received Nelson's personal thanks. He soon after became third Lieutenant of his Lordship's flag-ship, the Foudroyant 80, and was ever afterwards kindly noticed by the great naval hero. In the Foudroyant, Lieut. Staines assisted at the capture of two French Rear-Admirals, Perrée and Decrès, Feb. 18 and March 30, 1800.

After Nelson's departure from Leghorn for England, June 1800, the Foudroyant received the flag of Lord Keith, under whom Lieut. Staines served as signal officer during the whole of the Egyptian campaign. The superior medal of the Turkish order of the Crescent (or more properly speaking, of the Star and Crescent) was presented to him for his services at that memorable period.

On the 3d Dec. 1801, Lieut. Staines was appointed to act as Commander of the Romulus troop-ship, during the illness of Capt. John Culverhouse; and in her we find him employed conveying a detachment of the 54th regiment from Alexandria to Malta, where he rejoined the Foudroyant, Jan. 9, 1802.

On the 15th May following, Lieut. Staines was promoted by Lord Keith into the Cameleon brig; and during the remainder of the short peace, Captain Staines was employed keeping up a communication between Malta and Naples; but immediately on the renewal of hostilities with France, he entered upon a series of services much more congenial to his enterprising spirit.

On the 28th June, 1803, the Cameleon joined Lord Nelson off Toulon, and af-

ter a short cruise in the gulf of Genoa, Capt. Staines was sent to Barcelona, ostensibly to procure bullocks, but in reality to obtain all the information he could respecting the intentions of the Spanish government towards Great Britain; a convincing proof of the confidence that Nelson reposed in his ability and discretion. Capt. Staines returned to the blockading squadron on the 2d August, and was immediately detached to his former cruising ground, where he soon succeeded in capturing nine sail of merchant vessels, and a French packet from Corsica bound to Toulon; and on the 16th November, off Cape Corse, a French national vessel, mounting 12 guns, with a complement of 90 men.

Between that period and August, 1804, Capt. Staines was most actively employed along the coasts of Italy and Provence, from Genoa to Marseilles. In September, he was sent up the Adriatic, with permission from Lord Nelson to cruise for three months. From December 1804 to the following April, he was principally employed affording protection to the Levant trade; and he subsequently accompanied a large homeward bound fleet as far as Gibraltar.

On the 15th August, 1805, the Cameleon was obliged to throw all her stores of every description overboard, and to cut away three anchors, in order to effect her escape from a Spanish 74. She was consequently paid off at Portsmouth in the following month, and Capt. Staines had the honour of dining with Nelson, on board his flag-ship, the day previous to his last departure from England.

Capt. Staines attained post rank Jan. 22, 1806; but was not again employed until March 28, 1807, when he received a commission appointing him to the Cyane of 32 guns and 155 men, in which ship he was present during the whole of the operations that led to the capitulation of Copenhagen, and the consequent surrender of the Danish navy. After the departure of the British fleet, he was employed blockading Zealand, and affording protection to the trade still remaining in the Baltic, until Nov. 30, 1807, when he sailed for England.

In Feb. 1808, Capt. Staines once more proceeded to the Mediterranean, and on the 22d May captured off Majorca the Medusa Spanish letter of marque, of 12 guns and 80 men. This was, we believe, the last armed vessel taken from that power by our cruisers. The Cyane and her boats had previously captured eight merchantmen of different descriptions. On the 3d June, Capt. Staines received a letter from the Captain-general of the Balearic Islands, stating that the inhabitants of Majorca had declared in favour of Ferdinand VII., and requesting that he would repair to Palma Bay for the purpose of treating with the supreme Junta on subjects which might be advantageous to their respective nations. The Cyane accordingly proceeded thither, exchanged salutes with the Spanish garrison, and communicated with a deputation from the capital; after which Capt. Staines hastened with the gratifying intelligence to his senior officer, Rear-Admiral Thornborough, who immediately despatched Sir Francis Laforey in the Apollo frigate, to negociate with the Junta. For ten months from this period, the Cyane was almost constantly employed on the south coast of Spain, assisting the patriots, and annoying their oppressors. Whilst on this service she was repeatedly engaged with the enemy's batteries, and her boats made several captures.

On the 20th June 1809, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Stuart and Rear-Adm. (now Sir George) Martin, endeavoured to make a diversion in favour of Austria, by threatening Naples with an invasion, Capt. Staines was detached, with the Espoir and twelve Anglo-Sicilian gunboats, to cruise between Procida and Point Miseno. On the 26th the enemy's flotilla, consisting of forty-seven sail, was seen to approach; and a signal was made to the Cyane to prevent them from entering the bay of Naples. "Capt. Staines," says the Rear-Admiral in his official letter to Lord Collingwood, "executed that service with the same ability and judgment which he has shown upon every other occasion. Eighteen of the gunboats were taken, and four destroyed. No language which I am master of can convey to your lordship an adequate idea of the gallantry, judgment, and good conduct displayed by Captain Staines."

In an action with the enemy's frigate on the 27th, Capt. Staines lost his left arm out of the socket, and was wounded also in the side; and as both his crew and vessel had suffered severely, the Cyane was sent to England to be refitted. In Rear-Adm. Martin's dispatch announcing this resolution, he stated: "It is represented to me that nothing could exceed the gallantry which was displayed by Captain Staines in all these several attacks, in which he was for three days (and with little interruption by night) engaged in a succession of battles."

Capt. Staines arrived at the Motherbank, Oct. 16. 1809; on the 17th Nov. he obtained permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the order of Ferdinand and Merit, which had been conferred upon him by the King of Sicily; and on the 6th of Nov.

he received the honour of knighthood from his own Sovereign. A pension of £300 was also granted to him on account of the loss of his arm.

In April, 1810, several of the principal gentlemen in the isle of Thanet gave Sir Thomas Staines a dinner at Margate, and presented him with an elegant sword, "as a mark of the very high admiration in which they held both his public and private character." A few days after this flattering entertainment, he was appointed to the Hamadryad of 42 guns, in which ship we find him successively employed, convoying a transport to the banks of Newfoundland (on her way to Quebec,) cruising off the Western Islands, escorting some troops, &c. to the mouth of the Tagus, accompanying a fleet of East Indiamen from St. Helena to the Downs, and cruising on the Irish station. His next appointment was, May 7, 1812, to the Briton frigate, in which he captured in the Bay of Biscay, during that and the following year, the Sans Souci French privateer of 14 guns and 120 men; La Melanie letter of marque; the Joel Barlow, an American vessel of the same description; and six unarmed merchantmen. He also recaptured an English ship and two brigs; drove on shore two coasting traders; and assisted at the capture of five American vessels, the whole having valuable cargoes.

On the 31st Dec. 1813, Sir T. Staines sailed from Spithead in company with a large East Indian fleet; but off Madeira separated from his consorts in order to assist and protect a disabled Indiaman, with which he arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 19th March 1814. From thence the Briton was suddenly ordered round Cape Horn, in quest of a large American frigate, which he had not the good fortune to find.

On the 28th August, 1814, Sir Thos. Staines took formal possession of Nooaheevah, one of the most considerable of the Marquesas islands; and thence returning to Valparaiso, steered a course which ought, according to his chronometers, and the Admiralty and other charts, to have carried him nearly three degrees to the eastward of Pitcairn's Island. He was consequently greatly surprised by its sudden appearance on the 17th September; an incident which enabled him to ascertain the fate of his Majesty's ship Bounty, which was lost by mutiny in 1789, and, it appeared, taken to that island, where the descendants of the mutineers still remain. (See the interesting narrative of the state in which Sir Thomas Staines found them, in our vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 597; also Lieut. Shillibeer's account of them in our vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 340; and vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 37.

Sir T. Staines continued in the Pacific, affording protection to the British interests, until April 1815. He then returned to Rio Janeiro, and on his arrival, in consequence of the conclusion of hostilities with America, received orders to accompany his commander-in-chief home to England. The Briton was shortly after put out of commission.

On the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, Sir Thomas Staines was appointed a Knight Commander, Jan. 2, 1815. At the coronation of King George the Fourth, he was marshalled, in that character, next to James Alexander Gordon, who had also lost a limb in battle.

On the 23d Oct. 1823, Sir Thos. Staines was appointed to the Superb of 78 guns; in the following month he convoyed part of the 12th regiment of foot from Portsmouth to Gibraltar; and subsequently visited Barbadoes, St. Vincents, Dominica, Bermuda, and Lisbon, at which last place he continued for a considerable time. The Superb was paid off Dec. 19, 1825.

He had recently held the command of the Isis, and had returned home from the Mediterranean scarcely beyond a fortnight, when a disease (aneurism of the aorta) with which he had been afflicted for the last five years, and against which he had borne up to the last, terminated fatally, to the great grief of his amiable widow and of every person who enjoyed the pleasure of his society, and to the unavailing regret of every inhabitant of Margate, by whom he was literally adored as a native character, who, by his bold achievements, had not only done honour to his King and country, but, as they felt, reflected credit upon them.

He married, in May 1819, Sarah, youngest daughter of Robert Tournay Bargrave, Esq. of Eastry Court, Kent.

CAPT. NISBET, R. N.

Lately. In France, Josiah Nisbet, Esq. Captain R. N. stepson to the immortal Nelson.

Captain Nisbet was the only son of Josiah Nisbet, M. D. of the island of Nevis, by Miss Woolward, niece to Wm. Herbert, Esq. President of that colony. The subject of this memoir, when first seen by his future stepfather, at that time Captain of the Boreas frigate, and senior officer on the Leeward Islands station, was only three years old; and from that time they entertained a mutual regard for each other, until Nelson became his legal guardian and instructor. In the war of 1793, Mr. Nisbet accompanied his stepfather as a Midship-

man on board the Agamemnon of 64 guns; he continued with him during the many services performed in that ship, and completed under him his time as a petty officer. In the expedition against Teneriffe, Mr. Nisbet was with Nelson as a Lieutenant in the Theseus 74; and the affection entertained by him for his patron is strongly exemplified by his conduct on the disastrous night of July 24th, 1797.

Perfectly aware how desperate a service the attack upon Santa Cruz was likely to prove, before Nelson left the Theseus, he called Lieut. Nisbet, who had the watch on deck, into the cabin, that he might assist in arranging and burning his mother's letters. Perceiving that the young man was armed, he earnestly begged him to remain behind. "Should we both fall, Josiah," said he, "what would become of your poor mother! The care of the Theseus falls to you: stay, therefore, and take charge of her." Lieutenant Nisbet replied, "Sir, the ship must take care of herself; I will go with you to-night, if I never go again."

In the act of stepping out of the boat, Nelson received a shot through the right elbow, and fell; Lieutenant Nisbet, who was close to him, placed him at the bottom of the boat, and laid his hat over the shattered arm, lest the sight of the blood, which gushed out in great abundance, should increase his faintness. He then examined the wound; and taking some silk handkerchiefs from his neck, bound them round tight above the lacerated vessels. Had it not been for this presence of mind in his son-in-law, Nelson must have perished. Lieut. Nisbet then collected half a dozen seamen, by whose assistance he succeeded, at length, in getting the boat afloat, for it had grounded with the falling tide; and, himself taking an oar, rowed off to the Theseus, under a tremendous, though ill-directed fire, from the enemy's batteries.

In a private letter to Sir John Jervis, the first which he wrote with his left hand, Nelson strongly recommended his youthful companion for advancement, in the following terms: "by my last letter,* you will perceive my anxiety for the promotion of my son-in-law, Josiah Nisbet. * * * If from poor Bowen's loss you think it proper to oblige me, I rest confident you will do it. The boy is under obligations to me; but he repaid me, by bringing me from the mole of Santa Cruz." In his first letter to Lady Nelson, he says: "I know it will add much to your pleasure to find that Josiah, under God's providence, was principally instrumental in saving my life."

Lieut. Nisbet, according to the wish of his father-in-law, was immediately promoted, and appointed to the command of the Dolphin hospital-ship, attached to the Mediterranean fleet. On Nelson's recovery after the loss of his arm, and return to join his former chief, he received the following letter from Earl St. Vincent, dated Dec. 11, 1798:

"My dear Admiral—I do assure you, the Captain of the Dolphin has acquitted himself marvellously well in three instances: in getting his ship out and joining us off Cadiz soon after we arrived; in conducting a convoy of transports with troops from Gibraltar to Lisbon; and lately, in pushing out to protect the stragglers of the convoy from England in very bad weather; and he also improves in manners and conversation, and is amply stored with abilities, which only want cultivation to render him a very good character."

In a letter from Naples, dated Dec. 24, 1798, Nelson thus writes to his wife:

"The improvement made in Josiah by Lady Hamilton is wonderful; your obligations and mine are infinite on that score; not but Josiah's heart is as good and as humane as ever was covered with a human breast. God bless him, I love him dearly with all his roughness."

Capt. Nisbet's post commission bears date Dec. 24, 1798. He was promoted to that rank in the Thalia of 36 guns, which frigate he commanded on the Mediterranean station until the month of October, 1800. Previous to his return from thence, he appears to have given offence to his father-in-law, by remonstrating with him on his infatuated attachment to Lady Hamilton, an attachment which afterwards had the unhappy effect of totally weaning his affections from his wife.

Captain Nisbet, we believe, has held no subsequent appointment.

WILLIAM PEARSON, ESQ.

Sept. 14. At his residence in St. Matthew's, Ipswich, and in the 68th year of his age, William Pearson, Esq. an eminent Solicitor of that town, for many years during the late war a Captain in the 1st regiment of the Suffolk Yeo-

* In a letter addressed to the commander-in-chief, a few hours before he set out upon the enterprise, he recommended Lieut. Nisbet to the protection of Sir John, and of the nation; adding, "the Duke of Clarence, should I fall, will, I am confident, take a lively interest for my son-in-law, on his name being mentioned."

manry Cavalry, and brother to the Rev. Edward Pearson, D.D. late Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, a learned, pious, and exemplary divine.

Mr. Pearson was distinguished for those essential qualities which adorn the character of man, and which deservedly conciliate the esteem of friends, neighbours, and acquaintance. A kindness of disposition and an urbanity of manners formed so prominent a feature in all his thoughts and actions, as not only to mollify and control the harshness of his professional duties, but to make even these subservient to the claims of friendship and benevolence. Throughout life, his integrity was unimpeached, his sentiments liberal and enlarged, his social qualities attractive, his love for literature and the fine arts refined, and his attachment to the cause of liberty, both civil and religious, firm and consistent. The virtues and excellencies of this amiable man are thus feelingly and accurately pourtrayed in the following beautiful sonnet, from the pen of the "Bard of Woodbridge:"

"To W. P.

If genuine love of freedom, testified
Alike by words and deeds; if sterling sense,
Pure taste, directed by intelligence,
And candidly to liberal arts applied;
If, with such high acquirements, be allied
A heart replete with true benevolence;
Who will assert I have not just pretence
To call their owner "friend" with honest pride? [strain'd
None would dispute it, might I, unre-
By scruples, which but add redoubled strength [length.
To all I feel, inscribe my name at
Cost what it will, that cherish'd name shall be [not by me.
Honour'd, rever'd, and lov'd, but alter'd

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 8. At Wantage, Berks. aged 49, the Rev. *Cha. Tomkins Jennings.* He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, and graduated M.A. 1809.

Aug. 11. In his 63rd year, the Rev. Tho. Best, senior Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. He took his degree of M.A. in 1794; B.D. 1804.

Aug. 18. At the Rectory-house, Bradfield, Berks, aged 30, the Rev. *Henry Stevens*, jun. Vicar of Buckland, Berks, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Stevens, of Bradfield. He was presented to his living in 1828, by Mrs. Rawbone and T. H. Southby, esq.

Aug 26. At the Glebe House, Gosfield, Essex, in his 77th year, the Rev. *John Thurlow*, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the decree of LL.B. in 1786. In 1782, he was presented by the Nugent family to the Vicarage of Gosfield; and in 1787, by the Crown, to the Rectory of Chelmondiston, in Suffolk.

Aug. 30. Aged 75, the Rev. *Arthur Jaques*, Rector of Willerby, near Scarborough, to which living he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1789.

Aug. 31. At Steyning, Sussex, aged 87, the Rev. *Thomas Green*, D.D., Rector of Bramber with Buttolphs. He was of Magd. Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1766; B.D. 1776; D.D. 1782. He was the oldest member of Magdalen College, and was presented to the Rectory of Bramber, Sussex, by that Society in 1783.

At Neath, Glamorganshire, the Rev. *Rice Howell*, M.A. of Jesus College, Oxford, 1785, Vicar of Llancarvan, co. Glamorgan, and Curate of Cowbridge and Llanblethian. He was instituted to the vicarage in 1827.

At the Mitre Inn, Oxford, the Rev. *H. Bagshaw Harrison*, MA. late of Magdalen College, Rector of Bugbrooke, in Northamptonshire, and of Warmington, co. Warwick. Mr. Harrison took his degree of M.A. in 1788.

Lately. The Rev. *John Nicholl*, B.D. of Jesus College, and formerly Rector of Remenham, Berks. He resigned the Rectory, which is in the patronage of Jesus College, in 1798, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Jane, B.D. of that Society. Mr. Nicholl took his degrees of M.A. 1771, and B.D. 1778.

The Rev. *John Thompson*, Vicar of Framfield, Sussex; to which he was presented in 1808, by the Earl of Thanet. He was formerly a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; and graduated M.A. 1779. As a clergyman of the Church of England, as a scholar, and as a gentleman, he was justly respected and esteemed. He was a constant resident among his parishioners, and exemplary in the discharge of his pastoral duties. By his will he has bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* in trust, to be applied to charitable purposes for the benefit of his parish.

Rev. *Robert Humphreys*, Perpetual Curate of Bramley, Yorkshire: to which he was appointed by the Vicar of Leeds in 1822.

Rev. *George Warrington*, Rector of Plessley, Derbyshire, to which he was presented in 1793, by B. Thornhill, esq.; Vicar of Hope, in the same county; and a Canon in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, to which he was instituted in 1791.

Rev. *Hugh Hughes*, Vicar of Nuneaton, Warwickshire. He was of Jesus Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1767; B.D. 1775.

Rev. *Stephen Ratcliffe*, Rector of Kryne, Meath.

Aged 35, the Rev. *R. Black*, B.D. Minister of Ely Chapel, and Curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Sept. 1. At Gortin, near Ballindreat, co. Donegal, aged 26, the Rev. *James Houston*, jun.

At Woolsthorp, near Grantham, the Rev. *Leonard Elye Towne*, M.A. Rector of Knipton, co. Leicester, to which he was presented this year. He was of Emmanuel Coll. Camb. B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809.

Sept. 10. Aged 58, the Rev. *Nicholas Roch*, D.D. Rector of Talbenny and of Tenby, co. Pemb. He was of Jesus Coll. Oxf. and graduated B.A. 1797; B.D. and D.D. 1811. He was presented to the living of Talbenny by Sir W. Owen, Bt. in 1805; and to that of Tenby in 1811, by the Lord Chancellor. He was a Preb. of Brecon, and a Magistrate for the county of Pembroke.

Sept. 14. At his lodgings, in Lowgate, Hull, in his 65th year, the Rev. *Septimus Stainton*, M.A. In 1788, he was eighth Wrangler at Cambridge, and took the degrees of B.A. 1788, and M.A. 1791. In 1789, he was made a Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and subsequently having obtained Deacon and Priest's orders, he became curate to the late Rev. Robert Wharton, of Sigglesthorne, which situation he held till 1799, when, from ill health and almost total blindness, he was obliged to withdraw from public life. He was an excellent scholar, and most estimable man.

DEATHS.

London and its Vicinity.

Aug. 18. Aged 26, Arthur Rich. Wellesley, esq. Capt. in the Rifle Brigade, and eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley.

Aug. 20. In his 75th year, Rob. Griffin, esq. of South-crescent, Bedford-square.

At Brompton, in his 73d year, Richard Pretty Willett, esq.

At his residence, Ulster-place, Regent's Park, T. Leigh Whitter, esq.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-sq. in her 70th year, Harriet Mary, Countess of Malmesbury, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Earl of Malmesbury. She was the younger sister of Sir Geo. Amyard, who on his marriage assumed the name of Cornewall. She was married July 28, 1777, to the late Earl of Malmesbury.

Aug. 21. In South Audley-street, in his 57th year, W. Mitchell, esq. formerly Capt. of the E. I. C. ship Bridgwater.

Aug. 22. In Abingdon-street, in her 81st year, Mrs. Hallett, widow of the late John Hallett, esq. of Little Scotland-yard; and mother of Charles Hallett, esq. of Abingdon-street.

Aug. 23. In her 69th year, Henrietta Charlotte, wife of John Crickitt, of Doctors' Commons, esq.

Aged 72, Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Nightingale-lane, Clapham.

In Park-place, St. James's, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Brietzcke, relict of the late Charles Brietzcke, esq.

At Paddington-green, in his 68th year, John Burgess, esq. late of Great Portland-street, solicitor.

Aug. 24. At Richmond-terrace, in her 35th year, Jane Penelope Hanham, eldest dau. of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, Bart. of Dean's Court, co. Dorset.

Aug. 26. At Camberwell, aged 87, Lewis Pingo, esq. formerly chief engraver of the Royal Mint, from which he had retired for some years.

At Nottingham-place, Mary-la-bonne, in her 19th year, Isabella Robertson, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Alex. Stewart, of Canongate, Edinburgh.

Aug. 27. Aged 22, W. Henry, only son of W. Scott Peckham, esq. of Mornington-crescent, and New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn.

At her house, Wimpole-street, in her 54th year, the Lady of the Right Hon. Sir Christopher Robinson, D. C. L. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

In Winchester-place, Southwark, aged 50, John Rawlinson Harris, esq. the recently elected Member for Southwark, after a short illness, which terminated in a typhus fever, supposed to have been occasioned by the fatigue and anxiety attendant on the election. The hon. gent. had realized a considerable fortune as a manufacturing and retailing hatter.

Lately. Aged 58, Henry Eyre, esq. D. C. L. of Botley, Hants, son-in-law of Lord Hereford, and of the late Rev. Dr. Tripp, of Spofforth, co. York, and great nephew of the last Lord Eyre, of Eyre Court, co. Galway.

At Grazeley Lodge, aged 45, the Hon. Georgiana-Maria, lady of Lieut.-col. John-Horace-Thomas Stapleton (to whom she was married in June 1814), eldest dau. of the late Lord Southampton, and sister to the present Lord.

Sept. 1. Major Mallory, of South Moulton-street. He put a period to his existence by cutting his throat with a razor.

Sept. 6. In Park-place, Regent's Park, Miss Ibbetson, sister of Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart.

In Park-crescent, Portland-place, the Right Hon. Rachel Ives Lady Boston. She was the eldest dau. and coheir of William Drake, of Amersham, esq.; was married to Lord Boston, Nov. 24, 1801, and had a family of four sons and six daughters.

Sept. 7. At his residence, Brunswick-pl. Regent's Park, James Wilson, esq. of Sneaton Castle, Yorkshire, and of Cane Grove, in the Island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, Lieut.-Col. and Member of the Council in that Island, and a Magistrate and one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the county, and late M. P. for the city of York. This gentleman attracted some notice by the

bluntness and singularity of his speeches on the Catholic question, in the House of Commons.

Sept. 9. In Clapham Rise, aged 73, Wm. Bulmer, Esq. formerly the spirited proprietor of the Shakspeare printing-office, whose various splendid publications have so effectually contributed to establish the reputation of the English press. We shall give a memoir of Mr. Bulmer in our next.

Sept. 11. In Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park, Dr. Geo. Bruce, late of the Madras establishment.

Aged 42, Lieut.-Col. Henry Stables, late of the Grenadier Guards. He was appointed Ensign 1st Foot Guards 1803; Lieut. and Capt. 1808; Capt. and Lieut.-col. 1814. His brother Lieut.-Colonel Edward Stables died at Brussels June 20, 1815, of a wound he received at Waterloo whilst commanding a battalion of the Grenadier Guards. See vol. LXXXV.

Sept. 12. In Clapton-square, Hackney, in his 76th year, Mr. Zachariah Broxup.

Sept. 13. In Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park, Mary, wid. of the late John Cruttenden, esq. of Salehurst, Sussex.

Sept. 14. In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Sarah, wife of Thomas Watson, M.D.

Sept. 17. In the King's Bench prison, Col. Bligh, who had been for many years confined for debt, was found dead in his bed at his apartment in the State-house. The long controversy between this gentleman and the Earl of Darnley, between whom we believe there was a family connexion, has been repeatedly before the public.

Sept. 19. In Upper Bedford-place, T. R. Andrews, esq.

BEDS.—*Aug.* 30. At the Vicarage, Warden, in her 31st year, Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Fred. H. Neve.

BERKS.—*Aug.* 24. At Sandhurst Parsonage, Harriet Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. B. S. Carwithen.

Sept. 4. In his 75th year, Josiah Bartlett, esq. of Wickhill, Bracknell.

BUCKS.—*Aug.* 22. At Buckingham, Mr. William Holt, better known by the appellation of "Squire Holt." He had for many years rented the tolls of the market and fairs at Buckingham, and held the office of ale-taster under the Corporation.

Aug. 29. At Finmere House, in his 44th year, Henry Chandler, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Sept.* 6. At Runcorn, in his 70th year, Rob. Feilden, esq of Didsbury, Lancashire, a Magistrate of both counties.

DEVON.—*Aug.* 26. At Black Hall, the seat of his uncle, Hubert Cornish, esq. aged 29, W. Floyer Cornish, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, second son of James Cornish, esq. of Totnes.

Aug. 31. John Rose Drewe, esq. of Grange House, Broadhembury.

DURHAM.—*Aug.* 19. The widow of John Freà Lumley, esq. and dau. of the late Leonard Robinson, esq. of Stockton.

Sept. 14. At Darlington, aged 57, the widow of Harrington Lee, esq.

ESSEX.—*Aug.* 21. At Walthamstow, in her 77th year, Eliz. wife of S. Smith, esq.

At Forest-place, Laytonstone, in his 58th year, John Wright Unwin, esq. one of the coroners for Middlesex.

Sept. 17. Aged 77, Robert Helme, esq. of Walthamstow.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug.* 17. At Wootton-under-Edge, in her 84th year, Mary, wife of the Rev. Rowland Hill, M.A. of Surrey Chapel, London.

Aug. 26. At Malcolm Ghur, Cheltenham, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Portis, Rector of Little Leighs, Essex.

Sept. 8. At Farford Park, Harriet, wife of John Raymond Barker, esq.

Sept. 11. At Kingsdown, near Bristol, aged 77, Thomas Gadd, esq.

Sept. 14. In his 79th year, W. Dillon, esq. of the Mythe, near Tewkesbury.

HANTS.—*Aug.* 28. At Shanklin Parsonage, Isle of Wight, Harriet Mary, youngest dau. of the Very Rev. Archd. Hill.

Sept. 17. At Southampton, aged 49, Robert Langford, esq. of Upper Harley-st. Cavendish-square.

HEREFORD.—*Aug.* 21. At Comberton, in his 61st year, Mr. Matthias Price.

Sept. 5. At Chase Cottage, the residence of his son, Dr. John Briggs.

HERTS.—*Sept.* 3. At Sacombe Park, the Rt. Hon. Henrietta Dorothea Maria, dow. Countess of Athlone, and wife of Wm. Gambier, esq. of that place. She was the dau. of John William Hope, of Amsterdam and Cavendish-square; was married to Renaud Diederick Jacob de Reede, 8th and late Earl of Athlone, March 19, 1818; was left his widow Oct. 31, 1823, with a dau. and two sons (of whom the elder is the present Earl); and was married to her second husband (a cousin of Lord Gambier) May 3, 1825.

Sept. 5. At King's Langley, aged 72, Thomas Toovey, esq.

KENT.—*July* 24. In the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, in her 46th year, Eularia Lady Dickson, wife of Col. Sir Alex. Dickson, K.C.B. Royal Artillery.

Aug. 19. At Ramsgate, Elizabeth Bloomfield Carlile, eldest dau. of Edw. Carlile, esq. Hampstead.

Aug. 30. At Blackheath, aged 63, Wm. Lucas, esq.

Aug. 31. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 17, Eliza, only dau. of Richard Holmes Coote, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and Queen-square, Westminster.

Sept. 4. At Dover, in his 63d year, Rob. Marsh, esq.

Sept. 6. At Blackheath-hill, in her 83d year, Mrs. Walker, relict of the late John Walker, esq.

Sept. 7. At Foot's Cray, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Gilbert Jones, esq.; many years an eminent solicitor in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street. He was M.P. during one Parliament.

Sept. 10. At Margate, aged 24, Rosellen-Emma, wife of Thomas F. Cobb, esq. and eldest dau. of late Col. Torre, of Snydall, Yorkshire.

LANCASHIRE.—*Sept.* 9. In the Liverpool workhouse, where she had lived only four years, Ellen Swarsbrick, aged 102; she was dau. of a respectable shipbuilder named Wakefield.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Aug.* 12. At Long Clowson, aged 77, John Moore, Gent. He was the great supporter of the choir in his church for more than half a century, and was a composer (above mediocrity) of many pieces of sacred harmony. He was an adherent through life to the principles of the good old school which John Bull established upwards of 200 years ago.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Aug.* 20. In his 91st year, Mr. Ald. Coddington, father of the Corporation of Stamford.

Aug. 27. At Walcot, in his 80th year, William Coopland, esq. of York, and formerly of Asenby, near Thirsk.

MIDDLESEX.—*Lately.* At Kenwood, in her 17th year, the Lady Cecilia Sarah Murray, dau. of the Earl of Mansfield.

NORFOLK.—*Sept.* 2. At Wisbaden, aged 50, the Hon. Augusta Mary de Grey, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Lord Walsingham.

Sept. 13. At Anmer, in his 72d year, James Coldham, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Aug.* 22. At Hazelbeech Hall, of a rupture of a blood-vessel, W. Edwyn Burnaby, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, and one of the Four Common Pleaders of the City of London.

Aug. 28. At Overston Hall, in his 81st year, John Kipling, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug.* 31. At Preston, near North Shields, aged 88, Mary widow of John Fenwick, esq. and mother of C. S. Fenwick, esq. of the Red Barns, near Newcastle.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*July* 31. At Flintham House, near Newark, aged 45, Thos. Blockborne Hildyard, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Nottinghamshire. He was a gentleman of great liberality and munificence, and recently built a church entirely at his own expense.

SALOP.—*June* 7. At Dudgley Cottage, near Church Stretton, Mr. Robert Tovey. He was a man of ingenuity, fond of antiquities, and an encourager of the fine arts. He devoted much of his time to decorative buildings in the cottage style, of which Hoarly Grange, near Wenlock, and Dudgley Cottage, are specimens. His library of books, paintings, and antiquarian remains, were disposed of by auction in July last.

Aug. 28. At Shrewsbury, aged 86, Mr. Thomas Howell, printer and bookseller. In 1816 he published "The Stranger in Shrewsbury, or an Historical and Descriptive View of Shrewsbury and its environs;" with a plan of the town, and other engravings, which he dedicated to Lord Hill. Of this work he published a second edition in 1825.

Aug. 29. At Acton Scott, in her 18th year, Frances, only child of T. Pendarves Stackhouse, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Aug.* 20. At Bath, Harriet, eldest dau. of John Butler Butler, esq. Commissary-General to the Forces.

At Bath, aged 28, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. Wogan Baynes.

Lately.—At Bradford, aged 29, John Hinton Hall, esq. a commercial man much respected.

Sept. 7. At Bath, Thomas Nutcombe Quicke, esq. late Capt. in the Dragoon Guards, and fourth son of the late John Quicke, esq. of Newton House, Devon.

Sept. 16. In St. James's-square, Bath, Sophia, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Baynton, K.C.B.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Aug.* 12. At Longport, near Burslem, aged 105, Mrs. Margaret Tharma.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug.* 29. At Lowestoft, in his 43d year, John Morse, esq. of Swaffham, Norfolk.

SURREY.—*Aug.* 20. Emily Pallmer, 10th dau. of Dr. Harcourt, of Rectory House, Ewell.

Sept. 1. After a long and painful illness, Mary Ann, wife of P. H. Leathes, esq. Union-row, Peckham.

Sept. 7. At Richmond, Mary, relict of Fairfax Moresby, esq. of Staffordshire.

Sept. 10. At Croydon, aged 76, John Haines, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Aug.* 27. At Bognor, Lieut.-Colonel Tyndale, late of 1st Reg. of Life Guards, and of North Cerney, Gloucestershire.

Sept. 14. At Worthing, aged 26, Anna, second dau. of Sir C. F. Goring, Bart. of Highden.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Aug.* 22. At Leamington, aged 55, the Right Hon. Frances Lady Ducie, sister to the Earl of Carnarvon, and niece to the Earl of Egremont. She was the only da. of Henry the 1st and late Earl, by Lady Eliz.-Alicia-Maria Wyndham; was married to Lord Ducie 5th Dec. 1797, and had issue two sons and four daughters, one of whom is the present Countess of Denbigh.

Sept. 4. At Leamington, in his 51st year, Mr. Robert Hogard, lace-manufacturer, &c. of Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

WILTS.—*Sept.* 8. At Hill House, near Malmesbury, in her 45th year, Helen, wife of the Rev. G. A. Biedermann, Rector of Dantsey.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Sept.* 8. At Bewdley, aged 90, Philip Orton, esq. late of Liverpool.

YORKSHIRE.—*Aug.* 18. At Hull, aged 78, the Rev. John Hemsworth, formerly Minister of Paragon Chapel, Bermondsey, and of East House boarding-school, Walworth.

Aug. 19. At Harrogate, in his 81st year, W. Smithson, esq. late of Heath, near Wakefield, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the two Regiments of the Leeds Local Militia.

Aug. 25. Aged 68, John Horner, esq.

Sept. 1. At Cottingham, in his 70th year, P. W. Watson, esq. F.L.S. a scientific botanist, and one of the founders of the Botanic Garden in Hull.

At Bridlington Quay, aged 47, Richard Hutchinson, esq. of Welham, near Retford.

WALES.—*Sept.* 11. At Acton Park, Denbighshire, Harriet, wife of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart. She was dau. of Sir David Kinloch, of Gilmerton, N. B. bart, and was married to Sir Foster Cunliffe in 1781, by whom she had 7 sons and 2 daughters.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept.* 3. At Argyle Park, near Edinburgh, Emily Jean, second dau. of Allan Macdowall, M.D. of St. Vincent's.

Sept. 6. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Isabella Margaret Douglas, sister to the late, and aunt of the present Earl of Selkirk.

ABROAD.—*July* 3. At St. Mary's, Newfoundland, aged 59, Wm. Phipard, esq. merchant. He formerly resided in Poole, and had during the last 20 years filled the situation of Chief Magistrate of the district in which he died.

July 6. Near Goshen-hill, Union District, South Carolina, at the great age of 101 years, 3 months, and 4 days, Mr. Samuel Selby.

July 16, At Alexandria, the dau. of the Pacha of Egypt. She was the wife of Moharem Bey, governor of Alexandria. The Pacha followed the corpse on foot to the grave.

Aug. 5. At Albano, near Rome, in her 33d year, Sarah Emerson, wife of Lieut.-Col. Manley, of the Roman Dragoon Guards, and only dau. of late W. Stuckey, esq. of Swaffham, Norfolk.

Aug. 26. Aged 61, his Serene Highness Ferdinand reigning Duke of Anhalt Coethen. He was the eldest son of Prince Frederick Erdmann of Anhalt Pless, in High Silesia, and succeeded to Coethen in 1818 on the death of Louis, last Duke of the principal branch. He was twice married; secondly, in 1816, to Julia Countess of Brandenburg; but leaving no children, is succeeded by his next brother Henry.

Sept. 9th. In Rue du Convent, Bordeaux, after a lingering illness of atrophy and decay, Alex. Oswald esq. senior, of the firm of Messrs. Oswald and Son, merchants, at Bordeaux. The melancholy death of his first wife is recorded in vol. LXXIV. p. 1245.

Lately. At Plescow, in the government of Novogorod, at the extraordinary age of 165, a husbandman of the name of Michofsky. His mother lived to 117, and one of his sisters to 112.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 28, to Sept. 21, 1830.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 1030	2012		Males - 814	1526	
Females - 982			Females - 712		
Whereof have died under two years old				529	

Between					
2 and 5	126	50 and 60	133		
5 and 10	55	60 and 70	121		
10 and 20	66	70 and 80	102		
20 and 30	84	80 and 90	41		
30 and 40	135	90 and 100	5		
40 and 50	129				

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 27.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
70	0	39	0	30	0	34	0	46	0	40	0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 25.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 11*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* Clover 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market . Sept. 27:	
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Beasts 3,373	Calves 167
Pork	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 27,730	Pigs 220

COAL MARKET, Sept. 27, 32*s.* 0*d.* to 38*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 68*s.* Curd, 72*s.*——CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, September 20, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div. p. ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	£.84 0	£. 4 0
Ashton and Oldham	119 0	5 0
Barnsley	—	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	292 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0
Coventry	850 0	44 0
Cromford	— 0	17 0
Croydon	2 0	—
Derby	120 0	6 0
Dudley	60 0	3 0
Ellesmere and Chester	90 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	625 0	27 0
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8
Grand Junction	270 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	—	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	16 0	0 10
Kennet and Avon	—	1 5
Lancaster	24½	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	455 0	20 0
Leicester	250 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	90 0	4 0
Loughborough	2800 0	175 0
Mersey and Irwell	665 0	40 0
Monmouthshire	243 0	12 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—
Neath	360 0	18 0
Oxford	635 0	32 0
Peak Forest	77 0	3 0
Regent's	24 0	0 12 6
Rochdale	89 0	4 0
Sévern and Wye	20½	1 0
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0
Staff. and Wor.	770 0	38 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	42½	1 10
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0
Swansea	273 0	15 0
Thames & Severn, Red	31 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	20 0	16 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	750 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	280 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	220 0	11 5
Wilts and Berks	5⅜	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	100 0	3 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	85 0	3 p ct.
London (Stock)	77¼	3½ do.
West India (Stock)	190 0	8 0 do.
East India (Stock)	80 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	88½	4 0 do.
Bristol	125 0	4 15 10
BRIDGES.		
Hammersmith	28½	1 10
Southwark	2¾	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	31 0	1 15
Vauxhall	19½	1 0
Waterloo	5 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	25½	0 17 4
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	22½	0 15 2

RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div. p. ann.
Forest of Dean	£45 0	£ 2 10
Manchester & L'verp.	200 0	—
Stockton & Darlington	—	5 0
WATER-WORKS.		
East London	126 0	5 0
Grand Junction	61 0	2 10
Kent	42 0	2 0
Manchester & Salford	41 0	—
South London	95 0	4 p.ct.
West Middlesex	80 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Albion	69 0	3 0
Alliance	9¼	4 p.ct.
Atlas	11½	0 10
British Commercial	6 0	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	40 0	2 10
Eagle	5⅛	0 5
Globe	154¾	7 0
Guardian	28½	1 0
Hope Life	6¾	6*s.* 6*d.*
Imperial Fire	118 0	5 5
Ditto Life	11½	0 8
Protector Fire	1 13	1*s.* 6*d.*
Provident Life	20¼	1 0 0
Rock Life	3⅞	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	199 0	5 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	33½	—
Bolanos	205 0	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	72 0	3 10
British Iron	7½	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	32½ dis.	—
Hibernian	4¾	—
Irish Mining Comp^y	—	—
Real Del Monte	59 0	—
United Mexican	12 0	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^d.	60 0	3 0
Ditto, New	12 0	0 12
City	191 0	10 0
Ditto, New	120 0	6 0
Phœnix	5 pm.	6 p.ct.
British	1½ dis.	—
Bath	30 0	8¾ p.ct.
Birmingham	—	5 0
Birmingham & Stafford	117 0	4 0
Brighton	9½	—
Bristol	36 0	8½ p.ct.
Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
Liverpool	375 0	10 0
Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.
Ratcliff	40 0	4 p.ct.
Rochdale	—	1 5
Sheffield	—	1 12 6
Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^l)	10 dis.	—
Auction Mart	21½ 0	—
Annuity, British	19 0	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	28¼	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st class	95½	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	91 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Aug. 26, to Sept. 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°		
26	61	65	59	29, 80	fair
27	63	68	58	, 67	fair
28	55	64	56	, 38	long showers
29	60	63	50	, 90	showery
30	56	63	53	39, 14	fair
31	56	68	54	, 18	fair
S. 1	59	70	61	, 21	fair
2	62	70	59	, 14	cloudy
3	63	66	55	29, 80	cloudy
4	58	64	56	, 90	cloudy
5	60	66	54	, 67	cloudy
6	60	63	54	, 52	showery
7	56	57	56	, 70	showery
8	56	64	55	, 96	cloudy
9	59	59	55	, 77	showery
10	59	64	53	, 65	cloudy

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°		
11	56	62	54	29, 70	fair
12	57	56	53	, 35	cloudy
13	54	63	54	, 48	fair
14	58	67	54	, 40	fair
15	57	62	57	, 60	fair
16	60	67	57	, 65	fair
17	54	59	54	, 61	showery
18	58	61	53	, 60	cloudy
19	59	61	52	, 84	cloudy
20	58	64	53	, 60	cloudy
21	52	58	48	, 20	cloudy
22	50	63	54	, 30	cloudy
23	60	64	51	, 40	showery
24	56	59	47	, 58	showery
25	57	60	49	, 75	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Aug. 28, to Sept. 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Aug.&Sep.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ perCent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind.Bonds.	New South Sea Ann^s.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*
27	219	91¼ 2⅛	91⅜	—	100¼	100⅛ ⅜	105⅛	19½	—	80 82 pm.	—	78 79 pm.
28	—	92⅛ 2	91⅜ ¼	—	100⅛	100⅜ ½	105⅛	19⅝	239	—	—	80 79 pm.
30	219	91 90⅞	90⅝ 90	—	99½	99⅞ ½	104½	19½	—	83 82 pm.	—	79 78 pm.
31	219	90⅞ 1	90½ ⅜	99¾	99½	99½ ⅛	104¾	19⅜	237½	80 81 pm.	90¾	76 77 pm.
1	219	91⅛ 90¾	90½ 90	—	99⅜	99⅝ ⅜	104⅛	19¼	—	82 80 pm.	—	76 77 pm.
2	218½	—	90½ 90	99⅛	—	99¼ ⅜	105⅛	19⅜	—	76 pm.	—	74 76 pm.
3	219	—	90⅛ 89½	—	—	99⅜ 8⅞	104⅞	19⅛	—	77 75 pm.	89¾	76 74 pm.
4	217	—	89½ 7½	99	—	98⅞ 7¼	—	19⅛	—	74 70 pm.	—	74 70 pm.
6	216	—	87½ 6⅛	—	—	97½ 6¼	—	—	234	—	—	60 50 pm.
7	217½	—	86⅞ 7⅛	97⅛	—	96¾ 7¼	—	—	230	52 53 pm.	87⅜	54 60 pm.
8	—	—	87⅞ 8⅝	97⅞	—	97½ ⅓	—	—	234	63 65 pm.	—	68 73 pm.
9	—	—	88¼ ¼	99	—	98½ ½	—	—	235	63 65 pm.	—	69 71 pm.
10	—	—	88½ ¾	—	—	98⅝ ⅝	—	—	—	63 pm.	—	69 71 pm.
11	—	—	88¼ 9⅛	—	—	98½ 9	—	—	—	65 pm.	—	71 69 pm.
13	—	—	88⅛ ⅜	—	—	98⅛ ⅜	—	—	234½	—	—	68 69 pm.
14	—	—	88¼ 8	—	—	98¼ 7⅞	—	—	233½	64 61 pm.	—	69 67 pm.
15	—	—	88⅞ 8¼	—	—	97⅞ 8¼	—	—	—	61 pm.	—	67 68 pm.
16	—	—	88¼ 8	—	—	98½ 8	—	—	—	61 pm.	—	68 66 pm.
17	—	—	87¼ 8¼	—	—	97¼ 8⅛	—	—	—	60 pm.	—	65 66 pm.
18	—	—	88⅛ 7¾	—	—	98 7¼	—	—	—	59 pm.	—	67 pm.
20	—	—	88⅛ ½	—	—	98⅜ 8	—	—	—	61 pm.	—	65 67 pm.
21	—	—	88⅛ ⅜	—	—	98 ¼	—	—	—	—	—	65 67 pm.
22	—	—	88⅛ ⅜	—	—	98 ⅛	—	—	—	60 pm.	—	67 pm.
23	—	—	88⅜ ¼	—	—	98⅜ ¼	—	—	—	61 63 pm.	—	66 68 pm.
24	—	—	88½ ⅛	—	—	98¼ 8	—	—	234	62 pm.	—	70 69 pm.
25	—	—	88⅜ ¼	—	—	98¼ 8	—	—	—	62 64 pm.	—	69 70 pm.

Old South Sea Ann. Sept. 1, 91.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Times.
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe--Standard
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
Record.--Lit. Gaz.
St. James's Chron.
Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
English Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
20 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn 2--Bolton
Boston--Brighton 3
Bridgwater-Bristol 4
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.--Chelmsf.
Chesterfield
Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 3 Cumberl.
Derby 2 --Devon
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset --Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5
Gloucest.--Hants 3

Heref. Herts..Hull 3
Hunts...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leamington.Lincoln
Leeds 3..Leicester 3
Lichfield.Liverpool 7
Macclesfield Maidst 2
Manchester 8. Monm.
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk..Norwich
N. Wales. Northamp
Nottingham 3..Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2. Preston 2
Reading...Rochdale
Rochester..Salisbury
Sheffield 4..Shrewsb. 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh. Potteries
Stamford 2 Stockport
Suffolk...Sussex
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUBSCRIBER would be glad to know where to find a paper called "Smith's Protestant Intelligencer, Domestic and Foreign," of Feb. 8, 1680; and any person having one to dispose of, would be handsomely remunerated. It contains the following extract, which the present Lord Grimston, Member for St. Alban's, is anxious to possess:—"We learn from St. Alban's, that the town having notice that their two late Members designed to come down from London thither, and judging it might be some expence and trouble to them, called a Hall the day before, and immediately proceeded to elect them, at which time some of the principal persons in the Borough collected about 40*l.* wherewith they treated the poorer sorts of the inhabitants, and then sent word to their two Burgesses that they had already chosen them for the succeeding Parliament, and would not put them to the inconvenience of a journey thither." The Members were Thos. Pope Blount, esq. of Tittenhanger, and Samuel Grimston, esq. of Gorhambury.

H. H. G. says, "The Thos. Frank, inquired after in p. 194, appears to have been the Rector of Cranfield, co. Bedford; he was also Archdeacon of Bedford, and Preb. of Langford Manor in Lincoln Cathedral. He was succeeded in the above-mentioned Rectory in 1731, by his son.—It is probable the register in question was a transcript made by Thomas Frank; for the gentleman alluded to above was only 68 years of age at the time of his decease in 1731. He was buried in Cranfield Church."

J. T. says, "In your Magazine for December last, p. 508, is the weight of 'some of the heaviest bells now rung in peal,' and among them the tenor of St. Mary, Redcliff (not Radcliff), Bristol, which church is there stated to have a peal of eight. Being at Bristol lately, I had much pleasure in renewing my acquaintance with that venerable pile, 'the pride of Bristowe and the western land,' and on inquiry found the tower contains a peal of ten bells, two having been added about seven years since.—Your Correspondent also states York Minster peal at ten. The Encyclopedia Metropolitana, under the article Bell, says it has twelve; and mentions three other peals of twelve besides those noticed, namely, St. Bride's, Fleet-street, London; Cirencester, and Paynechurch, Gloucestershire."

S. S. A. R. would be obliged by any account of the origin of the little farce of *Punch and Judy*. He observes, "I find it is under some modifications acted, not only in our streets, but in those of nearly all Europe. I am told it is exceedingly ancient, and is to be found in India; at all events, it is common in Italy, France, England, Germany, and the northern states of Europe. I remember well it used to be the common subject of the raree shows that were exhibited in Moorfields before the alterations there, as early as the year 1795; and these exhibitions are still carried about the country in cases, and shown at the doors of houses in Essex and other counties."

J. F. in an account of Lord Temple's family, finds mentioned the name of a Mr. Dayrell as being "the Counsel at Stowe," and requests information as to the family and connections of that gentleman.

An OLD SUBSCRIBER says, "In book 7th of Pollok's Course of Time, the following line occurs:—'From those who drank of Tenglio's stream.' Where is this stream?"

Any information respecting the Rev. William Howell, who in 1760 was appointed Chaplain to his Majesty's ship Dragon of 74 guns; and who resigned a living in Northamptonshire, or one of the neighbouring counties, when so appointed, will oblige a Constant Reader.

Mr. J. F. RUSSELL is referred to our vol. XCIV. ii. 518, 602, for memoirs of Sir Philip Meadows, K. B. and his family.

The letter of R. S. Y. in our next; also MATHETES, but not his severe remarks on a recent edition of Aristophanes, if unaccompanied by proofs.

Vol. C. part i. p. 634, *for* Lambert *read* Lambart.—P. 642, Lady Kilwarden's name was Ruxton, not Buxton.

Part ii. p. 92, *for* Firkins *read* Filkins; *for* Caulfield *read* Caulfeild.

P. 159. The total produce of Mr. Higgs's books was 1,838*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; and of his coins, 1,166*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

P. 176. *for* Lord J. O'Brien *read* O'Bryen; the y is peculiar to the Inchiquin branch of the family (now Marquises of Thomond). The extinct Earls of Thomond were O'Briens; as is also Sir Edward O'Brien of Dromoland, the heir to the Barony (but not Earldom) of Inchiquin, after the present Marquis and his brother Lord James O'Bryen.

P. 179, *read* Sir James Stratford *Tynte*, Bart. (not Tuite); the Baronetcy of Tynte created in 1778 is extinct. The family was founded in Ireland by Sir Robert Tynte, Knt. fifth son of Edmund Tynte, esq. of Wrexhall in Somersetshire. He died in 1663, and was buried at Kilcredan Church, co. Cork, where there is a monument erected to his memory. Ballycrenane Castle, in the neighbourhood of Kilcredan, was the seat of the Tyntes.

P. 188. Lady Grey Egerton was daughter of *Josias* Duprè, esq.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1830.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE CLOTHING OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

MR. URBAN, *Lambeth, Oct. 22.*

IN the year 1783, some particulars were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Countess of Moira, and published in the Archæologia, vol. VII. p. 90, relative to a Human Skeleton, and the Garments that were found thereon, dug out of a Bog in the County of Down, in the autumn of 1780.

This circumstance was most assuredly of a very extraordinary nature, and was calculated to excite much attention. But I am not aware that the public have yet been led to appreciate this discovery in its true light, or to the full extent of its importance. I think not. And it is under this impression that I take up my pen to offer you a few remarks, which I am inclined to hope may be acceptable.

In order that the circumstances may be distinctly understood, I will first transcribe a statement which has lately appeared in the public prints, and then proceed with my remarks.

"The Countess of Moira, in a letter published in the Archæologia, mentions that a human body was found under moss eleven feet deep, in an estate in Ireland, belonging to the Earl. The body was completely clothed in garments made of hair, which were quite fresh, and not at all decayed; and though hairy vestments evidently point to a period extremely remote, before the introduction of sheep and the use of wool, yet the body and clothes were in no way impaired."

I regard this discovery as one of manifest importance, because it tends, and in a most remarkable degree, to establish the veracity of those mouldering remnants of the records of the ancient inhabitants of Britain, that are now rapidly hastening to decay. I mean the scattered remnants of the Scythio-gaelic manuscripts of ERI (Ireland), and the Celtic of the CYMRY (Welsh). Nor shall I despair of adverting, with some success, to the records of classic history, in support of those truths which our native histories afford us, so far as the limits of my cursory paper will allow.

One of the first circumstances that occurs to my mind, in perusing the particulars of this communication, is the assumed idea that the vestments being composed of hair instead of wool, must point to a period long anterior to the use of wool, and consequently to the introduction of sheep into Ireland.

In my work on British Quadrupeds, published a few years ago, I have entered into the history of that useful animal the sheep; and had the intended Supplements to those works appeared, the world, I conceive, would not have now remained in doubt as to the sheep being an aboriginal or indigenous quadruped of the British isles, and consequently that it did not owe its existence in Ireland, or in Britain, to any foreign introduction. Among the Isles of Britain, I comprehend the land of Ireland on the west, and Great Britain eastward, with many other lands once connected with them, that exist no longer, the remembrance of which is preserved, however, in the historical memorials of the ancient Britons, and the Irish as well as Saxons.

It is not likely that those researches which I have now in manuscript, will be ever published; and if therefore the following observations, selected therefrom, should be the means of dissipating errors, or misconceptions, yourself and the public are perfectly welcome to them, and the object of my writing will be fully answered.

I should imagine it could be no matter of difficulty to define the animal of whose fur these vestments of hair is composed; and this known, would

assist conjecture, if not conduct to facts. The catacombs of Egypt furnish the remains of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and insects, all which at this remote distance of time enable us at once to speak with certainty as to the identical beings to which they have belonged; and a more explicit mention of the kind of hair of which these vestments are composed, would in like manner assist us in the elucidation of this remarkable object of curiosity. I have said enough to show that, if composed of the wool of sheep, these vestments, in my opinion, might be nevertheless of very ancient date, and even anterior to any fabrication composed of other materials the growth of Britain.

It may be remembered that a writer of the last century, the celebrated Mr. Pennant, in accordance with popular prejudice, has advanced that the ancient inhabitants of Britain, if not absolutely destitute of clothing, had no other dress than a sheep's skin hung upon their shoulders; the fleecy side of which was worn next to the skin of the wearer in winter for the sake of warmth, and for coolness the reverse side in summer.

Whence ideas so humiliating to the character of that hardy race of men, who were our forefathers, have arisen, it would be beneath us to inquire. I shall be content to say that the assertion is wholly destitute of truth. And if Mr. Pennant, the assertor of such absurdities, and who either did possess, or is believed to have possessed, an ample knowledge of the Greek and Latin writers, had read them with attention, he would have discovered abundant reason for withholding such assertions.

The page of classic history will assure us, that at the very period to which such remarks allude, as to the destitute condition of the ancient Britons, the classic writers were reproaching the effeminacy of their own warriors for their indulgence in British and Gaulish luxuries. And we have a distinct reference to this fact in the woollen cloths or mats of British manufacture introduced by the Romans into their camps, because before that period it was said the Roman warrior was contented to rest his limbs stretched out upon the bare ground, or upon a few dried leaves. We have thus a decided indication of the woollen cloths of British fabrication, as mats and carpets, and articles of bedding, among the Romans, and we have testimony enough of the use of woollen, as articles of dress among the Britons. Nor is Grecian history altogether silent as to the fabrication of felts made by the Britons, and to other circumstances of far more importance to the character of polished life. I cannot now enter upon quotations, or I should be under no difficulty in showing that a kind of cloth or felt, composed of hair, and hardened by being steeped in sour wine, was usually worn under the armour of brass or other metal by the Grecian heroes, and we have something like evidence that such felts were fabricated by the Britons. I further think I should be under no great difficulty in proving, that in very early ages, anterior to the invasion of Britain by the Romans, there were marts for the sale of woollen cloths, as well as tin, at a point of Ireland far more south than exists at present, and also in the western part of the principality of Dun-ma-niac, a track of land once situated to the west of the Lizard's Point, the present extremity of Cornwall, both which in the lapse of ages have been lost in the sea. And something of the same kind may be identified from record to have existed on the Gaulish coast, the ancient Armorica, the Lower Brittany of our days (Basse Bretagne of the French); a track inhabited in ancient times by the Celtic Britons, or as now called, the Welsh, and which country was governed by the Welsh princes, as the ancient Cornwall was by those of Ireland. Thus in those remote days the Greeks and Romans were accustomed to resort to our shores for the sake of traffic, and this could not be for the purchase of sheepskins, since the sheep was an inhabitant of Greece and Italy as well as Britain, as every classic reader must be aware. Perhaps it may be less generally known that the arfang (or broad-tailed animal) of the Celtic Britons, the beaver of our days, was formerly an inhabitant of this country, and that the felt of the true beaver was among the ancients an article of much request, as it is among ourselves for hats to this day. The furs also of other quadrupeds were in use as articles of dress, as appears from the ancient laws of the Cymry, or Welsh; but the rank and condition of the wearer was to be

considered; the ermine could be worn only by the higher classes; that of the wild cat distinguished those of a lower grade in society. By the code of laws established by Howel Dola about the year 960, but which were in reality a concentration and revisal of laws far more ancient, the Clergy were permitted to wear catskin as a kind of fur or trimming, but nothing of greater cost. I could advance much more upon this subject, but enough I hope has been said to show that whether the vestments in which this body was found enveloped, were of wool or hair, would not in any manner identify the period of the deposition of these mortal remains. The subsequent observations may, however, perhaps assist to explain the mystery in a manner still more satisfactory than the foregoing.

Those who have been at the trouble of investigating the ancient records of the land, which have survived to our time, will be aware that the governing princes of Ireland were always chosen by the voice of the people; and that the only restriction was, that they must be elected from certain families denominated the Royal tribes or septs. And that among the number of those princes, one was chosen by all the States under the title of Erimoun, or supreme chief ruler; and it was the duty of this chief ruler to hear all complaints of the people against their respective princes, and if the alleged complaints were well founded, he was empowered to demand a force from each of the other princes collectively sufficient to subdue the tyrant, or to reduce him to a just observance of the laws established by the States. His life, except under peculiar circumstances of treason against these States, was safe; but if his oppressions over that portion of the people whom he had been chosen to govern, demanded exemplary punishment, the Erimoun or supreme chief had the authority of those combined States to degrade him from the rank of princes. He was no longer allowed to wear the mantle or robe of seven colours by which the families of the Royal tribes were distinguished, and his beard was shaven off; and by this mark of degradation he was reduced from the rank of princes to the condition of a slave. It will presently appear that the hair thus shaven or cut off from such degraded rulers, has been manufactured into a robe or vestment by the Erimoun or supreme chief, and worn by him as a testimony of his triumph over such oppressors. May we not then in this ancient custom identify the mystery of this circumstance which has excited so much curious speculation?

In taking this view of the subject, it may be presumed that I am considering these remains of mortality to be those of a man. But if I should add that if it were otherwise, it would be no absolute proof against the probability of these conjectures. A body so invested in garments composed of hair might be that of a sovereign princess, who in like manner had triumphed over her enemies, and wore such robe as a testimony of her victories. It is true that the male line of the Royal tribes in Ireland were usually chosen to rule, yet at the same time there were exceptions. And did the limits of this inquiry permit, I could point out a family of the ancient dynasty of Irish princes, in which the line of succession had been in the female branch, and whose sirname to this day demonstrates the fact. And it may be added, that it was by the sirname only that those tribes were recognized or indicated, nor did the introduction of Christianity in subsequent ages occasion any alteration of the ancient custom; the reigning monarchs of Ireland were distinguished only by their sirname to the latest times.

It was from these ancient laws of Ireland, with regard to female succession, that the laws of Scotland emanated, and even those of Britain took their origin. The renowned Boadicea, who so gallantly, though so unsuccessfully, resisted the Roman invaders of the country, is a demonstrative evidence of the right of female succession among the ancient Britons; nor was the right of female succession to the throne of Scotland, according to its ancient laws, more disputable than that of English princesses who have subsequently sat on the throne of Britain in conformity with the laws of England. Were I at liberty to proceed further, I could adduce sufficient proof of this right of succession in the female line deriving its origin in the first instance from the parental care of an Irish chieftain for his only daughter, in contradistinction to the laws of the neighbouring Gaulish states, which

recognized only the male line, and of which we have an evidence in the laws of France to this day. Those conversant with the ancient history of that country need not be informed that the territories of modern France combine a number of the Gaulish states with the Celtic of Armorica, or Lower Brittany. This digression may be requisite, to show that whether these remains, or any others that may be discovered hereafter so invested in garments of hair, should prove to be those of male or female, will in no manner discountenance my first approximation.

Perhaps in venturing so far into the retrospect of the ancient history of the land of Britain, my remarks may have awakened some attention. I hope they have; and that it will hence become obvious that there are other historians of this country that deserve consideration, as well as those whose names are more familiar, and that the testimony of those least known may best assist us in the research to which our attention is now directed. My attention so far has been confined chiefly to the customs of ancient Ireland, and I wish now to add that the testimony of the ancient historic evidences of the Cambro-Britons, prove that the customs and laws of these people bore a striking analogy with those of ancient Ireland. Nor will this similitude appear remarkable, when it is remembered that the dynasty of Irish princes had at an early period filled the throne of sovereignty among the states of Britain. It was this line of princes that gave the Britons their immortal Caradoc, better known as the Caractacus of Livy; and the Gael-na-Gael of Albanac, or ancient Scotland, which the Romans have so adroitly neutralized from the Gaelic language into Galgalus.

We now approach a point which I conceive may tend in a great measure, if not entirely, to elucidate the mystery under contemplation. We read in those remains of ancient British history, the Triads, of a powerful prince of the Britons named Rhita-Gawr, who is ranked as one of the three opposers of tyranny, that is, of the wrong doings of petty tyrants, over whom, as supreme chief, he held the balance of power in Britain, like the Erimoun of Ireland: nor does it appear to be altogether improbable that he might be himself of the race of Ireland, whom the Britons had chosen for the purpose of subduing rebellion among the native princes. Of Rhita-Gawr it is recorded that he had reduced a number of these princes to the rank of slavery, and having cut off their beards as a mark of degradation, ordered a vestment to be made of the hair, and which robe he wore as a trophy of his victories over them during life, and might possibly have been buried therein.

If these remarks should tend to explain the mystery of the discovery of a body so enveloped in vestments composed of hair, I would further add, that the mode of sepulture among the Irish, as with the Britons, varied according to the circumstances of their death. The warrior who fell in battle, if his party remained masters of the field, was most commonly interred upon the spot, and "the stone raised over him," i. e. the cromlech; or if the warrior fell in an unpropitious contest with unsullied honour, his body was generally ransomed from the victors, and deposited by his friends in some other place. There are instances on record of the body of a favourite chief or warrior having been ransomed for its weight in gold, and thus acquiring the epithet of *a "golden corpse."* This relates, so far as our information goes, to the Cambro-Britons, but it was probably the same with the Irish. Among the monarchs of Ireland, we have an instance of one at an early period, who had died upon his bed covered with an outstretched skin of a marine animal that had been caught in the contiguous sea, and which I conceive to be a kind of seal. He died from the ill effects of the damp of the skin, and being sewn up in the skin, was interred therein. This interment of the body in the hairy skin of an animal of the seal tribe, would not be very different from that in vestments of hair. The whole collectively considered, seems to lead to a conclusion that these mortal remains which we have been considering, are those of a human being who had either fallen accidentally into the moss, or who had far more probably been interred therein; if the moss were not of more recent formation, and which to me appears to be the most plausible conjecture of either. The vestments composed of hair may further lead to

some conclusion; for if it were of human hair, it would induce a persuasion of the high rank of the individual, and afford an evidence of an early age, though not of one so very remote as has been generally believed, nor for the same reason.

I should have expected that some trinkets or regal indication of gold would have been found with this body; perhaps the aison, or crown of gold, for in those days with which we conceive we may safely identify those remains of mortality, that precious metal was abundant in Ireland; and the discovery of such regal ornaments in Ireland do happen occasionally even now.

Yours, &c. E. DONOVAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Southernhay, Exeter, Oct. 9.*

IT is rather surprising that the Legislature has so long suffered the Irish copper Coins to be disseminated in such profusion in England; and from the calculations I have made, the gain to such who are concerned in issuing them must have been very exorbitant. On this subject I beg the indulgence of a few observations in your intelligent publication. I do not recollect any period when the copper currency was so very abundant in the west of England as at present; a part of which is called Irish, and are distinguished by a harp on the reverse; these are considered by the public as imported from Ireland, and pass current without impediment or hesitation; on the obverse (1805) the portrait of George III. is not so prominent as the English coin, the forehead clumsily executed, the eyebrow unnatural, the nose more aquiline, the mouth smaller, the legend abridged, and the copper less pure. The dates are chiefly 1805, 1822, and 1823; but the 1805 is extremely predominant. Those with the head of George the Third look towards the left, and those struck for George the Fourth to the right. The weight is generally one third less than the English.

In this city the payers of the poor pay on an average about 150*l.* per week to paupers; fifty pounds in silver, and one hundred pounds in copper; this kind of distribution has continued uninterrupted a long time; but the poor souls who receive it, would much prefer silver to the incumbrance of such ponderous cash, especially the aged, decrepit, and infirm, who have some distance to creep with the weighty metal to their humble abodes; but they dare not complain! This mode of payment does not arise from any deficiency in silver, for the Corporation of the Poor may always be amply supplied with it at the banks; the cause is, that the conductors of the business are constantly disposed to accommodate a few publicans and tradesmen who are overladen with coppers. On my examining the coppers designed for the poor, it appeared that the harp coinage was on an average about one-fifth; though on my visit lately to London, I found the portion of harps much greater than in the country, seldom less than a fourth part and sometimes more.

The number of Irish halfpence that make one sovereign are 480, which number of the Irish currency requires 8½ lbs. of copper, which would cost about 7*s.* 9*d.**; so that the public has only 7*s.* 9*d.* in the pound, whilst the manufacturer has for profits and working 12*s.* 3*d.* for every twenty shillings he circulates; but this is not all, for, in case the Hibernian copper money should ever be prohibited here, the possessors must consequently dispose of it for old metal at a loss of 75 per cent.; as by weight 20 shillings of such suppressed copper would scarcely obtain five shillings.

Yours, &c. SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aldborough, Oct. 3.*

ON taking up a recent number of the "Colchester Gazette," I observed an account there of the proceedings of a late meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society at that place, in which the lecturer, Mr. T. Grimes, delivered an Essay on the "Tessellated Pavement." The subject was treated in a manner somewhat novel and ingenious. How far the hypothesis of Mr. Grimes is founded on truth, I must leave to the more recondite inquiries of your antiquarian readers.

"The number of the most splendid Ro-

* Some variation in the price of copper does occasionally occur, but not so materially as to affect this calculation; for the immense quantity that has been used in this undertaking must have enabled the manufacturer to procure it at the lowest wholesale prices, so that it is more likely to be over-rated than under-rated.

man pavements," says the account above mentioned, "that have been discovered in Italy, England, and various parts of the Continent, were then described by the lecturer; and the fact of their being frequently found in our Abbey and Cathedral Churches was adduced, as a proof among other evidence of their being thus commonly used in this country up to the 14th century. From this Mr. G. took occasion to suppose that it was not improbable, during the custom of flooring public edifices and sacred temples with the tesselated pavement, it might have become the practice also of adorning, in the same manner, the dwellings of particular or distinguished individuals; which hypothesis would account in a satisfactory way for the number of the remains of these pavements continually being discovered in so many and such widely different parts of this country. Though the Romans undoubtedly introduced the art into England, yet it is not certain that they took it away with them,—that the British and Saxons did not perpetuate it here, or at least keep up the use of those pavements already constructed, as well as in succeeding times, derive the custom afresh, though in a limited degree, from its introduction into churches, &c. If so, the numerous floors of Mosaic work almost daily discovered, have not been so long in disuse as is generally imagined."

So far as I recollect, the accounts we have of the variety and number of these pavements found in England, almost universally refer the latest use made of them to the period during which the Romans occupied Britain, or at most but for a short time afterwards. If I am not mistaken, most of the descriptions of them inserted in the Archæologia, and furnished of course by members of the Antiquarian Society, entirely pass over the inquiry as to when these pavements were last in usage in this country or on the Continent, or that they were so at all subsequently to the time above specified, beyond the common notion of their being laid or used in public and sacred edifices. F.A.S.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 9.

As I have not observed that any other more powerful advocate has taken up the subject, let me beg the insertion of a few lines, lest it should be said, when all the world is changing, that even the "old familiar face" of Queen Elizabeth on St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, went down for ever into oblivion, without one parting regret from Sylvanus Urban; or even a word said by him in deprecation of the conduct of the authorities of that parish, who have sold her image by auction with the stones and rubbish of their devoted Church.* (See p. 363.)

I need scarcely remind any of your readers of the history of this statue, which was placed in its present situation upon the demolition of Lud Gate, which it once adorned; and surely it reflects no credit upon the parishioners, or the inhabitants of the Ward, that they should allow this valuable relic to be lost for ever to the metropolis, which, perhaps, for its size and celebrity, possesses fewer objects of antiquarian interest than any city in Europe. Viator.

Mr. Urban, *Ashbourne, Derbyshire, Sept.* 3.

Feeling confident that every thing connected with *Isaak Walton* must be interesting, I have taken the liberty of sending you for insertion the copy of an Inscription from a tombstone erected to the memory of an old and faithful servant of that celebrated angler. The memory of David Hookham has been handed down amongst the villagers in the neighbourhood of Cotton Hall, and many marvellous tales are related of him with the usual embellishments. David died before his master, and the following is his Epitaph, with the initials I. W. at the bottom; it is presumed therefore to be the production of the ancient Angler.

Yours, &c. Spectator.

"Sacred to the memory of David Hookham, who died A.D. 1647, aged 63 years.

Within this turfe, on which in life he trod,
Rests David Hookham, waiting for his God.
A peaceful, honest, faithful life he led;
And blessed as he break his daily bread.
Simple his manners, candid was his look,
His mirrour was the bright and purling brook;
And life's clear waters as they passed on,
Reminded him how soon he should be gone.
At last his rod and angle he laid by,
And humbly dyed. May all like David dye,
And serve their Lord and Master faithfully,
As David Hookham in this world served me.

"I. W."

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* Her Highness's effigy, which "the likeness of a kingly crown has on," bearing the sceptre in her right hand, and the orb on her left palm, was knocked down for sixteen pounds, ten shillings, and no pence. Where were the preux chevaliers of our days? Is there then no man in England to whom the mantle of Sir Walter Raleigh has descended?

ST JAMES, BERMONDSEY, SURREY, S.W.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXVII.

St. James's, Bermondsey.

Architect, Savage.

THE Church which forms the subject of the present engraving, is one of the handsomest erected under the Commission. The architecture is Grecian; but the mode of arrangement, and the style of the building, are after the old school of Wren and his followers, and, therefore, far more worthy of admiration than the fashionable meagre imitations of Grecian temples. It stands in the Spa road, in an extensive burial ground, inclosed with an iron railing.

The plan of the building shows a nave and side ailes, with a chancel and vestries at the eastern end, and a portico and lobbies at the opposite extremity; the whole being erected on a vaulted basement, occupied as catacombs. The superstructure is built with brick and stone, and is set on a plinth of granite. The west front, shown in the view, is made into a centre and lateral divisions: the first is fronted by the portico, which is composed of four unfluted Ionic columns, raised on a platform of granite, approached by steps in the front and flanks, and sustaining an architrave, frieze, and bold dentil cornice, surmounted by a pediment. The ceiling is pannelled with caissons, and the roof is covered with lead. In the wall at the back of the portico is a doorway of magnificent proportions, bounded by an architrave, and crowned with a frieze and cornice. The elevation of this part of the church is continued above the portico, and forms a pedestal somewhat higher than the pediment; at the front angles of which are altars applied as pinnacles. These altars are square, with rams' heads at the angles, from the horns of which depend festoons; above the centre of the pedestal rises the tower, which is divided in elevation into four stories. The first, which is square in plan, consists of a pedestal and superstructure; the latter is guarded at the angles with antæ, and has circular arched windows on each face, accompanied with antæ: this story is finished with an entablature, and on the angles of the cornice are pedestals surmounted with acroteria, each composed of a beautiful group of honeysuckles. The second story is smaller, and commences with a pedestal, having a dial in each face; on this is a small temple of a square form, open at the sides, and composed of 12 Ionic columns, three being situated at each angle; the whole is surmounted with an entablature and blocking course, having cinerary urns at the angles. In this story hangs the clock bell. The third story is more plain: it is square, and has a circular headed window in each face; it is crowned with an entablature, surmounted by vases at the angles. The fourth story commences with a square pedestal, pierced with a bull's eye in each face, and crowned with a cornice and blocking course, on which is set a square block with a spherical head, sustaining a balluster, enriched with leaves, and crowned with a vane in form of a dragon; the parishioners having attempted a rivalry with the far-famed Bow steeple.

The lateral divisions of this front have smaller doorways of a corresponding character with the centre: at the angles are antæ, and the elevation is crowned with an entablature, architrave, and frieze of brick-work, and a blocking course.

The flanks are uniform; the southern, shown in the engraving, has eight windows in the aisle, in form of a truncated pyramid, and inclosed within architraves; the elevation is finished with the entablature continued from the west front; the clerestory has six slightly arched windows, and is finished with a parapet, having on the whole a less handsome appearance than the other portions. The east front consists of a centre with projecting wings; the former has no window, but in lieu thereof, the wall is broken into the form of an arch; the wings have entrances, and are finished as the flanks. The roofs of the nave and ailes are slated.

The Interior

is approached by a spacious lobby of equal breadth with the west front, into which the three entrances lead. In the lobby are stairs to the galleries, and other entrances to the main building. In the body of the Church the division between the nave and ailes is made by a colonnade on each side, which is composed of five square piers with moulded caps, sustaining an architrave and cornice, above which is a like number of Ionic columns, which are

in their turn surmounted by an entablature, above which is an attic. The attic pilasters are disposed in pairs over each column, and between them are the windows of the clerestory, which, though arched in their exterior lines, are internally lintelled, and bounded by architraves. The ceiling is horizontal, and made by duplicated flying cornices into divisions corresponding with the intercolumniations, and pannelled with deeply sunk caissons, each division containing three rows in depth, and seven in width; in each caisson is a flower. The ailes have galleries resting on iron supports, sustained by the side walls and the piers. The fronts of the galleries are plastered, and are concaved in a quadrant, by which means they interfere in a very trifling degree with the bases of the colonnade. The side walls are finished with an architrave, and the ceilings are pannelled with flying cornices into divisions, equal in size with the intercolumniation; in each pannel is a flower. In the construction of the windows considerable ingenuity is displayed in the mode by which the sills and lintels of the windows are worked, to prevent them from interfering with the free admission of light.

At the eastern end of the centre division is the chancel, which is a recess of less breadth than the whole design. The uprights of the walls are finished with the entablature continued from the colonnade; and the recess is crowned with an arched ceiling, the soffit of which is pannelled. The altar is raised on a platform, and separated from the Church by a splendid bronze foliated railing. The end wall of the chancel consists of a stylobate composed of a plinth and dado, painted in imitation of Sienna marble, having a dove in an irradiation in the centre, between the decalogue, paternoster, and creed, on four pannels. The cornice resembles veined marble. Above this appears a blank window, round the arch of which is a series of pannels inclosing flowers; the absence of an appropriate painting deteriorates greatly from the beauty of the chancel. At the opposite extremity of the nave is a similar recess, in which is a gallery containing the organ; it is fronted by another gallery, extending to the depth of one intercolumniation. In the front is a clock inscribed "THE GIFT OF JOHN THOMAS MARTIN OF QUY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, ESQ. 1829." At each end of the ailes are galleries for the charity children, which are placed over the lobby at one end, and the vestries at the other. The pulpit and reading-desk are alike in design; the former is only distinguished by a superior elevation. The form is octagonal, of satin wood, sustained on a stone pedestal of the same make, with a swelling cap composed of ogee and quarter round mouldings, being exactly the same as are used in pointed architecture! There is no font in the Church.

The internal colonnades are formed of stone, except the capitals of the columns; and the whole building shows a higher finish, and more substantial workmanship than a great majority of the new Churches. The side walls are appropriately coloured to imitate masonry, far preferable to the tints of red or blue, so commonly applied to the interior walls of modern ecclesiastical buildings.

This edifice is upon the whole an excellent as well as a very pleasing specimen of the old school of church building; its arrangement is consistent with established rules; it has no features borrowed from either the theatre or the meeting-house, and in the division of nave and ailes, the architect has shown a better taste than many of his brethren who have deemed an assembly room a fit model to copy.

The foundations were completed, and laid for a long time without a brick of the superstructure being added, but on the 21st Feb. 1827, the first stone was laid, and on the 7th May, 1829, the Church was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester.

The contract was 21,412*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* the Church being built by the Commissioners, with a liberal grant on the part of the parishioners, who to their honour came forward with energy and unanimity, thereby affording a pleasing contrast to the factious proceedings which disgraced a neighbouring parish on a like occasion. The building is calculated to hold 2000 persons, of whom 1200 are accommodated in free seats. E. I. C.

OF THE NOBILITY AND GOLDEN BOOK OF GENOA.

(Concluded from p. 198.)

THE Doge had, in ancient times, the epithet of "*Eccelso,*" which

was in use for many centuries, but was changed in the 16th for "*Illustrissimo;*" and that again for "*Eccellenza,*" which last was by a public decree, in 1579, altered to "*Serenissima.*" The title of Doge, or Duke of the Republic, was only assumed by concession of the Emperor in 1395. On the expiration of his sovereignty, the Doge relinquished his titles, and latterly took that of Excellency, which belonged to all Senators. In 1528 the great Council consisted of 400 nobles, and this number was continued till the destruction of the Republic in 1798.

There were sumptuary laws to prevent the nobles ruining themselves, and they were accordingly only allowed to dress in black, with a small mantle of taffety.

The Nobility of Genoa had not originally any titles by virtue of such nobility, since it would have been an anomaly for a Republic to have allowed or granted titles of hereditary rank; and to bear or use any such was under the penalty of losing all share in the Government; but when the Emperor Charles V. went to Genoa, he was so pleased with his reception, that addressing the Genoese Nobles, he conferred upon them the title of Marquisses by the following verbal edict; "*Vos omnes Marchiones facio;*" and it was afterwards settled by treaty between the Genoese and Sovereigns of Europe, that all the Nobles whose names were in the Golden Book, should be entitled to the rank of Marquesses when they quitted the Genoese states. After the Republic had acquired the sovereignty of the Marquisate of Finale, all the Genoese Nobles used the title of Marquesses of Finale, when they were out of the Genoese territory. The Nobles of Genoa hardly ever used coronets, as they claimed to bear royal crowns, on account of their royal dominion over Cyprus and Corsica; and many Genoese still use them on all occasions, but all the Genoese Nobles use them sometimes, particularly on their seals. When they wore the Marquesses coronets, it was as Marquesses of Finale, or on account of some fief they possessed; but at Genoa they always used the royal crown on their seals, &c. and had scarlet liveries and royal mantles to their arms. It is stated in Moreri (article Pallavicini) that Augustus Pallavicini, of Genoa, was the first who used a royal crown, which he did in 1637.

As it was only by actual inscription in the *Libro d'Oro,* that each member of the noble families acquired his nobility and right of taking a share in the government, it followed that the destruction of this volume prevented the creation of any new Noble. In this respect the nobility of Genoa differed from all others, as the nobility itself was not hereditary, but the right of inscription, by which the nobility was acquired, was hereditary. Thus after the *Libro d'Oro* was destroyed, as the Nobles were no longer able to avail themselves of the right of subscribing, their children were not Genoese Nobles, and therefore could not take rank as such.

To remedy this anomaly of the existence of a class of persons who had claims to nobility without being Nobles, the late King of Sardinia, not wishing to restore the Libro d'Oro, issued Letters Patent, granting to all members of the inscribed families the title and rank of Marquesses, without distinction of elder or younger sons, thus dispensing with inscription in the *Libro d'Oro.* The King, moreover, decreed that they should have the "*Grandes Entrées*" at court, with exemption from degrading punishment.

The nobility of Genoa suffered much from the French Revolution. The wealthy bank of St. George, containing their property, was seized; and the endeavours of many to prevent the union of the Republic with the kingdom of Sardinia, are supposed to have made their presence unwelcome at the Court of Turin; and if an opinion may be formed of the Sovereign's wishes from the conduct of the courtiers, his Majesty is far from desirous of showing to these ancient titles any peculiar marks of approbation; as the Marquis Fornaro, whom he lately created a Count, has discarded his ancient for his modern title.

Although the succession of *all* the sons to the father's title must occasionally be attended with many disadvantages, both to the State, by lowering the character of the nobility, and to the individuals, by preventing their pursuing several honourable and lucrative employments, yet there is not an overwhelming number of nobility in foreign countries *from this cause,*

as the extinction of Patrician families in all countries seems much more rapid than that of Plebeian houses; and in Genoa, no less than 255 noble families had become extinct between the years 1528 and 1634; nor has the ravage of time been discontinued since that period. The D'Oria name is now reduced to few persons, and those not in Genoa; and the Grimaldi name waits only for the decease of the present Marquess Luigi Grimaldi, to become extinct *in Genoa.* Indeed the rapid extinction of our own noble families in England (the number having been above 100 in the reign of George III.), shows that the majority of them are not destined to have a descent, either numerous or of long duration.

These remarks must not be construed to extend to that feudal nobility who derive titles from possession of land; since it is evident there can be no extinction of such dignities, and for want of proper officers to investigate and record such titles, it often happens that families continue the use of them after they have sold the fief conferring the title, and after it has been assumed by the new purchaser;* and the purchase of a fief, even with the clause of redemption, confers the title appendant to such fief. But the old noble families of France, Italy, and Germany, do not consider the owners of titles derived from feuds or land fiefs, or even new creations of personal nobility, as entitled (generally speaking) to a rank or consideration in any degree similar to what is claimed by the old nobility; and the public opinion coincides in this estimate, by treating the one with deference, and the other with indifference. At Vienna, Rome, and Turin (the seats of the Courts), the old Nobility hold little (if any) intercourse with the new Nobles.

It has been already remarked that the four great families of Genoa are the D'Orias, the Grimaldis, the Spinolas, and the Fieschi. It is remarkable that the last of these families should have sought refuge long since in France, and that branches of the first three should have sought an as in England. Of the D'Orias,—D Marquess of Spineto has for some resided at Cambridge, and has sons at that University; Andrew D'Oria, of Trinity Hall, and Sa D'Oria, of St. John's College.

As to the Grimaldis—on the of the present Marquess Luigi maldi of Genoa, the only memb that family will be the descenda Alexander Grimaldi, who was tized at St. Luke's, Genoa, June son of Joseph, inscribed in the G Book in 1662, and who settled in don, soon after the destruction native city by Louis XIV. in He was buried at St. Pancras, M sex, June 2, 1732, and left two and two daughters, from the eld which sons, Alexander, born in land (London?), Nov. 2, 1714 married at the Fleet, March 12, 17 to Miss Mary Barton, there a scendants, of whom a short accou peared in this Magazine for June

And lastly, as to the Spinol Paul Baptist Spinola, having created Knight of the Garter (see Mag. for April 1829), settled in land, leaving among his heirs Ed Dean of Winton, who suffered for his religion under Queen beth;† and Emanuel Spinola, Nicholas, who became so celebr Canon of the Church of Chic that Benedict XII. created him bishop of Monreale in Sicily, age of 28 years. It may be that the Pallavicini, another twenty-eight Alberghi, also sett England, and intermarried freq with the Protector Cromwell's Sir Horatio Pallavicini was kn by Queen Elizabeth in 1587 Henry his son married Jane Cro and died in 1615; another son Catherine Cromwell. Sir H daughter was married to Henry well, Esq. son of Sir Oliver; a Peter Pallavicini was knight James II. at Windsor, in 1687.

The antiquity of the *existing* lity of the Genoese has no par this country. In the earliest public records of the Republi which commence about the yea (a few years after our matchless

* Since writing this sentence, the newspapers have mentioned that the Roman nobility, after the fall of Prince Polignac, desired the Book of Fiefs of the Church of Rome to be searched, to see by what right he used the title of Prince, though his right was never questioned during his prosperity.

† Istoria Spinola, lib. viii. p. 27 cenza, 1694; but no such Dean ap the English lists.

of Domesday), the ancestors of many of the great families *still existing* at Genoa, are recorded as noble. The Spinolas filled the office of Consul or Rulers of the Republic in 1102; the D'Orias in 1147, and the Grimaldis in 1162, the latter having had the employ of Admiral in 1120; which offices it has already been mentioned conferred the rank of nobility, and thus, with many others, the Adornos have been a ducal house since 1363; whilst the oldest creation of nobility in this kingdom, and now existing, as having descended uninterruptedly in the male line, is probably that of Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, so created in 1442.

It will perhaps not be irrelevant to add a few particulars of the other documents of Genoa, relating to the subject of genealogy. The registers for the parish of St. Luke commence in 1565. It is probable that this date will apply to the parochial registers generally. The entries of baptism and burial are more full than the forms used in the English parish churches, and of course more valuable to the genealogist. Our English parish registers, as is well known, were instituted in 1538. The annals of the Republic, which have been written with great care by many historians, commence with the twelfth century, and afford much assistance to the genealogist, since most of the names mentioned in them have the addition of the parents' Christian names. The public records are written in the same way. The Grimaldis, the Spinolas, the Dorias, and other families, have had their histories compiled and published by their secretaries; and two parts of a work entitled "Le Genealogie delle famiglie Nobilie di Genova," have lately been published in folio by the Pretre Battilana, containing very full genealogical tables of the fourteen noble families of Adorno, Balbi, Bianchi, Brignole, Campanaro, Campofregoso, Centurione, D'Oria, Vivaldi, Durazzo, Invrea, Grimaldi, Serra, and Spinola. One more part will complete the publication, which it is understood has been conducted at the expense and under the superintendance oi the Marquesses Adorno and Spinola. There are MS. collections of pedigrees of great value in the city library, especially some collected by Buonarotti.

The armorial bearings of the Nobles were collected in the year 1636 by Fransone, a noble Genoese, and well engraven by "Hieronim David" on twenty-nine large folio plates. This work is both splendid and rare; there are two copies in the University library, and one in the Berio or City library, all imperfect. A Marquess's coronet surmounts each of the shields of the Alberghi, excepting one (the Grimaldi's) which has a Prince's. The arms in Fransoni's work, though beautifully engraven, have not the distinction of lines and dots to mark the colours, but a letter is placed on the various shields and charges to designate them. The noble compiler's portrait concludes the splendid work, and his signature under the preface illustrates the observation already made of the custom of adding the parent's Christian name to the son's; thus Fransone's signature is "Agostino Fransone, del fù Tom.;" that is to say, Agostino Fransone, son of the late Thomas Fransone: and underneath the compiler's portrait, the same custom again appears in the same words.

The information usually obtained in England from wills, is at Genoa sadly diminished, from the circumstance of there not having been, until some time since the French Revolution, any Court of Probate, all wills having been formerly preserved by Notaries. So that in addition to the usual loss which must occur of documents in private hands, is the difficulty of tracing the representatives and papers of a Notary who may have been dead 100 years.

Prior to the introduction of the Libro d'Ora, and up to a late period, several of the principal families had formed themselves into "Congregazione," a sort of family *benefit societies*, who registered the birth of every member of the family; and these books were received as evidence by the Courts: and much general information may be obtained from the books of the Bank of St. George, but the difficulty of searching these volumes is so great, on account of the want of more simple indexes, that the public derive little benefit from the information they contain. Some of the great families retained (and perhaps still retain) librarians for the purpose of keeping their family records, and this has been noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1829 (p. 303).

The Government of Genoa being now monarchical, the power of creating nobility rests of course solely with the King. STACEY GRIMALDI.

Mr. Urban, *Summerlands, Exeter, Oct. 7.*

"The Schoolmaster is abroad."

YOU would observe, in the *Star* of the 8th, 11th, and 18th, of the last month, that Mr. Owen of Lanark occupied a great portion of three of those papers with dissertations at public meetings, and intended by this modern philosopher (who has been much heard of during thirteen years) to meliorate the condition of mankind. To follow him through a train of dogmatic reasoning and assumed facts, is unnecessary; while, at the same time, gratuitous assertions and visionary projects, unsanctioned by experience, should not be left without reply; because they are calculated to unhinge and subvert the whole frame and moral order of society, without the substitution of any admissible or practicable project.

In stating some of our *philosopher's* leading opinions, given with the most unhesitating confidence, Mr. Owen does not deem the Christian Religion "part and parcel of the laws of the land," as he does not even mention it; and recommends that no religion be taught previously to the attainment of 12 or 14 years of age, when all systems of religion are to be placed before the young infidel, in order to choose the true one; and it is added, "if one exists." The Bills of Mortality show that the greater part of mankind does not arrive at this age; and consequently Mr. Owen would deprive the half of the civilized world of every consolation, and to be devoid of all the salutary restraints of religion. To prevent children from acquiring religious principles, it would be requisite to take them from their parents, which was precisely what Julian the apostate recommended to be done, to prevent the spread of Christianity, by teaching the children heathenism. The extravagant propositions so confidently urged, contain many such extraordinary and startling passages as the following,—"In consequence of the religious influence over all seminaries, there is not to be found, on the face of the earth, one establishment formed to train a human being to be rational." Numberless are the elegant scholars, and high moral writers, who in luminous works have adorned the Christian doctrine; and as only one out of thousands of forcible instances, I should like just to ask so bold a projector as Mr. Owen of Lanark, whether he thought Paley's inimitable description of the Lord's Prayer a proof of an irrational mind? "It is a model of calm and rational devotion, and which, for its conciseness, its clearness, its suitableness to every condition, and for the weight, solemnity, and real importance of its petitions, is without an equal or a rival." One thing is quite clear; and that is, that our philosopher appears to be on the best of terms with himself; as, however loud and decided he is in condemning all religious institutions, and all former and existing institutions of education, political economy, and moral instruction, he entertains not the slightest doubt of his own full competency to new model and completely reform, or rather to create an entire new system of human conduct, to be productive of happiness as yet unheard of, in what he will not acknowledge the present state of probation for a better. A train of vituperation and censure is directed against the members of Church and State, who, in an unqualified manner, are designated as "mental slaves and moral cowards,"—"who have introduced the most complicated devices and absurd laws and regulations, to prevent the mass of the people from being instructed at all, and to force the remainder to be most injuriously educated." Our projector, who carries more sail than ballast, or has more of vivid imagination than of sound judgment, says, that if his plans are followed, "the time and labour now employed by the priesthood, to destroy the most useful, rational, and valuable faculties of the human race; and the time and labour of those now employed in the town, to confound all ideas of right and wrong, and to assist the priesthood in further destroying the useful and rational faculties of mankind, will be equally unnecessary." This is in fact a daring attack on the Christian Religion, and made thus covert, to shun the trammels of the law. Physicians, soldiers, and priests (to whom our reformer is no friend), are, he says, employed to the injury of their own minds, and to the utter destruction of every thing truly rational throughout society. He again introduces the Clergy in a general sweeping censure directed against Legisla-

tors and Lawyers. He says, "they might also employ their time and talents in matters really useful and beneficial to themselves and society, and thus secure much higher enjoyment than by spending their nights in Parliament, or in preaching and praying, or in confounding each other and the public, by continually repeating in the Courts of Law a jargon unintelligible to common sense, which they are now obliged to do, in part for form's sake, and more especially to perplex the understanding of the people, to preserve the present system among a sufficient number to support its continuance in any manner."

The visionary *equality of condition*, in vain got up in the tragedy of the first French Revolution, would appear to be an object ultimately aimed at in writings too manifestly of a mischievous tendency: as we are informed that in order to introduce "a voluntary system of equality of education and condition," "early mysterious notions, and old established habits," must be relinquished. We really understood, that Mr. Owen's own labours among his parallelograms had convinced him that such equality was a mere chimera.

While a total want of proper education for all grades in society, is repeatedly urged, no mention whatever is made of the superior education which our projecter would wish to see substituted. We have old fashioned notions, that the description of education given successfully at public schools and Universities, may suffice for our aristocracy, though it may be probable that the experience of centuries might authorise some ameliorations, on the score of economy, and some points of internal management and discipline. But surely, Mr. Owen of Lanark cannot mean to give a greater impetus to the march of knowledge of the lower orders, than is imparted by reading, writing, and arithmetic. He means, probably, a more scientific species of education, as he absolutely proposes that *men of capital* should furnish the *operatives* with means and machinery; allowing them also one tenth part of the profit. Here we should have a direct tax on capital, and one of ten per cent. on produce or income, in addition to poor rate, and all other taxes. He says, that he explained his plans to the late Lord Liverpool, with a view of getting a ministerial committee to consider them. He states his Lordship's answer to have been—"Mr. Owen, you have liberty to do so; you may make use of our names in any way you choose for the objects you have in view, short of committing us as an Administration." I acted under this able Nobleman, and think that he was too circumspect to mean more than that Mr. Owen was welcome to attempt to increase the means of educating operatives, and to employ them in working machinery, as far as funds could be found for such purpose.

This indefatigable enthusiast, and advocate for a radical and total change in the organization of human institutions, informs his hearers, that he had interviews with Mr. Canning, who referred him to Lord Sidmouth. If he had thrown out before that intelligent and candid Nobleman, but one tithe of the virulent and illiberal invective unsparingly applied to our Clergy, and to the other learned professions, he could not, for a moment longer, have listened to such a farrago of egotism and calumny. But as he proposed principally the education of the poor of all sects, under the superintendance of Commissioners of all persuasions, his Lordship, if truly reported, is introduced as saying, "Mr. Owen, I am authorized by the Government to state to you, that we admit the principles you advocate to be true, and that if they were fairly applied to practice, they would be most beneficial; but we find the public do not yet understand them, and they are therefore not prepared to act upon them. When public opinion shall be sufficiently enlightened to comprehend them, and to act upon them, we shall be ready and willing to acknowledge their truth, and to act in conformity to them. We know we are acting on erroneous principles; but we are compelled to do so, from the force of public opinion, which is so strongly in favour of old established political institutions." On this, our *persevering innovator* replied, "Then it becomes my duty to endeavour to enlighten the people, and to create a new public opinion." This he is attempting, even all over Europe.

It appears that the Ministry, certain Noblemen, leading Sectarians, and Roman Catholics, with wealthy Jews, are nominated a *Committee*, to consider the proposed plans of public regenera-

tion: but independently of the utter inadmissibility of the violent and disrespectful kind of reasoning adduced to support them, the heterogeneous composition of the *Committee*, high and able as it is, would not augur much coalescence of opinions, were they ever to meet.

The application of machinery, beyond all former expectation, has added facilities to human intercourse, has increased the public revenue, and rendered cheaper many, or most of the essentials of life; but as every advantage is, for some wise purpose, attended with a drawback, the profit of manual labour, where machinery can be employed, has diminished. The use of machinery being general, no nation can relinquish it without sustaining a ruinous loss. What then is to be done to enable labour to cope in a certain degree with its powerful and more productive opponent? No remedies can be found but two, not readily practicable; a diminution of taxation, and of the price of corn. Were even machinery, by general consent, abolished, manual labour would not furnish the demands of commerce and home-consumption; and the necessarily advanced prices would not be granted. This state of things would, without benefitting capitalists, continue distress among the operatives. The waste lands, about fifteen millions of acres, would not constitute a permanent resource.

It appears, in the page of history, that excess of population threw off swarms in directions affording land and food. Great Britain and Ireland are at present teeming with inhabitants, whose maintenance must reduce to pauperism those immediately above them. If taxes in a certain degree could be taken off, money might be raised for removing, with their own assent, the more distressed excess of the population, to colonies where their industry would support them, and enable them in time to discharge a debt to their mother country. Without such expedients, distress may be palliated, but not effectually relieved.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

ALLUSION having been lately made in a provincial paper (see the Cornwall Gazette of Aug. 21, 1830) to a letter that appeared in your valuable Journal of Nov. 1825, signed P. T. respecting Penzance Chapel; it gives me occasion, as a by-stander, to offer you a few observations on that letter. The account it gives of the proceedings to which it relates, is substantially correct; but, in a particular or two, of no importance, not entirely or exactly so. In the first place, the writer of this is of opinion, that the words *the same*, after the figures 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in p. 420, are inserted through some inadvertency, either of the printer, or it may be, of P. T. himself, writing perhaps in haste and confusion, and meaning to say *others*, or some such thing; without any reference to the names of any of the preceding subscribers.—Secondly, he thinks there has been a mistake made in classing the subscriber, marked 17, in the second day's meeting, instead of the first: but of this, he does not speak with certainty, nor is it at all material.—Thirdly, the note in p. 420, might as well have been omitted altogether.—Lastly, the conclusion of P. T.'s letter is rather oddly expressed.—*It is monstrous*, he says, *that Penzance Chapel, and every thing belonging to it, should remain as they were for a year and eight months* (now five years and a half); but whether he means, by "every thing belonging to it," the organ and pulpit furniture, the pews and pew-doors, the tablets and monuments, the hatchments and inscriptions within; or the rails and shrubs without, placed and planted there only a few years ago; or the weather-cock on the steeple,—is not quite clear. This is expressed in such a manner as might almost lead one to suppose that it insinuated the opinion of P. T., if he were an ill-disposed person, that these things ought not to remain as they were at that time; and that he probably would have no objection to cause an alteration to be made in (or even a demolition of) some of them; without considering how far *that* would be an approach to sacrilege; and alleging, on one pretence or other, that, according to his ideas, it would be a deserved one; without consulting the wishes of the owners, or the declarations, possibly, that with their consent it should not be made.

I am, Sir, a sincere well-wisher to your Magazine, J. R.

W. Bulmer

Born 1757.—Died 1830.

Published by J. B. Nichols & Son Nov. 1, 1830.

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM BULMER, ESQ.

With a Portrait.

THE name of BULMER is associated with all that is correct and beautiful in Typography. By him the art was matured, and brought to its present high state of perfection. In our last number it was our painful duty to record the death of this worthy individual: we must now be allowed to dilate on his merits as a printer somewhat at large.

This celebrated typographer was a native of Newcastle on Tyne, where he was apprenticed to Mr. Thompson, in the Burnt House Entry, St. Nicholas' Church-yard, from whom he received the first rudiments of his art. During his apprenticeship he formed a friendship with Thomas Bewick, the celebrated engraver on wood, which lasted with great cordiality throughout life. It was their practice whilst youths to visit together every morning a farm-house at Elswick, a small village about two miles from Newcastle, and indulge in Goody Coxen's hot rye-cake and butter-milk, who used to prepare these dainties for such of the Newcastle youths who were inclined to enjoy an early morning walk before the business of the day commenced.

During the period of the joint apprenticeships of these young aspirants for fame, Bulmer invariably took off the first impressions of Bewick's blocks, at his master's printing-office at Newcastle, where Bulmer printed the engraving of the Huntsman and Old Hound, which obtained for Bewick the premium from the Society of Arts in London. Mr. Bulmer afterwards suggested to his friend Bewick an improvement, of which he availed himself, of lowering the surfaces of the blocks where the distance or lighter parts of the engraving were to be shown to perfection.

When Mr. Bulmer first came to London, his services were engaged by Mr. John Bell, who was then publishing his beautiful miniature editions of the Poets, Shakspeare, &c. About 1787, an accidental circumstance introduced Mr. Bulmer to the late Geo. Nicol, esq. bookseller to King George III. who was then considering the best method of carrying into effect the projected magnificent national edition of Shakspeare, which he had suggested to Messrs. Boydell, ornamented with designs by the first artists of this country. Mr. Nicol had previously engaged the skilful talents of Mr. Wm. Martin, of Birmingham, in cutting sets of types, after approved models, in imitation of the sharp and fine letter used by the French and Italian printers; which Mr. Nicol for a length of time caused to be carried on in his own house.

Premises were then engaged in Cleveland-row, St. James's, and the "Shakspeare Press" was established under the firm of "W. Bulmer and Co." This establishment soon evinced how judicious a choice Mr. Nicol had made in Mr. Bulmer to raise the reputation of his favourite project.

"This magnificent edition (says Dr. Dibdin), which is worthy of the unrivalled compositions of our great Dramatic Bard, will remain as long as those compositions shall be admired, an honourable testimony of the taste and skill of the individuals who planned and conducted it to its completion. The text was revised by G. Steevens and Isaac Reed. Mr. Bulmer possessed the proof sheets of the whole work, on which are many curious remarks by Steevens, not always of the most courteous description; also some original sonnets, a scene for a burlesque tragedy, some graphic sketches, &c."

"The establishment of the Shakspeare Press (continues Dr. Dibdin), was unquestionably an honour both to the founders in particular, and to the public at large. Our greatest poet, our greatest painter, and two of our most respectable publishers and printers, were all embarked in one common cause; were generally and jointly amalgamated, as it were, in one common white-hot crucible; from which issued so pure and brilliant a flame or fusion, that it gladdened all eyes and hearts, and threw a new and revivifying lustre on the threefold arts of painting, engraving, and printing. The nation appeared to be not less struck than astonished; and our venerable Monarch George the Third, felt anxious not only to give such a magnificent establishment every degree of royal support, but, infected with the matrix and puncheon mania, he had even contemplated the creation of a royal printing office within the walls of his own palace!"

One of his Majesty's principal hopes and wishes was, for his own country to rival the celebrity of Parma in the productions of Bodoni; and Dr. Dibdin pleasantly alludes to what he calls the Bodoni Hum,—of "his Majesty being completely and joyfully *taken in*, by bestowing upon the efforts of Mr. Bulmer's press, that eulogy which he had supposed was due exclusively to Bodoni's."

The first number of the Shakspeare appeared in January 1791; and at once established Mr. Bulmer's fame as the first practical printer of the day.

Dr. Dibdin has given (Bibliographical Decameron, ii. 384—395,) a curious and copious list of the "Books printed at the Shakspeare Press," with judicious remarks, to which we must refer our readers; contenting ourselves with noticing some of the articles, chiefly those not printed for general sale.

1. *Auli Persii Flacci Satyræ*, with Brewster's translation, 1790, 4to. This we believe to be the first publication of Mr. Bulmer's press. It never was published.

2. The *Shakspeare*, 9 vols. folio, 1791—1805, before noticed.

3. *Contemplatio Philosophica*, a posthumous work of the late Brook Taylor, with his Life, by his relative the late Sir W. Young, Bart. 1793, 8vo, privately printed.

4. *Claudiani Opera*, 1793—6, small 8vo, never published. One copy ON VELLUM.

5. Next to the Shakspeare, perhaps the Edition of *The Poetical Works of John Milton*, in 3 vols. folio, 1793—1797, is the finest production of Mr. Bulmer's press. Dr. Dibdin seems to prefer this work even to the Shakspeare itself.

6. In 1795 Mr. Bulmer printed a beautiful edition in 4to. of the "*Poems of Goldsmith and Parnell*," one copy on WHITE SATIN, and three on VELLUM. The volume is dedicated to the Founders of the Shakspeare Printing-Office, Messrs. Boydells and Nicol. "The present volume," says Mr. Bulmer, in his Advertisement, "in addition to the SHAKSPEARE, the MILTON, and many other valuable works of elegance, which have already been given to the world, through the medium of the Shakspeare Press, are [is] particularly meant to combine the various beauties of PRINTING, TYPE-FOUNDING, ENGRAVING, and PAPER-MAKING; as well with a view to ascertain the near approach to perfection which those arts have attained in this country, as to invite a fair competition with the best Typographical productions of other nations. How far the different artists, who have contributed their exertions to this great object, have succeeded in the attempt, the public will now be fully able to judge. Much pains have been bestowed on the present publication, to render it a complete Specimen of the Arts of Type and Block-printing.

"The whole of the Types with which this work has been printed, are executed by Mr. William Martin, in the house of my friend Mr. George Nicol, whose unceasing endeavours to improve the Art of Printing, and its relative branches, are too well known to require any thing to be said on the present occasion; he has particularly patronized Mr. Martin, a very ingenious young Artist, who has resided with him seven years, and who is at this time forming a Foundery, by which he will shortly be enabled to offer to the world a Specimen of Types, that will in a very eminent degree unite utility, elegance, and beauty.*

"The ornaments are all engraved on blocks of wood, by two of my earliest acquaintances, Messrs. Bewicks,† of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and London, after designs from the most interesting passages of the Poems they embellish. They have been executed with great care, and I may venture to say, without being supposed to be influenced by ancient friendship, that they form the most extraordinary effort of the art of engraving upon wood, that ever was produced in any age, or

* William Martin was brother of Robert Martin, the apprentice of Baskerville. He afterwards set up a foundry in Duke-street, St. James's. His Roman and Italic types were decided imitations of Baskerville's; but his Greeks and Orientals formed the most valuable part of his collection. His foundry in 1817 was united to the Caslon. (*Hansard's Typographia, p.* 360.) This ingenious letter-founder died in the summer of 1815, and was buried in St. James's Church, Westminster.

† See a good memoir of Mr. Thomas Bewick, the elder brother, with a portrait, in vol. XCIX. pt. i. pp. 17, 132.

any country. Indeed, it seems almost impossible that such delicate effects could be obtained from blocks of wood.*

"Of the Paper it is only necessary to say, that it comes from the manufactory of Mr. Whatman."

The chief wood-engravings in this beautiful volume are the following: The Traveller, T. Bewick sculp.; The Sad Historian, John Bewick del. and sculp.; The Departure, R. Johnson del. T. Bewick sculp.; The Hermit at his Morning Devotion, R. Johnson del. T. Bewick sculp.; The Hermit, Angel, and Guide, R. Johnson del. T. Bewick sculp. Besides the above, the work was embellished with eight very superior vignettes.—The biographical Sketches of Goldsmith and Parnell, prefixed to the work, were by Isaac Reed. —This volume was highly appreciated by the public; two editions of it in quarto were sold, and they produced a profit to the ingenious printer, after payment of all his expenses, of fifteen hundred pounds.

7. Stimulated by the great success of the work, Mr. Bulmer, in 1796, was induced to prepare an embellished quarto edition of "*Somerville's Chase.*" Three copies were printed ON VELLUM. It is thus dedicated,

"To the Patrons of fine Printing:"

"When the exertions of an individual to improve his profession are crowned with success, it is certainly the highest gratification his feelings can experience. The very distinguished approbation that attended the publication of the ornamented edition of Goldsmith's Traveller, Deserted Village, and Parnell's Hermit, which was last year offered to the public, as a specimen of the improved state of Typography in this country, demands my warmest acknowledgments; and is no less satisfactory to the different artists who contributed their efforts towards the completion of the work.

"The Chase, by Somerville, is now given as a companion to Goldsmith; and it is almost superfluous to observe, that the subjects which ornament the present volume, being entirely composed of landscape, scenery, and animals, are adapted, above all others, to display the beauties of wood engraving.

"Unfortunately for his friends, and the admirers of the art of engraving on wood, I have the painful task of announcing the death of my early acquaintance and friend, the younger Mr. [John] Bewick. He died at Ovingham, on the banks of the Tyne, in December last [1795], of a pulmonary complaint. Previously, however, to his departure from London for the place of his nativity, he had prepared, and indeed finished on wood, the whole of the designs, except one, which embellish the Chace; they may therefore literally be considered as the last efforts of this ingenious and much-to-be-lamented artist.

"In executing the engravings, his brother, Mr. Thomas Bewick, has bestowed every possible care; and the beautiful effect produced from their joint labours will, it is presumed, fully meet the approbation of the subscribers."

"The Chase" is embellished with twelve uncommonly fine cuts, all drawn on the block by Mr. John Bewick, and engraved by his brother Thomas, and may perhaps be considered as chefs-d'œuvre of those celebrated engravers on wood."—The biographical sketch of Somerville was by Isaac Reed.

In 1804 the above two works were reprinted in one octavo volume, by Mr. Bulmer, with the same embellishments, for Messrs. Cadell and Davies, who had purchased the blocks.

8. *Odes, English and Latin*, 1798 [by T. J. Mathias, esq.], sm. 8vo. not published. Mr. Bulmer printed several other publications on Italian literature, for Mr. Mathias.

9. *Museum Worsleyanum*, 1798-1803, 2 vols. fol. English and Italian. Sir R. Worsley expended 27,000*l.* on this work, which was never published. 400*l.* has been given for a copy at a book-sale.

10. *Dissertation on the Greek Games.* 4to. 1800, with engravings. [By James Christie.]

11. *The Father's Revenge*, a Tragedy, and other Poems, by the Earl of Carlisle. 1800, 4to. Not published.

12. *The Passage of Mount St. Gothard*, a Poem, by the Duchess of Devonshire, with an Italian translation by Sig. Poliodori. Privately printed.

13. *Anacreontis Odaria*, Greek, à E. Forster, A. M. 1802. Ornamented

* It is said that his Majesty George III. entertained so great a doubt on the subject, that he ordered his bookseller, Mr. George Nicol, to procure the blocks from Mr. Bulmer for his inspection, that he might convince himself of the fact.

with vignettes by Miss Bacon (afterwards Mrs. Forster). Mr. Bulmer justly prided himself on this beautiful work, the effect of which is like copperplate of exquisite workmanship. A few copies were taken off on French paper, and certainly nothing ever exceeded the clearness of these impressions.

14. *Giraldus Cambrensis Itinerarium Cambriæ, 4to.* à R. C. Hoare, Bart. 4to. 1804.

15. *The Itinerary of Abp. Baldwin through Wales,* 2 vols. 4to. Translated by Sir R. C. Hoare; illustrated with views drawn by Sir Richard, and engraved by Byrne, 2 vols. 4to. This publication is in every respect admirable.

16. *A Tract on the Architecture of Wales.* By Sir R. C. Hoare and John Carter. Only 20 copies for private circulation, 1806. [This tract has recently been reprinted for sale. See p. 237.]

17. *A Disquisition on Etruscan Vases,* 1806 [by James Christie]. Small folio, with engravings, privately printed.

18. *Bentleii et doctorum virorum Epistolæ,* à Rev. Car. Burney, 1807, 4to. Privately printed. 150 large, and 50 small copies.

19. *Prolegomena in Homerum, &c. à R. P. Knight,* 1808, 8vo. Privately printed; 50 copies.

20. *Memoir of the Life of the late Duke of Devonshire,* 1811, sm. 4to. Privately printed; 25 copies.

21. *History of Ancient Wiltshire,* by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. 4 vols. folio.

22. A Catalogue of Books relating to the History and Topography of Italy, collected 1786--1790. 8vo. 1812. By Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. privately printed. Only 12 copies. This valuable collection of topography has since been given by the public-spirited Baronet to the British Museum.

23. *Letters and Miscellaneous Papers of Barrè Charles Roberts,* 1813, 4to. privately printed.

24. *Translation of the Andria of Terence,* 1814, sm. 8vo. By a well-known Baronet; privately printed. Eight copies on Imperial 4to.

25. *Life of Lord Viscount Barrington.* 1814, 4to. By his brother, Shute Bp. of Durham. Privately printed; 100 copies. This was reprinted in 8vo. in 1815.

26. *William of Malmesbury,* translated by Rev. John Sharpe, 4to. 1815. Only 57 on large paper.

27. *A Catalogue of Books relating to the History and Topography of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland;* 1815, 8vo. 25 copies; only six of which were on LARGE PAPER.

28. *Portraits of the Sovereigns of the Turkish Empire,* with biographical sketches in French and English; large folio. By John Young, esq. This work was at the expense of the Sultan Selim, and the whole impression was sent to the Ottoman Court.

29. *The Antiquities of the Arabs in Spain,* by Cavannah Murphy, 1816, large folio. This herculean folio rivals Denon's Egypt, in nobleness of design, splendour of execution, and richness of material.

30. *The History of the Arabs in Spain, &c.* 4to. 1816. This volume is a companion to the above.

31. *The Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain,* by T. F. Dibdin. Vols. II. III. and IV. The union of the red and black inks, the proportioned spaces, and the boldness and singularity of the cuts, render these books very beautiful of their kind.

32. *Bibliotheca Spenceriana,* 4 vols. 8vo. This work, considering the bulk of the volumes, and the quantity of matter introduced, is perhaps the most brilliant bibliographical production in existence, on the score of mere typographical excellence. Only 55 copies were struck off upon LARGE PAPER, in royal 4to., eight of which were reserved by Earl Spencer for presents. Upon the completion of this work, carried on without intermission for nearly four years, the printer presented Dr. Dibdin with a richly-wrought silver cup, of an antique form. (See Bibliographical Decameron, II. p. 394.)

33. *The Bibliographical Decameron;* by T. F. Dibdin. Of all the works executed at the Shakspeare Press, the present is acknowledged to be the most eminently successful in the development of all the skill and beauty attached to the art of printing. Mr. Hansard *(vide postea)* has not overpraised its excellence on this score. Never was such a variety of ornament—in the way of wood-cuts and red and black ink—exhibited. The quantity of matter, by way of note, is perhaps no where exceeded, in a performance which unites splendour of execution with curiosity of detail. The paper is

also of the finest quality. This work continues to maintain a high price.

We have not space to enumerate the private reprints by Mr. Bulmer, for the Roxburgh Club, the history of which will be found in Dr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, vol. III. pp. 69—74. [See also our vol. LXXXIII. part ii. pp. 3, 340, for an account of the first anniversary of the Club; and its proceedings are recorded in various subsequent volumes.]

One of the chief difficulties Mr. Bulmer had to contend with, was the providing of good black printing ink. That formerly used by printers was execrable. Baskerville had made his own ink, as well as type, about 1760, which enabled him to produce such fine work; and Mr. Robert Martin, his apprentice, was still living, when Mr. Bulmer began business. He first supplied Mr. Bulmer with fine lamp-black, for his experiments in fine printing. But the difficulty of obtaining any adequate supply, induced Mr. Bulmer to erect an apparatus for the purpose of making his own ink, and he succeeded to the extent of his wishes in producing a very superior black. "The most anxious scrutiny (observes Mr. Hansard, in his *Typographia)* cannot, in his Shakspeare or Milton, find the least appearance of failure of that beautiful velvet richness of colour which the ink originally possessed. In the Shakspeare, which was nine years in hand, the same harmony of tint and richness of colour prevail, as if the ink had been all made at one time, and the last sheet inked by the same hand in the same hour as the first: this single work probably contains more pages than all that Bodoni ever printed. But the finest criterion by which to judge of the perfection of ink and work is offered in the volumes printed by Mr. Bulmer, of Dr. Dibdin's Decameron; the numerous wood engravings in which the ground is an entire black, and others with parts of the figures black on white ground, exhibit such an evenness and intensity of colour, as nothing but ink of the most perfect compound for the purpose could effect. Much, of course, must have been owing to the aid of good and congenial quality in the paper, and ensured in effect by the experience and skill which Mr. Bulmer was so competent to impart to his workmen; and that a great deal must have depended on, and been effected by the two last named requisites, is very apparent, from his being able to produce the same effect in ink of another colour, namely red."

After continuing in business with the highest credit for about 30 years, Mr. Bulmer retired in 1819, with a well-earned fortune, to a genteel residence at Clapham Rise, and was succeeded at the Shakspeare Press by his partner Mr. W. Nicol, the only son of Mr. Bulmer's firm friend, the late G. Nicol, Esq. Mr. Nicol, in his *Octeglot* folio edition of Virgil, edited by W. Sotheby, Esq. has proved himself a most diligent and able successor; while, in publications of smaller dimensions, such as Major's editions of Walton's Angler and Lives, he has not been less eminently successful.

But whilst we have justly placed Mr. Bulmer in the first rank of his profession, let us not forget that he had equal claims to distinction among those whose memory is revered for their many private and domestic virtues. We may then truly say, that his art has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and his friends have to lament the loss of one not easily surpassed in every moral excellence.

Mr. Bulmer was younger brother of Sir Fenwick Bulmer, who died May 4, 1824, aged 79, the senior member of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. The late Mr. Bulmer was also for a long time one of the Gentlemen Pensioners; to which corps the late Wm. Gifford, esq. was Paymaster. Some pleasant poetical letters from Mr. Gifford to Mr. Bulmer will soon appear in a sixth volume of Nichols's "Literary Illustrations."

Mr. Bulmer died at Clapham Rise, on the 9th of September, in his 74th year, and his remains were interred on the 16th, at St. Clement Danes, Strand, (in which parish his brother had long resided,) attended to the grave by a numerous and respectable company of mourning friends. He has left a widow; but had no children.

A portrait of Mr. Bulmer will be found in vol. II. of Dr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron; but having been taken when he was a young man, the resemblance is not recognisable by us. Nor can we speak favourably of an engraving in wood of Mr. Bulmer in Hansard's "Typographia." A more faithful portrait was executed in litho-

graphy, in 1827, painted and drawn on stone by James Ramsay. Of this portrait a correct copy is herewith presented to our readers.

Walk through the Highlands.

(*Continued from p.* 109.)

At ten o'clock in the morning we left Ulva.* Both our host and hostess accompanied us to the door, and we parted from them much satisfied with the attentions we had received under their roof.

The day was extremely fine, and the road though somewhat rough, yet far from being unpleasant. While in some little doubt about our way, we were fortunately joined by a good "auld wife," who very desirous of entering into conversation, said she was travelling for some distance on our road, and would direct us. From her as well as from every one else to whom we mentioned his name, we had an excellent account of the Laird of Staffa, as well as of his lady, whom she represented to us as equally charitable with himself,—equally solicitous on all occasions to do good. Staffa, it appeared, had been much interested about the instruction of his poor islanders, and had instituted schools for their advancement in useful learning. The old woman spoke of the Laird and his family with much affection, and we were pleased at the artless and apparently sincere expression of her gratitude. She informed us that she liked much to talk with us, for the sake of improving herself in our language. Like all the Highlanders, she was perfectly conscious of speaking it with a much better accent than those of the Low Country; and this idea gave her no little satisfaction. We put some questions to her relative to emigration. She informed us that great numbers had gone off from her village some years ago, but none lately. Indeed we never heard of any actual departures, or even projected expeditions, during our whole tour through the Highlands; and this circumstance would seem to prove satisfactorily that the condition of the poorer inhabitants of these remote regions had, within these few years, been much ameliorated, or that those who had tried the experiment of removal, had failed to observe their hopes realized in foreign and not less inhospitable shores. We now for the first time in our tour, felt it extremely hot. The flies too were very troublesome, though we were passing close to the sea-shore on an elevated situation, and open to the breeze. From this point we had our last view of Staffa, now surrounded by a sea calm and placid as it had yesterday been rough and boisterous. Besides Staffa, we enjoyed an excellent prospect of Collonsay, Dutchman's Cape, and several other islands, the appearance of which in a rippling sea, and under an azure sky, was highly exhilarating. Several vessels in motion, their sails swelled by the wind, added to the cheerfulness of the scene, which we had an opportunity of contemplating for a considerable distance with the greatest satisfaction.

According to the expression of our Highlanders, this was "a grand day" indeed, yet we experienced considerable fatigue, and had occasion to observe with how much less alacrity we pursued our march, after having only oatcake instead of wheaten bread for breakfast, and we began to grumble at the horrible Mull miles. The hills too were steepish, yet the road hitherto was tolerably good. At length we found ourselves uncertain of our course, on a bleak and trackless moor. We tried two or three apparently sheep walks without any satisfaction, and at last abandoned ourselves nearly to the direction of chance. We arrived at one of the hills of this well-named gloom of desolation, down whose steep sides we wound in an oblique direction, and crossed a ford which lay beneath us. From this spot we had a view of a farm house, which gave us considerable relief, and towards which we directed our steps. Hence, after much fatigue, we arrived at a rude bridge at the head of a loch, and finally reached Ballacray, at four. Here we rested and refreshed, after which we proceeded and marched into Tobermory about eight, without having encountered one single drop of rain! The principal inn is built on a very respectable quay, lately erected at a considerable expense, for the use as well as ornament of this remote harbour. On our expedition to Staffa, one of the boatmen

* One of the Hebrides, in the district of Mull, and shire of Argyle.

had given us a most splendid and exaggerated account of this metropolis of the Islands. The harbour, he informed us, was fully equal to that of Leith, and from his description we had expected in this, the port of Tobermory, to behold the masts "clustering like reeds in the Lake of Lego." In this, indeed, we were disappointed, yet the harbour appeared sufficiently commodious, and we were informed that King's ships had not unfrequently anchored in the roads.

On the morrow we delivered our credentials or letters of recommendation to the friend of Dr. M. to whom they were addressed. As soon as the weather permitted, which was not till four o'clock, this gentleman, with much civility, procured us a boat, and having kindly furnished us with letters, witnessed our embarkation on Loch Sunart for Salem. Our boat appeared rotten, leaky, and without proper tackle of any description, and our sailors themselves remarked that theirs was "very like a drunken man's boat, a good deal out of order."

Before quitting the harbour, we hauled up to shore for the purpose of taking in ballast, which was fortunately plentiful, and the business soon accomplished. We had but little wind, and made but indifferent way even with the assistance both of the oars and sail. Our boatmen, however, were very civil and intelligent, and amused us by many nautical anecdotes. One of them had sailed, he said, fifty times close by Staffa, but had never the curiosity to look into it; neither could we make him believe that he would have seen any thing worthy his notice if he had. The older of the two amused us much by his superstitious whistling for a breeze, and though we laughed at it, he appeared to regard it as a very serious and all-availing ceremony, and at intervals continued whistling on without a smile. We had witnessed the same thing amongst our boatmen of Staffa, who also added the no less powerful entreaty or command of "Come, breeze!" in a tone of voice, and with a peculiarity of manner which was very pleasing.

Mr. C. had very obligingly furnished us with letters to two of his friends living near each other, but on opposite sides of the Loch, in whose mansions he recommended us to take shelter if the night should prove unruly, and in either of which we might make sure of an excellent bed. At first we had prepared to avail ourselves of these letters, but getting on better than we expected, and the evening again becoming fine, we passed pretty quickly by their houses, and arrived at Salem at eight. Here there was only a miserable hovel by way of inn, so that, late as it was, and though we had a long walk before us, we determined to proceed to Strontian at all hazards. The road, as it had been described to us, was extremely good, pleasant, and romantic. We now passed close by the side of the Loch, through flourishing and very extensive plantations,—now lost sight of it for a time, and appeared to strike deeper into the woods. Speedily the Loch re-appeared, and served very much to cheer us on our way. After the first six miles, it became misty and dark, and the road rather intricate. We came to two paths, took the wrong, and got into a stone quarry. After extricating ourselves with some difficulty, we were at a loss whether to go onwards or retreat to the road we had left. We determined on the latter, but without finding it practicable; returned to the quarry, and finally discovered something like a track. Here it began to rain. We were totally ignorant of our way, the night wearing apace; and we began to consider ourselves far from wise, at having wandered thus unknowing and unknown, unaccompanied by a guide, and on foot, into these dark territories. Yet, after getting safely through the quarry, the road improved; we arrived at some huts, whose inhabitants we with difficulty roused, obtained information, as well as a refreshing draught of milk, and arrived at Strontian at half an hour after midnight.*

The gentleman at Strontian to whom we had letters, was from home, but

* Strontian is a small village situate in the district of Sunart, and erected for the accommodation of the miners. It has lately become famous for having given to the world a new mineral, which is distinguished by the name of *Strontites;* the chemical properties whereof are ably described by Dr. Kirwan, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy; and by Thomas Charles Hope, M.D. in vol. iv. p. ii. p. 3, of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

his lady showed us every attention, and put us under the guidance of a man well acquainted with the place, and from whom we derived much information. The road to the mines, some two miles from the village, was extremely rough, steep, and fatiguing. The day too was fine, and very warm, and they had not in these regions seen so much of the Sun for many weeks previously. Notwithstanding, the aspect of the country at the Lead Hills was to the last degree dreary and horrible,—a mass of rock and rubbish, without any the least sign of vegetation. In the midst of surrounding hills, bleak and comfortless, we appeared to have bidden adieu for ever to the world, or to be quitting it step by step for the regions of misery and darkness.

The mining at this time was not going on very vigorously, nor was the number of men employed great. Their works had been considerably impeded by an accumulation of water, to rid themselves of which they were now about sinking a level, meaning afterwards to proceed in their more proper business with the greatest alacrity. The veins of lead, we were told, were very rich, and several new ones had just been discovered. Our guide exhibited to us the machinery usually employed in such places, near to which he pointed out to us some excellent specimens of strontites, as well as of lead ore, and different spars, though the former mineral appears now to be extremely scarce.

The way back being a descent, gave us less trouble than we had experienced in our walk to the mines, yet even here our road was often over loose stones, rubbish, or rock, and by no means without its annoyance.

The village of Strontian is very pleasantly situated, directly at the head of Loch Sunart, the hills adjoining to which are crowned with beautiful and very thriving plantations. The Loch itself is here extremely picturesque, while the odious Lead Hills are completely shut out from the view. In a neighbourhood civilized and populous it would speedily become a favourite retreat. As it is, in the winter at least, it must be dreary and comfortless, its inhabitants perforce considering themselves as prisoners. At the time we were there the dowager Lady Riddell, with her friends, had just left it, and their absence was of course considerably regretted.

Quitting Strontian, bleak hills, on which vegetated two or three miserable trees, bounded the prospect on all sides; but suddenly more cheery scenes broke in upon us. We now got a view of Loch Æil, its shores displaying many beauties. On the road side flourish some of the most beautiful heaths I had ever an opportunity of seeing, the flowers of which were various and most beautiful, pink, yellow, and purple. We passed Coran Ferry, crossed the Loch, and though it was late, proceeded onwards to Fort William.* The road was good, but the rain fell in torrents; it was dark, and long before entering the town we were completely wet through. After our long banishment from populous cities, this place appeared a metropolis of the first magnitude. The extended street, with the few dim lights from the shop windows, struck us with astonishment, and we anticipated with much pleasure all the luxuries which must necessarily flow in upon us in this long-wished for haven. Neither were we disappointed,—the inn was excellent.

In the morning we delivered our letters to Mr. S. a friend of Dr. M.'s. The approach to this gentleman's house was by a flight of stairs on the outside of the building, conducting into the second story. This is a truly Caledonian fashion, having an awkward and most uncomfortable appearance, and has been noticed by Dr.

* A fort was built here, during the usurpation of Cromwell, by the advice and under the direction of General Monk; and which occupied at that time much more ground than it does at present, having accommodations for 2000 effective troops. It was then named "The Garrison of Inver-Lochy," from the ancient Castle of that name in the neighbourhood. In the reign of King William, it was rebuilt on a smaller scale, with stone and lime; when it received the name of that Monarch, while the village around it took the name of Maryburgh, from his Royal Consort. In 1746, it stood a siege of five weeks against the rebels, under the gallant conduct of Captain Scott. It is now, however, by no means a place of strength. Some years ago, a considerable part of the wall was undermined, and swept away by the river Nevis, which flows close by it. Since that time, it has been going rapidly to decay, and there seems little probability of its being repaired.

Johnson and other travellers. In Fort William this method of approach seemed very common, and the town has an appearance cold and cheerless as any of those of the same size and population throughout the kingdom. This gentleman exhibited to us his collection of minerals, with which we were much gratified. He gave us a very appalling account of the ascent up Ben Nevis, and related an adventure of his own there, well calculated to frighten stouter hearts than ours. Notwithstanding, we wished, as the weather was fine, to make the attempt without delay. Summoning the guide, we found that, though late, the ascent might be made. We determined to proceed, and the man had orders to get ready his basket of provisions, whisky, and all other requisites, accordingly. This was soon done. He recommended to each of us a stout oak stake, which he informed us would be of the greatest service, indeed indispensable; and thus equipped we sallied forth upon this perilous expedition at half-past twelve.

The Sun was bright, the day extremely hot; I was lame, and had therefore less spirits for the undertaking than I should have had under other circumstances. The road, however, for a considerable distance, was smooth and pleasant, and I expected to get on tolerably well. Beginning to ascend, the "pull" to one in a sound state would have been dreadful. To me, with an excoriated foot, it was inexpressibly harassing. At length, after toiling in a way which threw all our former exertions into the shade, we arrived faint, panting, and exhausted at the first landing place, and instantly threw ourselves on the ground; our guide being very glad to do the same. We were in a state of the most violent perspiration, most plentifully "larding the lean earth," on which we were so glad to recline. Our hearts absolutely sounded within us, beating with the greatest violence against our sides, and, for my own part, I certainly looked forward to the remaining part of our march with considerable dismay. Soon we resumed our route. The sun was burning hot, but we had now "got wind;" the way was not quite so steep, and we proceeded with far greater facility. After a second weary *pull*, we again rested, and had now a very extensive view of the country around us, with the great Caledonian Canal and other objects in the more immediate neighbourhood; but so little time was allowed us by the guide, that I found it impossible to set them down with any thing like accuracy. Indeed, our view was barely momentary. Renewing our toil, we reached a third "rest and be thankful," close to which issued a spring of most delightful and transparent water, very cold, and which was the last we should, in our ascent, have an opportunity of tasting. This therefore we quaffed with peculiar delight, at first mixing it with a little whisky, and felt ourselves greatly recruited. At this spot also grew abundance of cranberries, just in season, and which to our now thirsty palates were exquisitely delicious. These berries, though in the greatest abundance, grew amongst the moss of the mountains, under which, from the eyes of strangers at least, they were effectually concealed. Our guide pointed them out to us, otherwise we should have passed over them in ignorance. We gathered them by handsful, and, had not time pressed, should willingly have given up much more of our time to this employment. But the guide, or rather commandant, gave us the signal to march, which we were reluctantly compelled to obey.

Soon after this, the sky clouded over, there came on a thick mist, which ended in a complete drenching rain, and we were obliged to abandon all hopes of a more extensive view from the summit, to which we were now so nearly approaching. Very soon after the commencement of this our fourth march, all vegetation fails; we travelled over huge loose stones, which in the rain looked more than commonly horrible. Our march over them was uncertain, and highly fatiguing; their edges were sharp, our shoes had for some time been worn very thin, and we felt them very sensibly through the soles. All obstacles, however, were finally overcome, and we happily reached the wished-for height precisely at four.

It continued raining very hard, we were almost wholly without shelter, having only two or three stones larger than the rest to protect us in some little degree from the storm, when we

opene our basket, and proceeded to feastupon its contents, for which our toil had given us a most excellent appetite. While so employed, the clouds partially cleared away, the sun again burst forth, illuminating the country beneath us, and we enjoyed one of the most pleasing as well as magnificent prospects that can well be conceived. Immediately before us was a most tremendous precipice, down which our guide hurled huge masses of rock, which in their fall bounding from one projecting part of the mountain to another, and carrying with them various other broken portions in their course, leapt crashing and resounding into the abyss below. We advanced cautiously to the very edge of this precipice, and heads not in general disposed to be giddy, on this occasion could scarcely avoid feeling something of disquietude.

Nearly on the opposite side of this abyss, the mountain exhibited an appearance which I thought very striking. Its ridge, of considerable extent, was very sharp, in some measure resembling the roof of a house. Its sides were variegated, striped with red and green alternately, a phenomenon probably attributable to the resistless violence of the winter torrents. On this hill the sun was now shining partially, and its rays imparted new lustre to that which had before been remarkable for the vividness of its colouring. The scene we thought extremely beautiful, and gazed upon it for some time with the greatest admiration. We now advanced, and took a view of the precipice in another, and still more frightful situation. At this point we had a nearer view of the perpetual snow, never ceasing to line the sides of this chasm. We were indeed close upon it, but were cautioned by the guide not to advance too far. Its surface was firm, icy, and crisp, yet we were not altogether without fear of its suddenly giving way, and hurrying us along with it in its descent. Some of it we collected in our hands, and its icy coldness was highly agreeable to our palates. At this moment the blue mist was rolling far beneath us in gently undulating wreaths, the clouds alternately retreated and advanced, and the whole scene, momentarily changing, seemed alive; and now above our heads appeared Heaven's bow in all its glory, and of the most vivid hues. Advancing in a more westerly direction, we had a view of the isl Mull, of Egg, with others of the brides, while, directing our eyes s wards, they wandered without i diment over an immense track of try, far as the county of Perth. N at hand we observed a second b it might so be called, complete *cular*, and most beautifully ove ing a chasm of the rock. We our descent at five. Ben Nevis, well known, is a table mountai which account, though its sum composed of huge stones, loos rugged, yet few difficulties pre themselves. As we descended, it grew far more steep, and the masses more frightful, but we tra on with a good heart. Again we with redoubled pleasure of cranb and the spring; and, after labou as neither of us wished to repe rived by eight in the plains belov shortly after at our inn.

A Subscrib

Mr. Urban, *Sept.*

As you have given admission remarks of your correspo "X." p. 99, on "Clerical Far and thereby encouraged him t ceed with his threatened lucubra you will admit, I trust, a few ob tions suggested by the perusal first performance.

The writer deplores the passing legislative Act encouraging the to become farmers, the *effects* of w he observes, are too apparent demand notice, and to excuse an versions." Now I contend tha "*effects*," as described by your spondent, are altogether unrea imaginary. His "animadversio admit, are sufficiently apparent the first place, with respect to th itself, if we are to judge of the tions of its framers by the operat the Bill, so far from their conter ing any encouragement to the to become farmers, we must inf actly the reverse, for the effect Act is unquestionably to *circum* the agricultural pursuits of the C by affixing a limit to that which was unlimited; viz. the quant land a Clergyman might thereaft cupy in addition to his glebe.

I admit that a Clergyman s posed, might find in the occupati eighty acres of land, added to an av glebe, sufficient employment to

him from the due and conscientious performance of his "ecclesiastical duties;" and had your Correspondent been contented to direct the outpourings of his zeal against a character like this—*thorough-paced farming parson*, few of your readers would have been disposed to dissent from his opinions, although they might possibly have called in question the taste in which they were conveyed. But the instances are rare in which the Clergy have availed themselves of this legislative indulgence; and indiscriminately to involve in one sweeping censure every Clergyman who may chance to occupy a few acres of glebe, and make him answerable for all the effects your Correspondent has described as resulting from such an occupation, argues an obliquity in his perception of common justice, which it is by no means agreeable to encounter.

"Fox-hunting, gambling, and pugilistic," to which I will readily add the *confirmed farming parson*, I surrender unconditionally to the mercy of your essayist; but I would fain be permitted to say a word or two in behalf of those, I trust, minor offenders, the occupiers of their glebe alone.

If it be a crime to cultivate a small glebe, it is one into which my residence upon a living in the country has unwittingly led me. I will not say that "my ignorance and neglect" in this "new trade" may not have been sufficiently "apparent;" but as this would seem to argue inattention to my secular employment, it ought, in common fairness, to exempt me, in the same degree, from the imputation of neglecting my ecclesiastical. It is possible too, that I may have been "the laughing stock of all my neighbours," although every inclination on their part to afford me instruction, and no backwardness on mine to seek it at the hands of those who must necessarily "understand it better than myself," as little inclines me to suspect that I have, as to accuse them of the egregious folly of despising instruction on *religious* topics from me, because I have sought it on *agricultural* subjects from them. Any attempt of mine to plough a given portion of land per day, would have the effect of convincing a sturdy ploughman of my insufficiency, and lead him to "feel," as your Correspondent observes, "his own strength;" but I should much question whether he would argue from hence my incompetence to instruct him in his *Christian duties*.

Occupying his glebe, brings a Clergyman, in your Correspondent's opinion, into "collision and competition with those who in consequence scoff at his ignorance and incompetence, and sneer at and despise him for his folly." I confess I can no more see this as a necessary result, than I can divine how the same circumstance should have the "effect" of converting those who would otherwise be "*conscientious* neighbours," into "cheats and cajolers." I am not willing to think so contemptibly of my neighbours, and of agriculturists in general, as your Correspondent does. I will not believe that should the evidence of any skill be apparent in the cultivation of my glebe, that it is effected "at the certainty of losing the far greater portion of that respect which, as a Clergyman, I might have received from those" whom this apparent absence of "ignorance and incompetence" in the cultivation of my land," has converted into "envious rivals and competitors." I trust the virtue which is

"Never elated when one man's oppress'd,
Never dejected when another's bless'd,"

is not so rare among the cultivators of the soil, as the charge of your Correspondent would lead us to infer.

Again, among the disastrous effects "of a Clergyman's occupying his glebe, the imagination of your Correspondent pictures to him the conversion of "him who formerly ministered to the wants of the poor, comforted their distresses, relieved their penury," &c. into "a hard task-master, as niggardly a contributor, as severe and rigid an exactor of their daily toil, as the most impenetrable clown in his parish."

Harsh as is your Correspondent upon a very large part of our profession, I presume he will attempt to raise no very serious objection to a Clergyman, whose lot has been cast in a retired country village, occupying a garden. Nay, I will go further, and claim for him, at the hands of this rigid *antitemporalist*, the privilege and benefit of keeping a pig; and, as he considers "the picture of Trulliber designedly held out" by that *irreproachable* moralist Fielding, "as a beacon to warn" the parson against feeding his own pigs, he no doubt will admit the pro-

priety of his hiring a servant to perform the office for him. And if so, I confess I cannot see why a Clergyman should be, or *appear* to be, "a harder task-master, or a severer and more rigid exactor of the daily toil" of him who sows and ploughs his field, than of the labourer who digs his garden and feeds his swine.

Your Correspondent next observes, "the angry feelings, the jealousies, the usurpation of at least the means of giving employment and support of one family in every parish, which must be fairly calculated upon wherever the parson attempts or *pretends* to cultivate his own glebe, are evident." To that species of "usurpation" which is implied in "giving employment and support to at least one family in my parish," I plead guilty; but I never have had reason to suspect that it has excited "angry feelings or jealousies," for I have never heard any of my neighbours impute to me as a fault, any act which has had the effect of lessening their respective proportions of "a rate," by my finding of "employment and support" for the poor.

It will hardly be denied by any one possessing a knowledge of human nature, that some relaxation from their severer duties, is as necessary to the Clergy as to their lay-brethren. I will venture, therefore, maugre the forebodings of your Essayist, to assure those who may be inclined to seek it in the cultivation of their garden, or the occupation of their glebe, that they may follow the bent of their inclinations without necessarily incurring "the disesteem" and contempt of their neighbours, or the reproach of their conscience for any consequent neglect of clerical duties. It is the abuse and not the use (provided it is innocent in itself) of any species of relaxation which constitutes the fault. I no where find in Scripture that "absolute prohibition of all secular employment" to which your Correspondent would subject the Clergy.

Comparatively speaking, the "*farming parson*," in your Correspondent's acceptation of the term, is a character rarely to be met with; while the *unpretending* cultivator of his glebe will be found in the person of many a conscientious and zealously affected minister of the Gospel, little dreaming probably of the frightful results of his undertaking, viz. "the disgrace of the English Church, the decay of rational piety, the deterioration of morals, the loss of good manners, and the introduction of fanaticism."

AN OCCUPIER OF HIS GLEBE.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

AS the assertions and insinuations, signed "X." in p. 99, may possibly receive some degree of attention among readers unacquainted with the country, I am induced to trouble you with a brief reply.

Your correspondent seems to think, that anciently the clergy seldom or never farmed their own glebes. Of such an assumption there is, however, neither evidence nor probability. These glebes were expressly granted to incumbents for the maintenance of their several "households and hospitalities." That such ends were calculated upon from any other source than from the direct produce of the land, at a period when rents, even of large estates, were usually paid in kind, is utterly incredible. Nor does it appear likely that glebes were universally, or even generally let, after money-payments were made to landlords for the hire of their farms. The glebe, indeed, is ordinarily a small portion of land around a clerical residence; hence likely, at all times, to be retained in the incumbent's own occupation, as a mere matter of pleasure and convenience. As for impediments, thrown by the cultivation of a few acres, in the way of ministerial duties or studious habits, any such notion is obviously absurd. Employment for two or three hours in the day, excepting at hay time and harvest, is the utmost that the most devoted clerical agriculturist could generally find from his glebe. It is obvious, therefore, that unfavourable effects upon the minds of farmers, arising from this cause, can have no existence.

With respect to the labourer, or labourers, employed upon a glebe, your Correspondent would learn from an acquaintance with the truth, that this person, or persons, are better paid, and less worked than any other individuals of their class. Nor is it true, that glebes, occupied by their owners, are "in the worst condition of any land in the parish." The very contrary is, indeed, almost universally the fact.

As to pecuniary considerations; there can be no doubt that, unless clerical cultivators usually found an advantage

in the practice reprobated by your Correspondent, he would not have had it to inveigh against. The Clergy have less money to waste than the men of any other class, above those in humble life. Nor are they more likely than other people, to squander away money in idle experiments, if they had more of it at their disposal. The truth however is, that the occupation of a few acres around a country residence, is commonly an aid of some importance, in housekeeping. Many of the Clergy avail themselves, accordingly, of such opportunities, and among such is, assuredly, found no deficiency in that ministerial faithfulness, and in those scholarly habits which become their profession.

The person designated as "a brutal overseer," is, with but few exceptions in the agricultural counties of England, very little inclined to refuse claims made by paupers. Unhappily for all classes, but especially for the poor, farmers have ordinarily imbibed a notion, that high rates are desirable as weapons wherewith to contend against the landlord and the rector. Hence a disposition to squander the parish money prevails extensively among country overseers. Nearly, if not entirely, all the labourers in a parish are thus reduced to the condition of importunate paupers, who possess no prudence, because their necessities can be supplied without any. The conduct of these reprobated overseers is, therefore, it must be owned, highly injurious to the character, and ultimate comforts, of the labouring poor. This injury, however, is caused, because such officers fulfil their duties upon a principle the very reverse of that which "X." assigns to them.

With regard to "a due and moderate provision for the Clergy," that which they have at present, whether "due" or not, is undoubtedly very "moderate." Those who would fain encroach upon this "provision," such as it is, may reasonably be reminded, that the clerical calling is as worthy of protection as any other; that, its landed emoluments exact certain professional duties, are usually spent upon the spot whence they arise, and are not uncommonly bought, under legal sanction, like other property; and that the great majority of those who undertake to arraign the Church and her ministers, have really no accurate information whatever, respecting either the one or the other.

Clergymen are not perfect any more than their laical relatives and neighbours; nor is the Church Establishment perfect any more than any other human institution. But both have rendered, and are rendering, most important services to this kingdom. Nor is either the order, or the system, incapable of coming out triumphantly from any investigation, however severe, to which it might be subjected, under the guidance of candour, liberality, and competent information. CL. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 25.

AS you have admitted, in p. 99, an invidious letter signed "X." on "Clerical Farmers," I trust to your candour to admit the reply of another of your *occasional* Correspondents.

The moment which the writer has chosen to communicate this letter "on Clerical Farmers," or "Farming Parsons," as he more than once uncourteously calls Clergymen, is perhaps the most inauspicious for his purpose that could be chosen. For it is well known, that, from the present distressed state of agriculture, the glebe lands of many Clergymen, who have a direct dislike to the farming business, have been thrown upon their hands; and that through *necessity*, and not *inclination*, they are compelled to become "Farmers," or to let their lands run to ruin, and be uncultivated, for want of responsible and proper tenants to occupy them. I will add, that this is my exact situation at the present moment.

I believe it would be no difficult matter to prove by an appeal to facts, that the very great majority of Clergymen, like myself, have a decided dislike, for many very substantial reasons, to become "farming Parsons;" and that of those who are so, the moving cause has been necessity and not inclination; so that it is in the highest degree uncandid and unhandsome in your Correspondent, to impute that generally to the Clergy as a *fault*, which is in reality their *misfortune*.

But it is clear that this is only one of a series of attacks on the Established Church. Whoever has looked with *an observant eye* upon the passing events of the last few years, I think cannot fail to have observed, that there is a well-organized and deep-laid plot

laid by several *talented* and *evil-disposed* men [whose names and occupations are very well known to the friends of real and true religion] to bring RELIGION, if possible, into contempt; and to wound her most effectually "through the sides of her ministers." Let any man of common observation, and ordinary penetration, remark what has been the line of conduct pursued in and out of the two Houses of Parliament for the last few years, on the vitally important and nationally consequential subject of *Religion*. Let any impartial man look into the debates which have taken place on the subject of *Religion* in either House of Parliament of late years, and he will find that its advocates have been browbeat, cried down, and insulted; while those who set themselves against it [the national established Religion] have been cheered, supported, and eulogized on all occasions. The late inroad which has been effected on the safety of the national established Religion, i well-known, was effected in this ner. The next step that is threat is a direct attack on the revenu the Church—then most probabl establishment of Religion wil deemed a nuisance—and then *I lity* and *Irreligion* will be in th cendant. As preparatory to these the persons of the Clergy are mo dustriously endeavoured to be br into contempt: the crimes of a unworthy individuals are industri brought in a prominent light the public; and this is represent the general character of the body. The next step to this is so and obvious, as scarcely to require named. For what can be more as these enemies of religion will rally argue, than that they shoul rid, as speedily as possible, of so w less and so useless a body of m these "Farming Parsons" are s be? CLERIC

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY OF THUCYDIDES,

Newly translated into English, and illustrated with very copious Annotations, exegetical, philological, historical, and geographical; almost entirely original, but partly selected, translated, and arranged, from the best Commentators, Historians, &c. Prefixed, is an entirely new Life of Thucydides; with a Memoir of the state of Greece, Civil and Military, at the Commencement of the Peloponnesian War. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, *D.D. F.S.A. of Sidney College, Cambridge; Vicar of Bisbrooke in Rutland; and Author of the Recensio Synoptica Annotationis Sacræ, in Eight Volumes,* 8vo. *In* 3 *vols.* 8vo. Longman and Co.

WHEN we consider the inestimable treasures reposited in Classical Literature, which is as it were "an everlasting possession" for all ages, but from the use of which the uninitiated in ancient lore would seem to be effectually excluded, it is no wonder that very soon after that ever-memorable revival of Literature which was brought about by a return to the study of the pure models of ancient Literature (so long neglected in monkish and barbarous ages), measures should have been early adopted for procuring to those whom want of a learned education, or neglect of their early acquisitions, had excluded from its use, some sort of participation in its advan The first attempts at *vernacular translations* (for of those only it present purpose to treat), both i own and in other countries, we might be imagined, of a rude slavishly literal, without attaini the praise of fidelity, and rugge quaint even beyond their age; cially since, unfortunately, this literary labour had been generall mitted to very inferior hands. it is not surprising that transl from the Classics should have b a bye-word to the learned, and to the witty, who doubtless in the bitter taunts thrown out o land—one of the most painstak translators, in the well-known ep

"Philemon with translations does us,
He will not let Suetonius be Tranquil

to extend to the whole fraternity

Such was the state of this ment of Literature during the 17th, and nearly half of th century; when at length it ca be perceived that this was not t way of enriching modern Lit from ancient, since such im productions as those just adve were little adapted to the use class, being held in contempt

learned, for their unfaithfulness and inadequate representation of the great originals, and neglected by vernacular readers, on account of their rugged style, and the dull and uninteresting manner in which they were written. Hence, about the middle of the last century, the formation of Classical Translations began to be committed to an order of persons much superior to the preceding, and considerable improvement was the result. This, however, may be said to have been generally rather in *manner* than in *matter*; for as publishers found it necessary to adapt such works to the taste of the public at large, so did translators find it more convenient to themselves to aim at forming what are called "free translations." And now it was not much to be wondered at, that this almost exclusive attention paid to *style* and *manner* should have drawn off the attention of the translators from a matter of still greater, nay, of the *greatest* importance, *fidelity*; for an unfaithful rendering of any ancient writing is surely the most useless of useless things. In time, the good sense of authors and the public saw this matter in a yet juster and more extensive light; and it became plain that something *more* than even faithfulness and neatness of style in translation were requisite, that the *characteristics* and *air* of the original should be represented. Finally, it was found that no adequate notion of the great ancient originals could be formed, unless the reader were enabled fully to enter into the sentiments of the author by the clearing away of numerous historical, geographical, chronological, and other difficulties, in sufficient *notes* subjoined to the text, and those necessarily more or less connected with learned discussion; especially as the *results* and sometimes the *substance* at least of learned research had to be introduced. Yet more—as the translator, who is expected to present something *intelligible*, is necessarily, to a certain degree, *a perpetual interpreter* of his author, so does it clearly fall within his province to notice those corrupt or controverted passages wherein the sense is left obscure or doubtful.

These requisites could not be expected to be found in any but scholars of the highest order. Thus in Germany, Italy, and France, the execution of such translations of classical writers came to be almost invariably committed to the most eminent Professors at their Universities, or most distinguished Literati. In our own country, however, the case was unfortunately very different. Neither the necessity of material improvement in Classical Translation was so much perceived, nor was any thing effectual done to supply the deficiency. Hence the paucity of good prose Translations of the Classical writers which this country has produced; for Twining's Aristotle and Spelman's Xenophon have been hitherto almost the only ones which in point of extent, in plan, or merit in execution, deserve much praise. Indeed the work now before us is, we apprehend, the only instance of Translation *on the above enlarged scale* ever seen in this country; and it will, we apprehend, do much to wipe away the stigma of inferiority to our continental neighbours in this important department of literature. We trust, indeed, that it will not be long before we shall be enabled to apply to *translators of classical writers* in our own country what we lately (in our number for June last, p. 421,) said of its *travellers*, remarking on the present advanced state of that department of literature (adorned by the learning, genius, and taste of a Clarke, a Gell, a Dodwell, a Leake, and many others,) as contrasted with the miserable condition of things only half a century ago. There will shortly (we augur) be "an Augustan age" of Translators.

We need scarcely observe that an English Translation of Thucydides on the present enlarged scale had long been a desideratum; Hobbes's being quite obsolete, and unaccompanied by notes, and Smith's having been pretty much laid on the shelf. When, therefore, we heard that the work had been taken up by a scholar and writer of experience, and one who, from having been known to have made the author the study of his life, and been long engaged in preparing an elaborate edition of the original, might be presumed to be more than competent to the task of forming such a Translation, we felt peculiar satisfaction; especially as in a most extensive and important theological work which he had given to the public, he had displayed so critical a knowledge of the Greek language and literature.

We must now hasten to inform our readers what they may expect to find

in the work before us. In doing which, we shall first detail its plan and chief features, and then advert to its execution, enabling our readers to judge for themselves, by introducing suitable extracts taken from such parts as are likely to be most interesting. Of the text and notes we shall treat each in their order.

In the Text it has been Dr. Bloomfield's purpose (in his own words) "to offer a version literal, but not servilely so; faithful, but not trammelled or uncouth; and at the same time, so perspicuous as in general to serve the purpose of a perpetual interpretation." In doing this, Dr. Bloomfield has carefully avoided an error very general in the more recent Translations, that of introducing too modern and novel a phraseology. He has (to use his own words, Preface, p. xii,) occasionally *sought* rather than avoided the rich, nervous, and idiomatical phraseology of the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth centuries, and has endeavoured to draw from "the wells of English undefiled," having long been persuaded that idioms are the nerves of a language, and therefore feeling how necessary it was to have recourse to all the native strength of our language in rendering the sense of a writer of such gigantic vigour as Thucydides. Upon the whole, considering the all but insuperable difficulties with which the Translator has had to contend, in a writer said by some great scholars to be not unfrequently untranslatable, we can with truth say that he has executed his task with taste, fidelity, and judgment.

With respect to the *Annotations*, the nature of these cannot better be expressed, than in the words of the author himself, Preface, p. xii. "They are generally *exegetical*, but partly *philological*, and partly *historical*, *geographical*, and *miscellaneous*; forming almost a perpetual commentary of *things*, and of *words*, as far as regards the establishment and illustration of the text; *generally original*, but in some instances selected (with due acknowledgment) from the best commentators, historians, travellers, and all other writers, from whom even incidental illustrations could be derived. The *historical* notes will (the Annotator trusts) be found such as not only materially to instruct the student, but in some measure assist the labours of the future historian of Greece; and the *geographical* ones such as somewhat to enlarge the knowledge of ancient geography." All this is, we conceive, fully performed; and it may be added, that numerous interesting points of Classical antiquities are incidentally discussed, and *many thousands* of invaluable illustrations of the author from the Greek writers of every age are adduced. Of these, and of the notes in general, no specimens can here be introduced; but of the manner and style of the *version*, our readers will be enabled to judge for themselves by such extracts as we may make in the course of a very rapid glance over the History itself.

Prefixed to the work is an entirely new Life of Thucydides, with an examination of his character, and some critical remarks on his style and manner of treating his subject. In this the Biographer, as he had so often done in his Recensio Synoptica, successfully encounters the sceptical notions of some eminent German critics, which tend to unsettle every thing, and call in question almost every circumstance of the Historian's life that had been handed down to us by the ancients. Of the History no portion perhaps is more valuable than the *Preface*, as giving a masterly sketch of the early history of Greece, and its state from the remotest antiquity down to the commencement of the Peloponnesian war; in all which Thucydides is almost our only authority. Of the high importance of this part of the History, the Translator seems perfectly sensible, and has exerted himself to the utmost to do complete justice to it, both in the version and notes. To notice a very few of the many able annotations, there is one on the early transmigrations of the Greeks (p. 4), and an extremely interesting one on those most extraordinary people of antiquity, the Pelasgi, p. 10, seq. One very curious on the Βάρβαροι, p. 13. One highly interesting to the antiquary, on the dress of the ancient Athenians, p. 20. Another on the monarchies and tyrannies of ancient Greece, p. 31. Another, which forms almost a dissertation, on the claim which the Orations have to be considered genuine, and whether fabricated by the Historian or not, p. 51.

In the course of this first book, it will be remembered, is an exceedingly

important narrative of the rise and progress of the Athenian empire, and a sketch of the history of Greece from the Persian to the Peloponnesian war, all which historical details are most ably illustrated by the Translator from a vast variety of ancient authors; and it is remarkable that almost all the passages had escaped the historians of Greece. The rest of book i. is occupied with detailing the results of the affair at Epidamnus, which led to the breach of the thirty years' peace between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians. This narration is rendered more particularly interesting by the insertion of several masterly Orations, on which the Translator has exerted himself to the utmost.

With Book II. the Peloponnesian war properly begins; and its opening scene commences with a fine picture of the *seizure of Platea by the Thebans.* Then we have a detailed description of the preparations made on both sides for war, and of the forces; also a fine representation of the state of public feeling in Greece. One of the most interesting portions is that in which Pericles minutely details to the Athenians the extent of their resources for the war, in forces naval and military, revenues, funds, &c. Highly curious notices are now interposed of the early state of Attica, and especially of Athens. Then are described the inconveniences resulting from the influx of the country people to Athens, on the invasion of Attica by the Lacedæmonians. After various earlier circumstances of the war have been narrated, we have a most interesting description of an accustomed solemnity, namely, the Public Funeral of the citizens who had fallen in the first year of the war. And now comes the far-famed *Funeral Oration of Pericles,* the most perfect performance of the kind in any age. On this, as in the former Oration of Pericles, the translator has in both text and notes exerted himself, if possible, more than ever. To apply the words of Homer,

Οὐρῇ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἰσχία ἀμφοτέρωθεν [σασθαι.
Μαστίεται, ἑέ δ' αὐτὸν ἐποτρύνει μαχέ-

It would be doing a great injustice to select any *part* from this matchless Oration, which must be taken as a whole. On all the above portions are perpetually introduced long and interesting notes on important points, but on which our limits forbid us to descant. To revert to the History: next comes another piece also superior in its way to any thing which was ever written, *the celebrated description of the plague at Athens.* On this the Translator has evidently bestowed infinite pains, not only in order to give a perfectly accurate version of the words, but to illustrate the many obscure terms and phrases from the works of the antient medical writers, from Hippocrates downward. In order, also, to enable learned Physicians to decide the hitherto disputed question, whether the disorder here described was the Plague, or not, the Annotator has, with infinite labour, brought together and compared all the parallel points in every one of the most authentic descriptions of plagues or pestilences which are extant.

And now the Athenians, humbled by their sufferings, attempt, in vain, to procure peace from the Lacedæmonians, and irritated and rendered ungovernable by their sufferings, break out into violent outcries against Pericles. To sooth them, he calls an assembly of the people, and pronounces an Oration, which is exceeded only by the Funeral Oration, and which, as it is of moderate length, we are enabled to lay before our readers, and with which, for the present, we must conclude.

"Not unforeseen by me have been these ebullitions of your anger, the causes of which I clearly perceive — and for *this* purpose have I convened the present assembly, that I might admonish, nay, even reprove you, if in any respect you either unjustly harbour resentment against me, or causelessly sink under your misfortunes. I am, for my part, persuaded that a state which enjoys public prosperity is more promotive of the welfare of private persons, than one in prosperity indeed *individually,* but *collectively* brought to ruin. For a private person, however prosperous be his condition, yet if the *state* be brought to destruction, cannot but share in its ruin; whereas one who falls into misfortune in a flourishing country, has far greater opportunities of retrieving his affairs. Since, then, the state is able to bear up under the misfortunes of private persons, while individuals cannot but sink under the calamities of the state—what then? should not every one exert himself to succour it, and not (as you are now doing), struck with consternation at private calamities, abandon

the care of the public welfare, and throw blame both on me, who counselled, and on yourselves, who, jointly with me, decreed the war. Nay, what is more, your anger is directed against me, who conceive myself inferior to none of you, whether in knowing what is expedient to be done, or in expressing my conceptions in words; a lover, too, of my country, and superior to base lucre. For he who *hath* knowledge indeed, but cannot *communicate* it, is in the same condition as one who never had the conceptions; and he who possesses both those qualities, but is ill-affected to the state, can never impart as salutary counsel as one who is *well*-affected; and he who is so too, will yet, if a slave to corruption, set every thing to sale to gratify one base passion. So that if, as supposing me to possess those qualities even in a tolerable degree, or more than other men, you were induced by me to undertake the war, it is not just that I should now bear the charge of having done you wrong.

"Now as for those who have a free choice of action, and are in possession of all other objects of their reasonable wishes, it were arrant folly in *them* to go to war; but if they must, of necessity, either give way, and so at once become subject to their neighbours, or else must encounter hazards, in order to their preservation—why then he who *declines* the danger is more blamable than he who boldly *faces* it. I, for my part, continue the very same I was—my sentiments are unaltered. But you, how changed are you! and why? Because when you followed my counsels, you were untouched by suffering; but now, when you feel the pinch of adversity, you change your views, and in the weakness of your own resolves, you question the rectitude of my counsel; and that because the attendant ills now occupy the feelings of each of you, while the *advantages* thence resulting are as yet to all remote and unseen. The reverse, too, which has befallen you, being both great and sudden, you possess not sufficient firmness of mind to persevere in your previous resolves. For what is sudden and unexpected, and happens beyond all calculation, is enough to weigh down the mind and enslave the spirit. Now this has been your case, both in other matters, and especially in that of the pestilence. And yet highly does it behove you, who are citizens of a powerful state, and trained up in manners and habits correspondent thereto, to be prepared to endure the most trying afflictions, and not obscure your reputation. For the world equally censures him who pusillanimously falls short of the glory already acquired, as it reprobates him who impudently arrogates to himself what is not his. Ceasing, then, to grieve over your private losses, apply yourselves to promote the common weal.

"As to the labours of the war, that they may be heavy, and yet not bring us nearer to success, let what I have said on other occasions, suffice to prove that to be an erroneous notion. There is, however, this one remark which I would make, touching your means for the attainment of empire, which neither yourselves seem to have reflected on, nor have I mentioned in my former addresses; nor, indeed, should now have introduced a topic involving somewhat of boastful and arrogant claim, had I not perceived you unreasonably and causelessly alarmed. You think that your dominion extends only as far as your own subject allies; but I affirm, that of the two parts into which the world is distributed for use (the land, and the sea), the one you are entirely masters of, as far as you have chosen to occupy it, and may be as much further as you please to extend your sway. Nor is there any one, whether king or state, now existing, that can hinder you, with the naval force which you now send to sea. So that this power plainly depends not on the occupation of your villas and estates (of which you think it much to be deprived), and therefore it is unreasonable for you so impatiently to bear their loss. You ought rather to set lightly by them, regarding them merely as the trim decorations and embellishments of wealth and power, and to know that *freedom* (if we hold fast and preserve *that*) will easily recover such trifles; whereas, in the case of those who crouch to others, whatever they may yet acquire is wont to be lessened. Let us, then, show ourselves not inferior, in either of these two respects, to our forefathers, who by toil, and not by inheritance, acquired these possessions—having, moreover, *retained* and *handed them down to us*. Consider how much more disgraceful it is to be deprived of what we already possess, than to fail in acquiring it; and go forth to encounter your foes not with spirit only, but with disdain; for boastful alertness, which arises from lucky ignorance, may have place even in the bosom of a coward: but this dignified disdain is found only in him who (as in our case) may feel confident that he is superior to his enemy, even in *counsel* as well as combat; for prudence, when thus high-souled (even supposing fortune equal), generates a courage more to be relied on; since we thus trust less to hope (whose power is chiefly conversant with straits and difficulties) than to judgment and counsel, from a consideration of existing circumstances, of which the forecast is surer.

"That dignity, too, accruing to the state from dominion (of which you all are proud), it is right that you should sustain, and either not decline the *toils* of empire, or not affect the *honours* attached to them. Reflect, too, that you are not contending with the alternative alone of liberty or servitude, but that you risk not merely a depriva-

tion of dominion, but also the danger of their revenge whose odium you have, in the exercise of rule, incurred; a dominion, let me add, which it is no longer in your power to decline, even if any of you at present, through fear and a fondness for quiet, would by this affect *the good sort of man*. For in the nature of a tyranny you hold what to have *assumed* may seem unjust, but to *relinquish* were perilous. Such persons would very soon bring ruin on a state, if they could persuade others, or lived by themselves in political independence (as a free people). Indeed, inactive quietude cannot preserve its tranquillity, unless it be conjoined with bustling activity; nor does that principle befit a dominant, but a subject state, and that for quietness of servitude.

"Be not *you* then seduced by such sort of citizens, nor bear animosity towards me (conjointly with whom you decreed the war), if the enemy *hath* even come, and done what it was likely he would do, on your refusal to submit; and because, beyond our expectation, this pestilence hath befallen us—the only circumstance, indeed, that hath happened unlooked for; and yet to which, I know, I owe some portion of your resentment towards me—but most unjustly, unless, too, when you chance to attain any unlooked-for *prosperity*, you likewise ascribe it to me. Evils which are sent from Heaven we must endure, necessarily; those inflicted by our enemies, courageously. Such has been heretofore the prevailing custom of this country. Let it not, then, be interrupted in *you*; knowing the height of reputation to which our state has attained among nations, by never bending under calamities, and that by infinite sacrifices of blood and toil, it hath obtained a power the greatest hitherto known, of which an everduring remembrance, even though we should hereafter succumb (for all human things are formed by nature to decay), will survive to the latest posterity—the glory of having, as Grecians, exercised dominion over most Grecians; of having maintained the most formidable contests against them, both singly and collectively; and of having inhabited the largest and wealthiest city of Greece. Now all this the inactive, indeed, may condemn; but those who aim at achieving any thing considerable will emulate, and such as attain not their object will envy; for to be hated and maligned for the time present, has ever been the fate of all such as have aimed at rising above their fellows. He, however, who encounters envy on weighty grounds, wisely counsels. For not very lasting is the hatred, and it leaves behind present renown, and hereafter an everduring celebrity. Do you, then, forecasting for the future, to attain glory, and providing for the present, to avoid disgrace, strive now, by your courage and alacrity, to attain both those objects. Send no more crouching embassies to the Lacedæmonians, nor thus betray your impatience under present afflictions; for those who in calamity least bend under troubles, and most courageously bear up against them, *such*, whether states or private individuals, are the most illustrious and the best."

Mr. Urban,

A LONG absence from my native country, during which I lived *toto divisus orbe*, kept me in ignorance of two publications, which I saw only a few weeks since. One is "Remarks on Mr. Evanson's Preface to his Translation of Knittel's New Criticisms on 1 John v. 7," by Clemens Anglicanus; the other "Memoir of the Controversy respecting the three Heavenly Witnesses," by Criticus.

The latter writer, when speaking of the Specimen, and Crito Cantabrigiensis's examination of the note at p.7, says, 235, "Whether he has given Mr. Huyshe his quietus, I cannot say, but two years have passed since he last roused himself; from which we should hope that the old gentleman is dozing on his evening very pleasantly. Peace be to his slumbers!"

I wish to say to Criticus, that I hope he will see that an attempt to refute one single note, referring to a part of the subject, not then within the limits of the inquiry (viz. the first six pages of Mr. Porson's fourth Letter), has not given the old gentleman his quietus; if by the mercy of Almighty God, there should be no new awakening judgment to incapacitate him. In the mean time, if you will favour me with space in the Gentleman's Magazine, I will make some observations on Clemens Anglicanus, whose publication, small as it is, places him in the foremost rank even of that body of illustrious scholars, who have banded together to explode the Three Heavenly Witnesses.

I wish to notice what he says on the Britannic MS. of Erasmus, and the Montfortian of Walton, on the Ottobonian of Scholze, and on the Complutensian edition.

Yours, &c. Francis Huyshe.

Clemens takes the Montfortian first, and, having given a long extract from Dr. Adam Clarke's Succession of Sacred Literature, pp. 86—93, says, in p. 15,

"This is for the most part written with great fairness and candour. The MS. in Dr. Clarke's *opinion* is 'comparatively modern:' its text was formed from MSS. 'in conjunction with the Latin Vulgate;' and its date may be the thirteenth century: but other critics are not to be condemned for giving it a different date."

Dr. Clarke's words are (as Clemens had given them), "Michaelis roundly asserts (vol. iv. p. 417,) that this MS. was written after the year 1500. This I scruple not to say is a perfectly unguarded assertion, and what *no man can prove*. In 1790 I examined the MS. myself, and though I think it to be comparatively modern, yet I have no doubt but it existed before the invention of printing, and was never written with an intention to deceive." 86. Now, if Dr. C. really does mean that Michaelis, who roundly asserts that the MS. was written after 1500, is *not to be condemned*, nor yet those other critics, who, finding a necessity of bringing it nineteen years lower, are pleased to date it "about the year 1520" (Porson, 117, 3), and "roundly assert" that it was written with an intention to deceive a man who had printed two editions of the Greek Testament,—then I will not apply to Dr. A. Clarke to write an apology for me. To my mind, I never saw a stronger censure of men fighting on the same side with the critic, and to whom he pays the highest possible honours; unless it be that passage of the Preface, p. vii. to which I presume Mr. Evanson referred, where the Dr. says, "I have supposed, and I presume on no very precarious ground, that the *codex Montfortii* is not a MS. of the 15th or 16th century, but rather of the 13th. I believe it may be in general said that those who have assigned to it the *later* dates, are such as never thoroughly examined it, and perhaps never saw it. I am led to form this conclusion from the *manner* in which they have spoken of it, and from the false and inaccurate *representations* which have been given of the passage in question." Dr. Adam Clarke then being, as I understand him, of opinion that sentence ought not to be pronounced on the culprit MS. till some proof be offered, says of the plea upon which Michaelis condemns it, "I scruple not to affirm, that it is what *no man can prove*." "On which," says Clemens, p. 15, "I shall simply observe, that the age of a MS. strictly speaking can seldom if ever admit of *proof*." *Better and better still.* We are entitled then to an acquittal on Michaelis' indictment, even by the showing of Clemens himself. And what will he say to that "critic," who, not under the title of "little Premium," or *Clemens*, "besides A. B. at the coffee-house," —but under his own honoured, most honoured name, and *ex cathedrâ*, as Divinity Professor in an English University, could say, "It made its first appearance about the year 1520; and that the MS. had just been written, when it first appeared, is highly probable, because it appeared at a critical juncture, and its appearance answered a particular purpose." Lect. xxvii. p. 23. What does Clemens suppose Dr. A. Clarke thought of such a critic, when the *fac simile* of the MS. had been so repeatedly held out to him,—when he did not venture to say one word in reply to the Succession of S. L. which had been then 15 years before him; but rested wholly and solely upon it being "an historical fact, that the seventh verse originated in a Latin gloss upon the eighth verse?" Will Clemens say himself that such "critics are not to be condemned?" or, "having no turn for pointed reflection," will not Clemens leave him under those charges of "unwarrantable criticism," and "inveterate prejudice," and "monstrous assertion," and "preposterous fiction," which, as he observes, Mr. Evanson says, "gain currency and momentary credence" against the Montfort.

P. 16. "Again Dr. Clarke remarks, that the zeal of the critics for and against the controverted text, has carried them too high, as well as too low, in fixing the date of the *Codex Montfortianus*. This at least is not the whole truth."

No: it certainly is not the whole truth. The censure might have been carried through the whole of this most extensive question. Michaelis himself says in general, when speaking of this MS. ii. 285, in his own note, "it may be observed that both the adversaries and the advocates of 1 John. v. 7, have neglected too frequently the rules of moderation and impartiality;" so also, ii. 296, on the Ravian, he speaks of "the warmth which both parties have displayed in relation to the controverted passage." But what does Clemens himself say?

P. 16. "For it happens that some of the most learned and most strenuous advocates for the verse have thought it not much older than the period assigned by Michaelis. Mill, for instance, mentions it as *recentiori ac minus accuratâ manu descriptum.* Bengelius seems disposed to consider it as a *latinizing* MS. written after the invention of printing."

Mill's saying *recentiori manu,* precisely in conformity with Dr. A. C.'s, "I think it to be *comparatively modern,*" is to fix him as supporting Michaelis's "*round assertion,*" that it was written after the year 1500; and also supporting Mr. Travis's two correspondents, whom even this will not serve, but who must have it nineteen years later, and can tell you "that it was probably written about the year 1520." Then for Bengel. He indeed says something more than that the MS. is "*comparatively modern,*" and he most certainly is one of "the most strenuous advocates for the verse" [two verses]. But how does he advocate the passage? He must have it "withdrawn from the public copies" (Porson, viii. and 285,) to admit the application of his *nostrum,* as Mr. P. would call it, the Disciplina Arcani.

And this is the man whose assertions respecting Greek authority, are to be taken as the honest admissions of the most strenuous friend; and I am to be told, p. 31, that he appears to have been sensible of the injury *his* cause [the Disciplina arcani] would sustain, if Greek MSS. accommodated to the Latin version, should be the only MSS. adduced to its support. I might with equal fairness and honesty, be twitted with the opinion of "a most learned and strenuous advocate," when a "Papist struggles to be free" from Greek MSS. and Greek editions, to establish the higher ground of the communicant with the see of Rome, and boasts of the Council of Trent, that "declared anathema to all who should not receive for holy and canonical, all and every part of the books of the Old and [the] New Testament, as had been accustomably read in the Catholic Church, and as they stood in the old Vulgate edition." Hor. Bib. App. v. 3, vol. ii. 266.

Such an intelligent and shrewd writer as Clemens, must have felt himself hard pressed, when he could follow Michaelis, who, as Dr. Adam Clarke says (in loc.) demonstrated its spuriousness from Bengel's five concessions, the "ingenuè fateretur" of the "mira crisis," as Wetsten says, ii. 727, par. 3.

Clemens abandons that variety of charges against the Montfortian, upon which Mr. Evanson makes such "pointed reflections;" and with great judgment; for more pointed reflections than they merit, Mr. Evanson nor any other man can make. (See one of them rebuked by Mr. Porson himself, p. 132. 2.) Clemens, however, does not depend entirely upon the MS. being written about the year 1520; with an intention to deceive, he supports Bengel's Latinizing.

P. 17. "This MS. is stated to have readings in the epistle of St. John, as well as other parts, which are at the same time unknown to the Greek MSS. and apparently derived from the Latin Vulgate; for which reason it is esteemed a *latinizing* copy."

Latinizing is an excellent word. It comprehends what I should call the highest quality that a MS. can have,—the exhibition of the readings of the Vetus Itala, in their native language, and so representing the West African recension: and it comes down by a hundred gradations and beautifully imagined theories, till it takes in the wilfully corrupting the text by translating into Greek from modern copies of the Vulgate. Clemens avails himself, with admirable skill, of Mr. Evanson's applying the word *latinize* to the Alexandrian MS. When once you are induced to admit *latinizing,* where the MS. has a "confessed tendency to symbolize with the Latin," (p. 7), you are easily persuaded to admit it also of the Montfortian, where you are to conclude from thence that it has readings "apparently derived from the Latin Vulgate." (17.) "Latinize" served as a plea for getting rid of refractory MSS. from the time of Erasmus; and Wetsten, after abusing him for it in his first edition, became a convert to its utility. "Obstupui autem," says he, in his second edit. Prol. 12, Seml. 38, "cum viderem summam perpetuamque Cod. Alexand. cum versione Itala convenientiam." It might have been thought that this would have saved him from his newly adopted notions. No: when he recovered from his astonishment, he saw that it was just as easy to make the uncials to be interpolated from the Italic, as it was to make the later MSS.

to suffer from the Hieronymian version. An inconvenience, however, arose, namely, that this system of exterminating would leave no Greek authority at all. Wetsten himself seemed to be sensible of it. On E. init. he says, "Si jure querimur Codices Vetustissimos ex versione Itala fuisse interpolatos, ut inde ad stabiliendam veram lectionem parum auxilii peti possit, multo magis dolendum est, non tantum nullos æquales, sed ne quidem intervallo unius, duorum, imo trium seculorum proximos, ex quibus hoc damnum sarciretur hactenus repertos fuisse." And the infection did not rest here; it reached the Greek fathers also. Wets. ii. 154, on 1 Cor. xii. 27. "Suspicor tamen loca Patrum Græcorum, ab editoribus ad Latinam versionem accommodata fuisse." The evil then cured itself: in these circumstances it became at last apparent that it was possible for the version to have been made from MSS. of the original, the readings of which are still preserved; instead of the Greek MSS. being made from the version. We are told (Michaelis, ii. 640, note 1,) that this was the discovery of the immortal Semler: it must have been made, however, after he had written note 40 in his edit. of Wets. Prol. He has "shown the invalidity of the commonly received opinion [that the Latin must have caused all the peculiarities of the Western recensions, whether in Europe or in Africa,] and introduced a system of criticism that has been adopted by every critic in Europe." Mich. ii. 679, note 88. And with respect to the falsely accused codices Græco-Latini, as Michaelis calls them (ii. 271), Græcizing of the Latin is now the accusation, instead of the Latinizing of the Greek. Michaelis having sung his palinodia, says, ii. 168, "It appears from most of them that the Latin version has been altered from the Greek text of the copy, to which it has been annexed." And Griesbach on Acts xx. 28, says, "Præterea nullum nostri ævi criticum fabulæ explosæ de Græcis codicibus Latinizantibus assensum præbiturum esse confido." Now suppose a prophet could have informed the "venerable critic," that before the close of his labours, he would adopt the theory, that "consensus solus — arguit interpolationem e Latina versione factam" (lxix. 15), and talk of a codex Græcus Latinizans, could he have received it otherwise than with the reply of Hazael, "But what, is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" Still in Diatribe, p. [4] or 688, he decides, of the Montfort, that it is "manifesto e Latina vulgata interpolatus." When, however, "the contemporary advocates for this gross interpolation," "examine and weigh Griesbach's Diatribe (Dr. Carpenter, v. Magee, 415,) and find his principles of criticism here all sacrificed to the "risus doctorum et prudentium," (xviii. 7,) let them bear in remembrance, that it is thrown out of the work in this edition, and is now given with a different paging,—a notification that it is not to be considered as a part of the work itself, which ought to be religiously preserved in the reprint; as this alone, "sive ab ipso sive ab admiratoribus ipsius prolatum legimus, quo servile excusari posset obsequium." (xviii. 7.) Marsh's Letters, to which Clemens here refers us, explain the whole.

"Friendship, like love, is but a name,
Unless to one you stint the flame."

Appendix III. p. 277, note 40, shows us where all the tender care of the critics centers. Wetsten's theory is preserved solely for this favourite: "The codex Montfortianus, which is singular in its kind, Latinizes only in certain places; and the opinion which formerly prevailed, that the Codices Græco-Latini, and other ancient Greek MSS. had been altered from the Latin, has been fully confuted by Semler, Griesbach, and Woide." Michaelis also is tolerably explicit upon the reservation: "But if we except the few passages where there is some particular reason for suspecting a corruption, I am of opinion that the charge ..... is ungrounded." (II. 166.) Michaelis, however, having been, as I conceive, struck with such evident partiality, associates with it the Ravian MS.; which (strange to say) he himself decides (p. 295) to have been "copied from the Complutensian Bible." At II. 173, speaking of one of the beautiful theories for *Latinizing*, he says, "But this circumstance can affect only those MSS. which were written after the year 1453, and which in other respects are entitled to no authority; for instance, the Cod. Montfortianus and Ravianus. Fortunately, however, the MSS. of this description

are very few in number, and were we not in possession of these two, we should hardly have known that any alterations had been made." Conceiving, then, that a copy which I am to believe was made wholly from *Greek print*, could no more be said to be corrupted from the Latin, than one made from Greek *manuscript*, I hold that Bishop Marsh must give the theory rightly, when he decides that the Montfort is "*singular in its kind;*" "were we not in possession of *this* [this *one*], we should hardly have known that any alterations had been made." "The circumstance can affect only *this* MS. which in a certain "other respect [that has now been discovered] is entitled to no authority;" and this "Latinizes only in certain places," "where there is some particular reason for suspecting a corruption." The opinion that any other Greek MS. "has been altered from the Latin," or this, in any other place, "has been fully confuted."

Some little diversity of opinion, indeed, exists as to where the "explosa fabula" is to be applied. On *one*, there could be no hesitation. Middleton, on the article, p. 679 bot. indeed says, "Every one will assent to this remark of Münter (de Vers. Sahid, p. 6), Neque probaverit facile quis lectionem ex Græcis Codd. deperditam ideo esse Latinizantem." I must totally dissent; I think that a man must be very ignorant of *historical facts*, who could not point out one reading, lost from the great majority of Greek MSS. where Latinizing would be effected with the utmost facility. Sir Isaac Newton provided for it, according to Mr. Porson's reckoning, more than twenty years before it was known to exist in this copy. "He that shall hereafter meet with it in any book, ought first, before he insist upon the authority of that book, to examine whether it has not been corrected by the Latin.—" XXXIV. p. 528.

Such an examination of the Montfortian had been conducted through one of the divisions of Scripture, and through a considerable part of that which contains the Catholic epistles; it had been collated in Walton's Polyglott, through the Gospels and the Acts; and had escaped this censure till some meddling fellow discovered that it had none of that modesty for which Wetsten celebrates Colinæus; but actually had the effrontery to give the passage, when the critics had demonstrated that it never existed in any Greek MS. Mill, who lived before this sad blot had been hit, is appealed to here by Clemens, p. 17 n., to prove that this was a Latinizing copy, as he was, at p. 16, to support Michaelis's round assertion respecting the age in which it was written. But I am as unfortunate here as I was there. I have looked over 1379, 1380, in Mill, without finding any intimation of "a bald translation from the Vulgate." Marsh's Letters, p. xxiii. note 31. And I am not aware of either friend or opponent of the *two verses*, that ever intimated a suspicion of the kind, till after the aforesaid unhappy discovery, that it gave them entire, and not according to the mangling of the Eastern recensions.

Though in Mill's opinion it be "recentiori et minus accuratâ manu descriptus," yet it retains many curious, old, and most valuable readings; and if some of these were derived from MSS. used by the most ancient Latin translators, I can forgive it this wrong. After speaking of 140 lectiones singulares, good and bad, that he had noticed, Mill distinctly mentions several of which he says "sed et genuinæ." If, however, Clemens can show any place by which he can save himself from my suspicion of his having slandered Mill; let it be remembered, that Mill honourably acknowledged that he had entertained the same false notion of the Vatican (1479). Mr. Porson, whose judgment I almost invariably idolize, would not have quoted Mill, even if he had talked of Latinizing. His charge is, that "it contains *the controverted passage*, translated in a bungling manner from modern copies of the Vulgate," 117, 2. This translating in a bungling manner from modern copies, is too tempting a piece of calumny to be suffered to drop thus; and Clemens tells us that it is vented on "the epistle of St. John, as well as other parts." Well then, be it so. Let these "old wives' fables" be established incontrovertible truths; but look at the theory of the exploders. You are to believe that the MS. was written to "answer a particular purpose," namely, the deceiving Erasmus, and making him insert the disputed passage; for this I should imagine the Acts and the Catholic epistles were all

that could be required—and what is the case? The MS. contains not only this division, but the Gospels, St. Paul's epistles, and the Revelations too. Where is the MS. found? In Dublin; and it had unquestionably been brought from England—the very country from which it must have been sent to Erasmus, if it was to deceive him. This is enough, I think, for the digestion of any but the Docti et Prudentes. But go on to Latinizing. "Ars summa est celare artem." What method then, think you, does the forger take to conceal his handy work, and deceive such a scholar as Erasmus, who had been publishing critical editions of the Greek with a corrected translation? He is to desert his own MS. where he had the Greek before him, and is to give a translation from the Vulgate, in the preceding verse, where he saw the Vulgate contradicted his Greek, by giving *Christus* instead of πνευμα. He is to cut off the concluding clause of the 8th verse, which he had standing before him in his Greek MS. solely because it is not in the Vulgate: and all this (if he wrote "about the year 1520") in opposition both to the Greek and the Latin of Erasmus's editions. In the disputed verses themselves, he is to leave out the article three times before the earthly witnesses, to give a *bald translation*, because the Latin is without articles: and, whatever Wetsten may say to the contrary, he is to leave out the copulative between πνευμα and ὕδωρ, though it was both in his own MS. and in Erasmus, because the Latin as usual gives but one. And this story passes current—a happy illustration, I think, of "the march of intellect" in "the nineteenth century," that is cast in my teeth, in the Memoir of the Controversy, p. 232. What must the truly learned and acute men, who have produced this, have thought of their disciples? "Horum simplicitas miserabilis." The reader will cease to wonder that Mr. Porson does not like to meddle with the "explosa fabula;" and will *Latinize* only in the controverted passage, and in "Wetsten's *opinion*" of the division of chapters (p. 115), on which latter point Semler will show the reason of the Professor's admirable caution, p. 134, note 70. Whatever Mr. Porson may say of Bryennius (p. 237), he never thinks of suggesting that the scribe of the Montfort "manifestly borrows from the Latin version;" where he himself must hold that the man had Greek before his eyes, in his own MS., and in Erasmus's editions also.

The Docti et Prudentes, however, all agree in making the Montfort to Latinize in "*the controverted passage.*" To prove this, a vast deal of learning was displayed heretofore on prepositions; but at last they seem to have become ashamed of this: and those "gigantic efforts of intellect," which as Bishop Middleton tells us (p. 653), have *established acquiescence* "in the rejection of the controverted passage," are here directed to the article; they make the omission of it, *six* times, in the two verses, as they stand in the Montfort, fatal to its credit, as being demonstration of Latinizing. Wetsten (ii. 723), having given the words of the MS. says, "Erasmus..eodem modo edidit Edit. 3, nisi quod .... in editione autem 4 et 5, articulos tribus verbis πατηρ λογος και πνευμα apposuit, ut legeretur ὁ πατηρ, ὁ λογος, και το πνευμα ἅγιον, non ex aliquo Codice, sed quia linguæ Græcæ indoles id requirebat." "Non ex aliquo Græco codice." "I believe it, against an oracle." Though Mr. Porson is so firmly persuaded of Erasmus's not adding any thing "of his *own mere motion*" (p. 109), that he is confident, against Erasmus's own testimony, of his not having inserted ἅγιον after πνευμα; still I have the firmest faith in Wetsten's decision. I do believe, against the oracle, that Erasmus added these three articles in his 4th edit. "of his own mere motion," and "non ex aliquo Græco codice." Wetsten then gives his decision against the Montfort in this manner, "Hic ipse locus ita imperite ex Latino conversus est, ut se statim prodat tum omissione articulorum sexies repetita, quia Latini iis carent, quibus tamen Græci carere non possunt, tum—." Mr. Porson, though he holds it so impossible for Erasmus to have made additions, yet admits Wetsten's decision of what "linguæ Græcæ indoles requirebat" in the Montfort; and declares (109 bot.) that "the omission of the article *six* times, and ..... is sufficient proof that the Dublin MS. is the *Codex Britannicus* of Erasmus." Michaelis (ii. 286) having given the two verses from the Montfort, says, "here the article is omitted before the words expressive of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, because there is no article in the Latin, and it

occurred not to the translator that the usual Greek was ὁ πατηρ, ὁ λογος, το πνευμα. And note 220, ii. 758, his translator says, "Erasmus has given an exact transcript, which Stephens (or rather Erasmus himself, in his two last editions) has modelled into better Greek, by the insertion of the article, in imitation of the Complutensian editors" [or as I should say, be it better or worse Greek, in *opposition* to the Complutensian manuscript]. Griesbach, Diatribe [A] bot. or 688. "Dublinensis codex.....manifesto e Latina vulgata interpolatus. Prodit hoc non solum articulus sexies in nominandis sex testibus perperam neglectus, sed—" Dr. Hales, ii. 146, does not inform us whether he thinks Griesbach's *Censure* on this point to be *praise;* but he likewise tells us of the omission of the article ὁ six times before the three heavenly and the three earthly witnesses, which no Greek scholar could have been guilty of. Thus, these learned men! I have not often the fortune to accord with them, and here I am opposed to them, both in their censures and their praises. The point where I am at issue with the Latinizers was distinctly before them, when they decided against the Montfortian "for the omission of the article six times," and were admiring the Greek of Erasmus, and praising his το πνευμα ἅγιον "quia linguæ Græcæ indoles id requirebat." Bishop Marsh states it, Letters, App. III. p. 273, "we find in the codex Montfortianus, at 1 John, v. 7, πατηρ λογος και πνευμα ἅγιον, without any article; whereas Bryennius, a Greek monk, though he lived in the fifteenth century, has written ὁ πατηρ ὁ λογος και το πνευμα το ἅγιον, with an article more than had been added by Erasmus." Either of these—an article more than had been added by Erasmus, or no article at all, as it stands in the Montfort—I hold to be Greek. "*Græci carere possunt;*" but if articles are given—I say it must be as Bryennius found in his copy. Of Erasmus's correction, which the Latinizers admire so much, and decide to be absolutely necessary, I say he has here made a gross double-headed blunder; I hold that το πνευμα ἅγιον is not Greek for "the Holy Spirit," which he intended; and that it is Greek for what he did not intend, "the spirit is holy." If he escaped, in modeling his manuscript here into "better Greek," in his third edition; I say, he stands in the re-modeling of his 4th, Uzza like, struck with the judgment of heaven for putting forth his hand, where he knew it was sacrilege to touch: and the judgment falls (let it be observed) on the work of his own hands in his first sin of inserting ἅγιον in his third edition "of his own mere motion from the Vulgate," and in the order of the Vulgate. If he had inserted the word *before* πνευμα, he would have escaped detection: but the very crime of his third edition is visited now, when he follows the rules of the six-article critics. It is detected here, as it was in a former instance, where he gave ὁ ἀστηρ λαμπρος και ὀρθινος. Revel. xxii. 16; and Beza's, at Luke x. 6, where he writes ὁ υἱος εἰρηνης. The reader then must decide between us. He must say what he thinks of Clemens's sentence, when upon having "the omission of the article *six* times" pointed out to him, he pronounces, p. 18, that "it is hard to imagine how any man that is not more anxious to defend a favourite reading than to ascertain the truth, can receive as genuine what comes in so questionable a shape."

But supposing το πνευμα ἅγιον to be Greek—supposing the passage really did come in a "questionable shape" from its "grammatical peculiarities," would not those who were really "anxious to ascertain the truth," have kept a debtor and creditor account? Whilst they were trying the passage in the application of the article (and I readily admit the excellency of the criterion), and marking the violation of their rules that required the article *six* times, could they not find some *Grecism* in the use of the article here, of which "a translator, who was an inhabitant of the West of Europe, and not a native Greek" (Letters, 273), could have had no notion. If they had thought it safe to go into that side of the question, I think that they must have allowed, that a man so ignorant as to have made the blunders they charge upon their supposed translator, would not have given the article with ἅτος, and written ἅτοι οἱ τρεις for "*hi* tres."

The man of the greatest learning of the time—he for whom we are to believe that the Greek was manufactured, would himself have omitted the article:

he has twice given ἐν βιβλίῳ τούτῳ, where "addendi de suo quod Græcis [suis] deest, provinciam susceperunt;" at the end both of the 18th and the 19th verse of Revel. xxii.; and this passes with the mighty Wetsten, when he is setting forth the errors of Erasmus's translation in the last six verses (Prol. 126, Seml. 332), merely as an indifferent instance amongst "perpetua illa omissio articulorum."

Mr. URBAN,

FEW traits in the lives of the Ancients are more remarkable, than the fact of many of their most famous works being written in an extreme old age. This was particularly the case with Homer, who in the decline of life, composed his immortal works. Chrysippus, when aged, finished the witty and profound volume begun in youth. Simonides, who is remarkable for being the *supposed* author of the four Greek letters η, ω, ξ, ψ, when at the age of eighty, wrote his elegies, epigrams, dramatical pieces, and epic poems. A beautiful fragment of one of his compositions, entitled "The Lamentations," is still extant. Socrates, at the age of ninety-four, composed many *private* papers; and when in prison before his death, made a poetical version of Æsop's fables. Sophocles, who for the sweetness and harmony of his periods, was called by the Ancients "The Attic Bee," at the age of ninety finished his famous tragedy "Œdipus Rex." Cato Censorius, when upwards of ninety years of age, defended himself; and accused the most famous orators in open judgment. And Solon, in the 80th year of his age, and at the very point of death, seemed to rise among his friends from death to a new life. T.

ON MACARONIC POETRY.

(Continued from p. 216.)

DRUMMOND'S *Polemo-middinia* is a well-known British macaronic work, and its celebrity has no doubt been increased from the circumstance of Bp. Gibson having in his earlier days published an edition (Oxford, 1691, 4to.) with Latin notes. Wm. Drummond, the poet, and also an historian, was the son of Sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden; he was born in 1585, died in 1649. This poem, the earliest regular British macaronic, was probably written when he was on a visit to his brother-in-law at Scotstarvet, and contains a ludicrous account of a battle between Lady Scotstarvet under the title of Vitarva, and Lady Newbarns as Neberna. It commences with the following invocation:

"Nymphæ, quæ colitis highissima monta *Fifæa*,
Seu vos *Pitewema* tenent, seu *Crelia* crofta,
Sive *Anstræa* domus, ubi nat *haddocus* in undis,
Codlineusque ingens, et *fleucea* et *skelta* perrant
Per côstam, et scopulos, *lobster* manifuotas in udis
Creepat, et in mediis ludit *whitenius* undis.
Et vos *Skipperii*, soliti qui per mare breddum
Valde procul lanchare foras, iterumque redire,
Linquite skellatas botas, shippasque picatas,
Whistlantesque simul fechtam memorate blodsam,
Fechtam terribilem, quam marvellaverat omnis
Banda Deûm, quoque Nympharum Cockelbanelearum,
Maia ubi sheepifeda, et solgosifera *Bassa*
Swellant in pelago, cum Sol bootatus *Edenum*
Postabat radiis madidis et shouribus atris."

There is an edition by Messrs. Foulis of Glasgow, 1768; and it is also to be found in the collection hereafter mentioned, called "Carminum rariorum Macaron. delectus."

We must not forget the author of Ignoramus, Ruggles, as he has introduced some laughable macaronicisms in that amusing play. Prefixed to it are these lines by Dulman "In laudem Ignorami."

"Non inter plaios gallantos et bene galos,
Est alter bookus deservat qui modo lookos,
O Lector friendleie, tuos: hunc buye libellum,
Atque tibi wittum, tibi jestaque plurima sellam.
Hic est lawyerus, simul hic est undique clerus,
Et *Dulman* merus (quod vis non credere verus);
Hic multum *Frenchum*, quo possis vincere wenchum;
Hic est *Latinum*, quo possis sumere vinum.
Hunc bookum amamus, simul hunc et jure probamus;
Qui non buyamus, cuncti sumus *Ignoramus*."

Ignoramus thus recites how he will endow his mistress Rosabella.

"*Versus Legales de Rosabella.*
Si posseem, vellem pro te, Rosa, posseere pellem:
Quicquid tu vis, crava, et habebis singula brava:
Et dabo *fee-simple*, si monstras *Love's pretty dimple*,
Gownos, silkcoatos, kirtellos, et petticoatos,
Farthingales biggos, stomacheros, et periwiggos,
Pantofflos, cuffos, garteros, *Spanios* ruffos,
Buskos et soccos, tiffanas, et *Cambrics* smockos,
Pimpillos, pursos; ad ludos ibis et urses."

(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Specimens of Ancient Decorations from Pompeii. By John Goldicutt, *Architect.* 4to. 1825.

Pompeiana, or Observations on the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii. By Sir William Gell, *F. R. S. F. S. A. &c. New Series, Part I. and II.*

THE first work consists of Plates, limited to delineations of pavements, ceilings, and sides of rooms. We make but wretched work of such things in colours. We dare not go beyond a gilt moulding, or paper which imitates silk hangings, and that not always in successful patterns. But in those before us, there is not only an indescribable elegance and lightness, but exhibitions of fancy in such tasteful combinations as to excite surprize. We recommend the study of Mr. Goldicutt's plates to carpet and furniture-paper manufacturers; and as Mr. Goldicutt justly observes, "the arrangements of colour appear to have been as happy as their combination of forms." We are told that at Paris may be seen paper-hangings, copied from these ancient designs. Roman tesselated pavements, we have heard, are only to be imitated in floor-cloth, but there are many here which might be woven in carpetry with great success, and in a style far superior to that faded nosegay and scroll work, which almost without exception compose our insipid patterns. Allowances must be made, through the necessity of cutting off various lengths, for the inevitable consistency of pattern; but nevertheless great improvements are wanting, and may be easily effected: for the borders alone of these paintings, and of Greek vases, would be enough for the purpose.

The second work is of that elaborate and high character, which will probably make it the standard upon the subject; for though the laborious work of Mazois equals it in erudition, it is far inferior in taste. As however we shall have to notice the work hereafter, when completed, we shall confine ourselves at present to narrow limits. Previously we shall beg to correct some misconceptions. Pompeii was never inundated with lava, like Herculaneum, but merely buried under a shower of matter, perfectly the same as that at the base of Monte Nuovo, laid open by the encroaching sea (Lyell's Geology, i. 350). The excavations at Herculaneum have been injudiciously conducted, for they have been chiefly devoted to Greek temples and Roman amphitheatres (of which we have plentiful examples), while private dwellings have been unsearched for manuscripts. All hitherto discovered have been found in only one library. In one case only have the sheets been found with writing on both sides. In many the numerous obliterations and corrections show them to have been originals. The variety of handwritings is quite extraordinary; almost all are written in Greek, and very few in Latin. They are mostly of the school of Epicurus, and in one now under interpretation, the author makes the Iliad a mere allegorical poem, Agamemnon being the ether, Achilles the sun, Helen the earth, Paris the air, Hector the moon, &c. (Id. 357).

We shall not take notice, in our extracts, of buildings, skeletons, statues, and coins; because of the two first we have already ample specimens, and of the two last, chef-d'œuvres, which cannot be expected in an obscure city like Pompeii. We shall therefore take matters which illustrate the state of the arts and manufactures; or are novel and curious. In 1823 were newly discovered

"An oil vessel with a handle and cover—bronze ornaments of a door—earthen pots, into which money was slipped through a hole [See Encycl. of Antiq. ii. 589]—bronze sockets or umbilici, on which doors had turned—statues plated with silver—pateræ, with plated handles—hinges of doors—lamps with handles, and covers for one light—basins—buckles for harness—glass bottles with handles—fluted tumblers—circular glass vases—and 'a cylindric piece of granite.'" —Pref. xviii. xix.

This last we presume was a *cischa* or *leviga* (see Du Cange) used as now are irons, for smoothing linen (misprinted *discha* in the Encycl. of Antiq. i. 116).

The following facts are novel and curious:

"The whole of the great street con-

necting the Forum with the theatres, has been cleared. It would appear by certain impediments or stepping stones, as well as two steps placed in this street towards the Forum, that carriages were denied access on this side to that place of public resort. The same difficulties exist in the street issuing from the south end of the Forum, and in that on the west; and though the blocks which oppose the passage have been considered only as stepping stones, to be used in the rainy season, it seems clear from their magnitude, that they also served to prohibit the passage of wheeled carriages. ...At a spot in this street may be observed three steps in the footpath, at the bottom of which, *close to the wall of a house*, a marble cone, ending in a sharp point, rises from the pavement to the height of about twelve inches. The house or pier adjoining exhibits the marks of having been worn by frequent attrition at the height of about three feet from the pavement; but how used, or for what purpose the cone was intended, is yet an enigma. Other instances occur of stones, evidently worn in the same manner; and the circumstance has been ascribed to the punishment of the *picket*, formerly used in our cavalry regiments, the cone having been the point upon which the foot rested." —p. 4.

Now we know of no evidence that such a punishment existed among the Romans: and according to the annexed wood-cut, copied from page 5, we

are inclined to call the steps *uppingstocks* or *horseblocks*, for mounting horses (the *anabathra* or steps placed by Gracchus in the great thoroughfares), the *cone* as a contrivance for preventing passage between the block and the piers, and the frequent attrition of the latter at three feet height, we ascribe to the friction of carriages or wheels.

In the house of FUSCUS have been found

"Two beautiful cabinets or boudoirs, opening into the Atrium, remarkable for the specimens they offer of the different styles of painting, one being decorated with compartments highly coloured with red and yellow, and the other with beautiful light tracery on a white ground."—p. 8.

In p. 7, we have the supposed house of an apothecary. We add from Mr. Lyell, that on the counter of an apothecary's shop, found at Herculaneum, was a box of pills, and by the side of it a small cylindrical roll, evidently prepared to be cut into pills. By the side of these was a jar containing medicinal herbs.

The Plate No. V. represents a painting which is perfectly applicable to modern decoration.

"It might make a beautiful library, with a mirror in the centre, vases arranged on the top, and maps to be drawn down from the frieze; books might occupy the space under the red curtains, and archives, &c. the base."—p. 7.

Our authors are surprised that so few skeletons have been found at Pompeii; and think that their number will be greatly increased upon further excavation.

Mr. Lyell says, that both here and at Herculaneum, the great mass of inhabitants not only found time to escape, but also to carry with them the principal part of their valuable effects.

In p. 11 we find notice taken of an arched kiln, supposed for lime, and of a space also supposed for soap-boiling. In the middle of a house, represented under the plan of part of the "street of the Mercuries," we have a "*Fullonica*," the "Fuller's pool" of Scripture; and in the same plan, we may find the origin of our large halls, small parlours, and innumerable cupboards: but the singularity of this plan is the manner in which the communications with the rooms are formed. They resemble a labyrinth, and render easily credible Rosamond's bower at Woodstock. No one room seems to have communicated with each other, and of course there must have been a great waste in passages. Besides, it is remarkable, that there is nothing rectangular at Pompeii, nor even now, generally speaking, in Italy (p. 19), a circumstance which explains the occurrence of a similar irregularity in our Gothic buildings, as noticed by Dr. Whitaker (Richmondshire, 113).

In p. 17 we have a long and interesting account of a *Chalcidicum* newly discovered. Some obscure hints are given that it was a mercantile exchange, and probably merchants so used it, for certain old authors have made it a kind of Goldsmiths' Hall, for trying the goodness of money, from χαλχος, brass, and δικη; and others have made it a mint. In support of this opinion, we are told, that

it might have had a court of justice in the semicircle or tribunal, which fronts the great entrance from the Forum; and from this vicinity, "the tables of the money changers," and the ancient posts still remaining in front of the Bristol Exchange, *we* find a clue to "certain pedestals of white marble on the spot, which seem to have served as supports to slabs or tables of the same material."—p. 17.

Festus derives the term from the town *Chalers*, but the thing understood by it, is generally a large and magnificent room; which among the Romans, generally implied one which had columns like a Church; or rather was a space within a piazza.

We have made a great fuss about weights and measures, whereas there was the following simple plan among the ancients.

"That species of bench or table, which is seen in the recess behind the first column on the right in Plate X. is remarkable for containing two measures, used as the standards probably for grain in the market at Pompeii. The stone is a thick horizontal slab, pierced perpendicularly by two inverted cones, truncated at the smaller end. Baskets or sacks were placed beneath, and a flat piece of wood was held so as to prevent the grain from running out at the bottom, till the measure being full, the contents on the removal of the wood fell into the recipient. The smaller may be about half the size of the larger. Bonucci mentions a stone in the Royal Museum at Naples, which contains measures of liquids as well as of solids, and with the names of the magistrates to authenticate them. Such public measures were probably common to all the cities of antiquity. Travellers may observe one of these stones in a wall, near the north gate of Fondi, and another with three different measures, on the ground, near that of Naples."—p. 33.

From a remark of our authors in the preceding volume, p. 216, it appears that similar measures existed at the Agora near Athens. It was therefore a Greek fashion.

From p. 39 we find that there was a street where dried fruits were sold.

Here again we shall have recourse to Mr. Lyell. He says (i. 356) that in a fruiterer's shop at Herculaneum, vessels were found full of almonds, chesnuts, walnuts, and fruit of the "carubiere," all distinctly cognizable from their shape. In 1827 moist olives were found in a square glass case, and "caviare," or roe of a fish, in a state of wonderful preservation.

In the house of Bacchus,

"Canals for the introduction of water are found in the Atrium, which has been surrounded by a small trough, or parterre, of natural flowers, the side of which, next the eye, is painted blue, to represent water, on which boats are floating. The wall behind this is painted with pillars, between which run balustrades of various forms, and upon these perch cranes and other birds, not badly painted, with a background of reeds or plants, and the sky visible behind. The effect must have been pretty, when the whole was perfect."—p. 39.

There are some things peculiarly noticeable in these beautiful wall paintings. The colours are most glaring and gorgeous, without shade or relief, and yet there is no air of tawdriness. Opposite and corresponding compartments may have variations of colour and members, yet the differences are so overcome by the general effect, that no discord is apparent. The ornaments and decorations are generally in excess, and yet appear to be unimprovable by simplicity. Grecian columns occur full as slender and tall as the Gothic, and yet harmonize excellently with the lightness of the whole picture, for there is nothing heavy in any of them. Wherever receding objects are represented, perspective is duly observed. The colours are all in excellent contrast, and painted upon dark backgrounds, none of them melting into each other. Lastly, the designs are magnificent, and seem fitter for palaces than private houses. In Plate XIV. is a wonderful display of all these characteristics.

Here we must leave this beautiful book till a future period.

Rotuli de Dominabus et Pueris et Puellis de donatione Regis in xii comitatibus: Lincolnscir, Norhamtonsire (sic), Bedefordsire, Bukinghamsire, Roteland, Huntedonsire, Norfolk, Sudfolk, Hertfordesire, Essex, Cantebrigesire, Midelsex, de itinere Hugonis de Morewich, Radulfi Murdac, Willielmo Vavassur, et Magistri Thome de Hesseburn; anno 31 *regis Henrici II,* 1185. *Curante* Stacey Grimaldi, *Arm. S. A. S.* 4*to. pp.* 54.

THE policy implied by these Records is illustrated by Sir William Dugdale,* from the Gascony Rolls, 27

* Warwickshire, 306, 308, edit. 1656.

Hen. III. m. 11. dors. The writ bearing date 27 Mar. is addressed to the Archbishop of York and William de Cantelupe. It recites, that "whereas divers ladies of this realm neglected to give such security to the King, as in this case by the laws and customs thereof they ought to do, had matched themselves without the King's consent, to the great prejudice and dishonour of himself and his crown, to the intent, therefore, that the like inconvenience for the time to come might be avoided, he gave them, the said Archbishop and William de Cantelupe, strict command that, forasmuch Margerie sister to the late Earl of Warwick, being one of the most noble ladies in England, and possessed of a castle extraordinarily strong, situate also towards the marches, and that it would be most perilous that she should take to husband any person whatever of whose fidelity the King had not as great a confidence as of his own, they should forthwith take the said castle of Warwick, and what other lands of hers they themselves thought fit as a pledge, besides the ordinary security due from her, that she would not marry any man living without the King's license; or if she did, forfeit the lands."

Thus it appears that females of feudal rank in capite, were not permitted to marry whom they pleased, lest they should convey their lands to rebellious subjects, and thus create injury to the Crown. Moreover, other records exhibit instances of ladies paying fines to avoid compulsory marriages. With regard to young persons, they were affianced at even six, seven, or eight years of age, and brought to cohabit upon arrival at puberty, that they might not form indiscreet attachments.

With a view to these circumstances and matters below stated, the records before us were compiled; and they are of the highest value, inasmuch as they refer to a remote period, when we have only the scanty aid of Domesday, the Chartæ Antiquæ, the Pipe Rolls, and that incomplete abstract of the Liber *Ruber* of the Exchequer, called (respectively from their covers) the Liber *Niger*. It appears that the originals of these valuable rolls have either perished, or are undiscovered. Mr. Stacey Grimaldi has therefore published this copy from the Harleian MS. no. 624. Roger Dodsworth, (that Hercules of fags, whose soul was record, body paper, blood ink, and arms pens,) and another scribing coadjutor, Sir Simonds D'Ewes, certified its correctness, by collating it with the originals, *once* in the office of the Exchequer Remembrancer.

In character the Rolls are abstracts of Inquisitions, taken for the purpose of ascertaining the wardships, reliefs, and other profits, due to the King from widows and orphans of his tenants in capite, minutely describing their ages and heirship, their lands, the value of them, the beasts upon them, and the additional quantity necessary to complete the stock.

That stock appears almost universally to have consisted of bulls and cows, boars and sows, and sheep. Horses are rarely noticed. Upon one estate worth 5*l.* 10*s.* it is estimated that the addition of 200 sheep, two cows, and two sows, would raise it to the value of 8*l.* 10*s.* Instead of houses being more worthless than land, Emma, widow of Rob. de St. Paul, is stated to have had in dower a house in Northampton, worth as much as 8*l.* per annum, which the King gave with her as a fortune, to Hugh Fitz-Robert, reserving only to himself 2*s.* a year (p. 12). Possession of a wood enabled a person to build a new house; for Richard Rufus having custody for wards, of a wood called the *Haie* in Kimbolton,

"De predicta HAIA cessit oc et xxij quercus, quarum xlij dedit ubi voluit, et de aliis fecit sibi fieri aulam et cameram in LEICESTRESIRE."—p. 24.

This cheapness, through having stuff at hand, accounts for the number of framework houses of timber, lath, and plaister, anciently so common, and the profusion of wood thrown away in their construction; and it is probable that as he cut "lxxx fasciculos virgarum," (we do not think that only 80 faggots are meant) at the same time that the latter nearly covered the expense of workmanship. Upon some estates we find a distinction of "animalia otiosa," for the stock, besides oxen, is stated to consist of "iij equis, et vj vaccis, et viij *animalibus otiosis*, et v porcis." (page 27.) These are defined in Ducange, from Fleta, &c. as sheep, sows, poultry, and animals, which "agriculturæ non inser-

viunt" (v. *Animal*). The term occurs in Vegetius. From hence we infer that cows did work in team, as in Scotland.—We have another item of xii oxen, and a *caballus hercerius*, "a horse for harrowing."—p. 27.

In William Thorn we find a distinction made between "*equi arantes* et equi de quibus herceant;" and in the Consuetudinary of the Abbey of Battle, we have "Et debet invenire unum hominem cum *uno* equo ad herciandum." (Id. v. *Hercia.*) This distinction of horses is, we believe, now lost. In p. 27, is the following passage (literally translated):

"Willelmus de Gernemue held a certain estagium of our Lord the King for vil."

And again,

"On account of the *estagium* de Dunewich, and that *estagium* is collected in iij counties."

From this word comes our "make a stay there." An ample discussion of the meaning may be seen in Ducange, and, according to a charter which he says fully explains the word, it seems to be an obligation of all the tenants of a lord to join him when he resided at his castle, and the motive assigned is defence of the annexed country. The record here seems to imply a pecuniary commutation. There is a difference in the ploughs, some being called ploughs of iv, vi, or viii, oxen (pp. 28, 29); and among horses a harrower is distinguished "et ij equis et i hercerio." (p. 28.) One estate is stocked with only ij oxen, j cow, vij horses, and xxxj sheep; and the land with *this* stock, and certain receipts, is stated to be worth 10*l.* per annum, and with the addition of ij oxen, v cows, x pigs, and cc sheep, would only be raised to xv*l.* (p. 30); that is, the annual return of each animal in rent was worth about two shillings and two pence. In p. 31 we have a *saccus cum brocca*, to be found for the use of the army when on service. Cowell interprets it a sack *and* a broche. The latter word most commonly means a tap or cock for vessels; but the fact is, that *sackage* was a tenure to find bags for carrying the King's corn; and *saccus* cum *broccâ* implied a bag, the mouth of which was fastened by a *broccâ*, i. e. a skewer; (see Du Cange) and Cowell had no right in translating "Saccus *cum* brocca," to turn the preposition into a conjunction. We find the legal definition of *infants* for minors, in p. 31,

"Amprida de Winemersse, who is sixty years old, has vii infants, and her heir is xviij years old."

We still use the word *fortune*, in reference to the portions of girls, and the wealth of individuals, but as a law term it is now, we presume, obsolete. We have here in p. 33, among the proceeds of an estate,

"From garsomes (fines) lxs. and other *fortunes*, viis. and vid."

Fortune signified *bona*, property in the Salic law; Bracton more particularly uses it for *treasure trove* (see Ducange), but it also implied *sudden deaths*; and the French glossarist has very strangely charged Spelman with rendering sudden death, by accidental death from violent means. He says (see below) in Sacrobarra, where Spelman interprets "*fortunam* fortuito occisos" nescio quo vade. Now Spelman is only quoting a MS. "de officio Coronatoris," and the passage is, "It is to be inquired by twelve jurors upon their oath, that they shall faithfully present without any concealment, all *fortunes*, abjurations, appeals, murders, sacrobarra (*sacrilege*, according to Spelman), and felonies." In this oath, we think that fortunes signified sudden and accidental and violent deaths.—In p. 34 it is said, "that xiii acres of *guastiva* were in demesne, which never performed any service." Here a note says, that "Guastiva signified land ploughed or broken up (*proscissus*), but not sown." Now *guastum* and *vastum* were synonimous terms for *waste*; and had sometimes a particular application to a plain within a wood; and as it is said that these thirteen acres *never* rendered any service, we cannot conceive why land should be ploughed and yet never sown. Of course, we distrust the definition.

It appears, from p. 39, where mention is made of 60 sheep and 6 rams, and of 250 sheep and 25 rams, that it was customary to apportion one ram to every ten sheep. In p. 40, we have viij cows and xlvij sheep, and iiij *junior animals*." The sense here may appear to be very plain, but it is not so. The term *junior* was not limited to age, but meant *subservient*, *vicarious*, or *assistant*. Our ancestors called unmarried women of *all* ages *girls*; and it seems that sometimes when the

wards of the King were too aged for matrimony, that he gave them a stipend, and made them maintain a pauper on his account, alms being deemed expiatory of sins. Thus, in p. 44, we have (literally translated): *

"Two sisters in Papworth remain in the alms of our Lord the King, and ought to feed one pauper on account of our Lord the King. The eldest is 60 years old, and has four sons and ij daughters; the other is a *girl (puella)*, and is 50 years old."

This is not *more* odd, than Horace's calling a married woman, *puella*.

We shall end our comments with observing, that stock annexed to land augmented its value by more than one third; e. g. we have

"The land is worth cs. with this stock, viz. c sheep and a plough; but because there is no stock there, the farmers pay annually 60*s*."

Thus far we have indulged ourselves in comments. The general utility of the work is thus exhibited by Mr. Grimaldi:

"The Genealogical information in it is very great, and of additional value as relating to a period thirty-three years prior to the earliest inquisition *post mortem*.

"The Tenures of various lands (unnoticed in Blount) appear in the Record.

"Many Titles of Honour are named; no less than fifteen Earls are particularized.

"Several Manorial Honours, as well as Manors, are described, and Mills are not unfrequently mentioned, evidence of the existence of which at that period is important, since it relieves them from payment of tythes.

"Females are generally stated to have married at the ages of eighteen or nineteen years.

"The greater part of the Estates were understocked, but the lands in the possession of the Monks are more than once represented to have been over-burdened, and the tenants grievously rackrented; John the clerk is recorded to have been guilty of fraud.

"The value of the land and of the stock is often so clearly set out, that it affords a basis for more correct conclusions upon the value of money at that remote period, than have probably been hitherto arrived at.

"The rental of the majority of the estates of the tenants in capite was about 20*l*. per annum; some were as low as a very few pounds, and one was as high as 42*l*.: from all of which it seems probable that the historical statement of William the Conqueror having a yearly income of 400,000*l*. is erroneous.

"The specification of the several beasts affords information of the domestic policy of our early ancestors; the total stock of forty-seven of these great tenants taken promiscuously, was as follows: 86 ploughs, 8198 sheep, 199 hogs, 109 oxen, 202 cows, 32 bulls, 15 boars, 82 sows, and 17 beasts of burden: this aggregate would give 174 sheep to each tenant. Horses are so rarely mentioned, that it is probable they were omitted intentionally."—p. v.

We are sure that every person sensible of the value of our ancient records, will deem no inconsiderable portion of esteem due to Mr. Grimaldi, for having thus brought before the public one of the best and rarest of our *Ceimelia;* the more so, because the original is lost.

* We do not apologize for translating, where the original Latin is accessible, and there is no necessity of resorting to it for proof.

An Inquiry into the Doctrines of the Anglo-Saxon Church. In eight Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford in the year M.DCCC.XXX., at the Lecture founded by the Rev. John Bampton, M.A. By Henry Soames, *M.A. of Wadham College, Rector of Shelley in Essex.* 8vo. *pp.* 478.

THE Romish usurpation owed its success to the superior knowledge of Italy over the rest of Europe; and its political subtlety in addressing barbarians through the senses. It was a dramatic, picturesque, and inviting religion; not a Coke upon Lyttelton, intended for lawyers, or lawyer-like Protestants. Indeed, its success was in its day wonderful; and in a worldly view, advantageous: for had it not been for the Crusades, we should have had Mahometanism in Europe; and had it not been for its tythes and endowments, which required protection from the State, there must either have been a very factious church, or no church at all; and of course ignorance and immorality would have been perpetuated. There can be no question of these facts, for our Kings went to Rome for instruction in religion, and Alfred's Clergy could not construe Latin, some not even read English. It is true the Romish religion was substantially an affair of hocus pocus; but there is a wide difference between assaying such a system by ancient and by modern knowledge,—in the middle ages it stood the pix of *their* goldsmiths'-hall.

Mr. Soames has, in the Sermons before us, made an elaborate comparison between the religious creed of our forefathers and that of the Romish Church. He has certainly given us unquestionable proof of the far greater purity of the former; but we cannot go with him so far as to say that there are not proofs of incipient disease. For instance, there is no proof of the direct worship of Saints, but there are warm solicitations of their mediation. We will not say that ends can justify means: but tokens are usually current where there are no coins; and in the middle ages, the pure Protestant modes of worship would have been as unimpressive as a law argument in the Court of King's Bench to an audience of rustics in smock-frocks.

Mr. Soames's book is one of learning and study; one of valuable theological developement and curiosity. The most important part is, the clear establishment of the fact, that our ancestors did not believe in transubstantiation; for in the Paschal homily it is explicitly declared that the consecrated bread and wine are only Christ's body and blood, "na þa þeah lichamlice ac gastlice," *not ghostly but bodily.* (p. 423.) We shall notice also another circumstance. The manner of all the homilies is, as in the succeeding ages, not logical and argumentative, but figurative, descriptive, and often picturesque; and most certain it is, that the more abstract is language, the less impressive it is—a chapter of Aristotle to an essay in the Rambler.

There is frequently grandeur, and sometimes the sublime, in the holy effusions of our ancestors; the following "*pure confession,*" from the "Portiforium Oswaldi," is in our judgment exceedingly fine, even after our dilution of it by translation.

"I will confess to you, Lord, all my sins, whatever I have done all the days of my life. God, who hast created all things, thou hast known my sins, pardon me, because I have too much sinned against thee; Lord, pity me through the intercession of all the holy angels and archangels; pity me, Lord, through the intercession of apostles, martyrs, confessors, and virgins. I beseech you, Lord, pity me! Lord, if I have sinned against you, I have yet neither denied you, nor deserted you, nor worshipped strange gods. Lord, I seek pardon from you for all my faults. Pious God, holy God, I confess my sins to you, because I know the crimes that are in me. God be favourable to me a sinner, thy servant. Do not desert nor utterly forsake me. Lord, pity me! Pious God, holy God, holy and powerful (fortis), holy and immortal, merciful God, most benevolent Father (clementissime pater), assist me! Give me a heart which may fear you, a mind which may understand you, eyes which may see you, ears which may hear you, nostrils which may inhale (suscipiant) the odour of you. Lord, soften my hard and stony heart, because I am ashes and dead. Save me sleeping, guard me waking, that I may sleep in peace, and wake in Christ. Amen."—p. 299.

Mr. Soames deeply understands the divinity of our ancestors, and we think that the manifestation of it here first given by him—evidently as all his works show a man of judgment and acuteness—may teach moderns, that even among their barbarous forefathers there was no ill-nature in their religion, no pitiable insanity in claiming coequality with Deity, but a most humble feeling of human unworthiness, and a philosophical reflection, that the Almighty was the Light, and they only the objects enlightened.

D'Israeli's *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.*

(Concluded from p. 142.)

CHAP. XIV. *History of Alexander Leighton.*—Hard knocks augment, not decrease sound; and persecution for religious opinions has much the same effect.

XV. XVI. *Sabbatical Institutions.*—These were the acts of persons who, says Mr. D'Israeli,

"Imagine that they become more spiritual in the degree that they remove themselves from all corporeal humanity; as if mortals were born to be as if they had not been born, so dead to all the affections of their nature! In transferring the rigours of the Jewish Sabbath to the Lord's Day, the contrast among the people was not only melancholy, but even ridiculous. All the business and recreations of life suddenly ceased; no cattle were led to the water, no provender was procured for the horse, no wine was to be sold, and if a 'godly' servant could be prevailed on to prepare the Sunday dinner, she saved herself from the sin of washing the dishes. A Sabbatarian lady had all her days longed to bless her eyes with the sight of royalty; when Charles and Henrietta were on a progress, Heylyn offered to procure her this favour; but the lady refused seeing a King and Queen on a Sabbath day."—iii. 365.

XVII. *Revival of the Book of Sports.*

—This was done to counteract the rabbinizing Judaism, which was spreading among the people, but "the revelries of an English populace," says Mr. D'Israeli, "have not the decencies of those on the Continent." Among us

"Swains are too fortunate, and maidens too tender; ales are too potent, and drinkers too pugnacious. Our rustics imagine that their boisterous freedom is never freedom till it is proclaimed by the Riot Act, and the general carouse is concluded by manslaughter."—iii. 372.

Under the prevalence of such habits it was worse than folly to revive the Book of Sports. One person observed, that abstinence from all recreation should only be imposed upon persons of quality, because they had the whole week for their amusements (p. 390); while another absolved lords, knights, and esquires from the puritanical strictness. Thus, says Mr. D'Israeli,

"Our kingdom of the godly must have been the scorn and ridicule of other nations, while they were regulating the police of an empire, as if they were dwellers in the land of Canaan."—iii. 389.

XVIII. *The sovereignty of the seas.*—Whatever may have been written concerning a prescriptive right to such a dominion, it is certain that he only has it who can keep it; but it is an integral part of our insular policy never to relinquish it.

XIX. *Inaction of English fleets.*—The main causes were a foreign project for recovering the Palatinate, and the probability of the civil war.

XX. *Commotions of Scotland.* The Nobility of that country patronized Calvin's republican presbytery, that they might share in the plunder of the hierarchy. They did so; exacted the tythes with an oppression never exercised by the Clergy, and treated John Knox's rebukes as nothing but "devout imaginations" (452).

The object of Calvin was to raise the spiritual above the temporal power; and to have a papal democracy instead of a papal monarchy. The principle acted upon was a total independence of the civil power, and irresponsibility for any treason which was either taught or upheld (see p. 453). In short, what was intended by the Gunpowder Plot, the Calvinists contrived to effect in a far superior manner.

"The Scots were our tutors in the artifices of popular democracy, and those mysteries of insurgency, which afterwards were systematized by ourselves. They were the contrivers of that terrific revolutionary engine—a mobocracy; and it was from them that we learned how to organize a people in vast masses, so as to assemble or disperse them at will. Their petitions and remonstrances served as our models, when in a submissive style of loyalty they kept drilling throughout the whole kingdom. This subtile party even practised the arts of political flattery; at the moment they were insolent in the success of their arms, they apologized for their invasion; and his Majesty's loyal subjects of Scotland were only rebellious in their acts. In the fall of the Hierarchy, through all its stages, the English Commons were but the servile imitators of the Scottish Covenanters. The leaders of faction, both at home and in Scotland, were indeed but few; they had however engaged the whole people on their side by covering their own design, which was a subversion of the Government, and making religion their ostensible and national object. Fanaticism has all the characteristics which faction delights in; undismayed by peril, and most triumphant when opposed, it hurries on without sense to discover its folly, and without remorse to avert its crimes."—p. 445.

How Presbyterianism took such successful root in Scotland, is thus explained by Mr. D'Israeli.

"The Scottish Nobles considered that it was their great interest to continue their patronage to the popular preachers, and indeed neither party could exist with any security independently of the other. While Presbytery flourished, it kept out the claims of the ancient owners of the Church-lands, whose present possessors dreaded the horrors of a returning Hierarchy; and the mar-prelates themselves, although they had resigned to the Nobility the spoils of the Church, because they were not suffered to be partakers, were not however insensible that they possessed no inferior dominion in leading the understandings, and rousing at will the passions of a people, whose rudeness, just emerging from the blindest superstition, was so favourable to the wildest impulses of the fanatical spirit."—p. 453.

We here commence Vol. IV.

I. *Conspiracies of the Scots against Charles I.* Matters of course, under the circumstances, growing out of the state of parties.

II. *Difficulties of Charles I. in the invasion of the Scots.* Impracticabilities on the part of the King, because not concession, but subversion, was the object.

III. IV. *Seductions, &c. of Rich-*

lieu. The design of the Cardinal was to secure the neutrality of the King of England, while he seized upon the maritime towns of the Spanish Netherlands. Charles magnanimously refused, and Richlieu, in revenge, supported the King's enemies.—Here Mr. D'Israeli says,

"The politics of Richlieu may be paralleled with the system of Napoleon. Richelieu was forming an invisible alliance with the disaffected of every Government; thus his own genius presided in their counsels, and all the members of his diplomacy served as the active agents of the revolutions of his age."—p. 79.

V. *History and Trial of the Earl of Strafford*. Strafford was evidently victimated, because the leaders of the opposing party thought that otherwise they should suffer instead.

VI. *The Arts of Insurgency*. Chiefly unceasing efforts to poison the public mind through the press, pulpit, lies, terror, and petitioning (i. e. *intimidating*) Parliament. To what absurd lengths this was carried, is evident from one of the Aldermen and Common Council, who said that the decay of trade, and the difficulty with which country tradesmen paid their debts, were caused by delaying the decapitation of Strafford!—p. 157.

VII. *The death of Strafford*. A palpable murder; but the Saints of the day vindicated it by the phrase of Caiaphas, "that it was expedient that one man should die for the people."—p. 233.

VIII. *The Army Plot*. An abortive design to bring up the army to overawe the Parliament; but one, which had it been attempted, was very unlikely to have any other result, than more speedy ruin of the King, and universal exasperation against him, as meditating utter subversion of the liberties of the people.

IX. *The Marquis of Hamilton*. Plotting and counterplotting, by a man without talent. Nothing but the distressed situation of Charles, "the drowning man catching at straws," can vindicate his confidence in the Marquis.

X. *The Incident*. A strange story about the assassination of the Hamiltons, under the connivance of Charles, which we believe to have had no other existence, if that, than of loose conversation and party suggestion.

XI. *The Letter of the Scots to the French King*. An attempt to separate the Scotch from the English Crown, and placing the former nation again under French protection.

XII. *The King's second journey to Scotland*. Charles, we think, had two motives; one to try whether he could not gain over the Scotch for protection against the English traitors; the other to detect and punish the correspondents with France.

XIII. XIV. *The Irish Rebellion—The Commons persist in not relieving Ireland*. The parliamentary party seem to have been actuated by their fear of what Mr. D'Israeli calls (p. 391) "the event which they most dreaded," namely that of seeing the King at the head of an army.

XV. *The Grand Remonstrance*. A trick of the Commons to keep alive the public animosity, because Charles's conciliating conduct had occasioned a returning tide of loyalty.

XVI. *The History of Lord Digby*. Gold not of the value of iron—a most brave, accomplished, talented man, but strangely eccentric, versatile, reckless of dignity and morals, and as obsequious to his passions, as a feather to the wind.

XVII. *The flight from the Capital*. The King very justly said of the Grand Remonstrance, "that though the Commons had no mind to be slaves, they were not unwilling to be tyrants!" They had in truth usurped the sovereignty. They had appealed to the people against the Sovereign, and actually separated the Lower from the Upper House.

Here ends the fourth volume of this masterly work.

Charles was the victim of overpowering circumstances, growing out of a mobocracy and a treasonable Parliament.

He was from *bon-hommie* an inoffensive, passive character; but from his situation was an impediment to that Revolution which was meditated; and because he did not suffer himself to be quietly deposed, was in consequence assassinated. The origin of these circumstances is in the main, as before observed, to be traced to abuse of the reformation by Calvinism; and the attempt founded thereupon to elevate the spiritual above the temporal power, by throwing all government into the hands of Republican Divines,

who had the physical power of the people at command, and thus compelled the nobility and gentry to tolerate them. Cromwell obtained, through the necessity of war, created by Charles in self-defence, a victorious army, and drove all before him. He was the hound who headed the pack, which had undergone all the toil and difficulty of subduing the Royal stag; and when the hunt was over, turned his brother hounds upon the barking curs, who accompanied in hope of sharing the prey; and made them sneak off, yelping, with their tails between their legs. As to the stag himself, poor Charles, he stood for some time at bay, and was carted off only to be cut up afterwards for his venison. There is no other argument about what a bird has to do, when he is put in a cage, except that he must escape if he can; but whether had Charles, like Richard Cromwell, retired at first into private life, and left the contending factions to themselves, the events would not have brought on a triumphant restoration, is a reasonable question. We think that such might have been the case, had he not attempted to control inevitable circumstances,—that is, had instead let the inundation spend itself. The conduct of Charles shews the false policy of attempting always to overcome circumstances; but none of the Stuarts would temporize, and thus ruined themselves. As to Charles, he was the least culpable of them, because he was not the author of *his own* scrapes, and in circumstances of extreme perplexity, the question is not whether a person *may* not act imprudently, but whether he *can* at all act otherwise. Setting apart the notion of fatalism as a law of divine providence, it *is* true, that destiny commences when circumstances are in such a position, that their results are morally certain. The victim is then swimming in a current, which *will* inevitably carry him along with it. Few men were more qualified for empire than Alfred and Napoleon. The former succumbed to circumstances, well knowing that patience might (as it did) produce opportunity. Napoleon thought to drive circumstances before him, and only prevented a similar fate to that of Charles, by avoiding a civil war on his own account.

The times of Charles the First are however a lesson of instruction to all ages, particularly as to fixing the character of civil rights and constitutional usages, and the means of preventing the spiritual from elevating itself above the temporal power, the best preventives of which are diffusion of knowledge, and a Church Establishment.

So much of the discussion concerning the time of Charles the First, has been wasted upon private character instead of circumstances, that hitherto the history has been written almost exclusively upon mere party principles; for aristocrats and democrats act not like philosophers, but like shop-keepers praise or vituperate, as the subjects before them are customers or not. We declare, however, that with the exception of Bates's Elenchus, which is written in Latin, and lays no claim to erudition or talent, we have seen nothing worthy the name of legitimate history, which does even common justice to the unfortunate King.

We can with sincerity say, that this work is of the highest historical character; and that it is a glass to assist the short-sighted, and a telescope for the learned. It will, no doubt, be a standard book upon the subject; and in an age when right crafty religionists are deluging society with innovations and trash, it will be a seasonable beacon against the machinations of those who want to gain golden ages for themselves, by only promising them to others.

Introduction to the study of the Greek Classic Poets, designed principally for the use of young persons at School or at College. By Henry Nelson Coleridge, *Esq. M. A. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Part I. pp.* 239.

WHETHER we cultivate the classics by the spade-husbandry of the public schools, or plough them with Mr. Hamilton's locomotive engine, they who, says Mr. Coleridge (p. 34) "do not assume to understand all their riches, all their beauty, or all their power, may yet profoundly feel their immeasurable superiority to all we call modern."

Vicesimus Knox has, in his work upon education, written an admirable eulogy upon that language of gods, the Greek; and Mr. Coleridge is not beneath him in the following apostrophe.

"GREEK—the shrine of the genius of the old world; as universal as our race, as indi-

vidual as ourselves; of infinite flexibility, of indefatigable strength, with the complication and the distinctness of nature herself; to which nothing was vulgar, from which nothing was excluded; speaking to the ear like Italian, speaking to the mind like English; with words like pictures, with words like the gossamer film of the summer; at once the variety and picturesqueness of Homer, the gloom and intensity of Æschylus; not compressed to the closet by Thucydides, not fathomed to the bottom by Plato, not sounding with all its thunders, nor lit up with all its ardour, even under the Promethean touch of Demosthenes—and

"Latin—the voice of Empire and of War, of Law and the State; inferior to its half-parent, and rival in the embodying of passion, and in the distinguishing of thought, but equal to it in sustaining the measured march of history, and superior to it in the indignant declamation of moral satire;* stamped with the mark of an imperial and despotizing republic; rigid in its construction, parsimonious in its synonymes; reluctantly yielding to the flowery yoke of Horace, although opening glimpses of Greek-like splendour in the occasional inspirations of Lucretius: proved indeed to the uttermost by Cicero, and by him found wanting; yet majestic in its bareness, impressive in its conciseness; the true language of history, instinct with the spirit of nations, and not with the passions of individuals; breathing the maxims of the world, and not the tenets of the schools; one and uniform in its air and spirit, whether touched by the stern and haughty Sallust, by the open and discursive Livy, by the reserved and thoughtful Tacitus."—p. 34.

We cannot forbear adding the following luminous illustration of the coincidence of Scripture and Homer.

"The manners of the Iliad are the manners of the Patriarchal and early ages of the East. The chief differences arise from a different religion, and a more maritime situation. Very far removed from the savage state on the one hand, and equally distant from the artificial state of an extended commerce, and a manufacturing population, on the other; the spirit and habitudes of the two modes of society are almost identical. The Hero and the Patriarch are substantially coeval: but the first wanders in twilight, the last stands in the eye of heaven. When three men appeared to Abraham in the plains of Mamre, he ran to meet them from the tent door, brought them in, directed Sarah to make bread, fetched from the herd himself a calf, tender and good, dressed it, and set it before them;[2] when Ajax, Ulysses, and Phœnix, stand before Achilles, he rushes forth to greet them, brings them into the tent, directs Patroclus to bring the wine, cuts the meat, dresses it, and sets it before the Ambassadors.[3] The son of Peleus sits down to eat,[4] and the sons of Jacob sat also before Joseph.[5] The practice of reclining at meals, which afterwards became universal, was unknown to either. Agamemnon offers to give one of his daughters in marriage to Achilles, without exacting a dowry from him,[6] implying thereby a custom, the reverse of which prevailed subsequently; so Abraham's servant gave presents to Rebekah.[7] Shechem promised a dowry and gift to Jacob for his daughter Dinah,[8] and in after-times Saul said he did not desire any dowry from David for Michal.[9] Rachel, the daughter of Laban, a great man, kept her father's sheep.[10] The seven daughters of Reuel, the priest of Midian, watered their father's flock,[11] and Saul was coming after the herd out of the field, when they told him the tidings of the men of Jabesh;[12] so Bucolion, the son of Laomedon, was a shepherd;[13] Antiphus the son of Priam kept sheep in the vallies of Ida,[14] and Æneas himself abandoned his herds on the same mountain at the sight of Achilles.[15]

"These are some instances in striking particulars, of the similarity or rather the identity of the manners of the Iliad, and of the early ages in Asia; but, beside these, there are many others as remarkable, though perhaps less peculiar, and indeed parallelisms of thought and of imagery occur in almost every page of the Greek and Hebrew writers. Jupiter, indignant at the injustice and impiety of men, has poured a deluge of waters on the earth,[16] and fixed the rainbow in the cloud to be a sign to mortals.[17] To sacrifice with unwashed hands is unlawful,[18] manslaughter is redeemable by exile and a fine;[19] and in computing time, the third or any future day is always reckoned inclusively. A new-born child is said to fall between the feet of its mother; Hector sacrificed to Jupiter on the summit of Ida; stoning seems to have been the Trojan punishment for adultery; oxen are used to tread out corn;

* I do not think any Greek could have understood or sympathized with Juvenal. Is it possible to put into Greek such lines as these:

"Summum crede nefas animam præferre pudori,
Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas?"
viii. 83-84.

2 Genes. xviii. 1. 3 Il. ix. 193.
4 Id. 218. 5 Genes. xliii. 33.
6 Il. ix. 146. 7 Genes. xxiv. 22.
8 Genes. xxiv. 12. 9 1 Sam. xviii. 25.
10 Genes. xxix. 6. 11 Exod. ii. 16.
12 1 Sam. xi. 5. 13 z. vi. 25.
14 λ ix. 106. 15 γ xx. 91.
16 ω xvi. 384. 17 'A. xi. 27.
18 Z. vi. 265, with Exod. xxi. 20.
19 I. ix. 628, with Numbers xxxv. 6.

female captives are selected as the peculiar prizes of the generals and chiefs; and to lie without burial was the last and worst aggravation of defeat and death. Instances of this sort might be multiplied to any extent, but these are sufficient to show, that the Iliad explains and sets in the true point of view, numberless passages, which the ignorance or frivolity of after-times has charged with obscurity, meanness, or error."—pp. 70,73.

Thus does it plainly appear, that profane learning is absolutely necessary to a correct understanding of the Bible. We care not that Liberalism and Sectarianism, in its pertinacious resolution *Acheronta movere, flectere si nequeant superos*, maintain that carts do not require horses; that our great public schools, to be classed among the glories of the nation, ought to be superseded by twopenny seminaries, only four farthings better than penny schools; and that a man is qualified to teach what his mean education does not enable him to understand. We care not, we repeat, because we hope that we shall always treat nonsense with the contempt that nonsense deserves. "Eton and Etonism for ever!" we say, because the Hamiltonian scheme of teaching by translation only is wrong, inasmuch as translations can teach nothing but what can be learned by another way; viz. by dictionary, grammar, and exercises; neither can they convey the colour and feeling, nor familiarize us with the character of the author, nor enable us to construe at sight. Indeed translation is at all times useless, if unaccompanied by grammatical instruction.

We sincerely hope, that Mr. Coleridge will favour us with the continuations of this work, which he promises.

Chronicon Vilodunense, &c.

(Concluded from p. 234.)

WE devoted our last article to the particular incidents which appertain to the Life of Edith. Our present notice will be of a miscellaneous character.

Of King Egbert it is said,

"And other whyle at Wynchest' he dwelte also,
And eke at Salisbury in that *tour*."

This "tour" was of course *Old Sarum*. ȚOPP (*unde* tower, *turris, rupes, scopulum, mons,*) is of Celtic origin, and although retained in Glastonbury *Tor*, and the *Tower* of London, does not occur in the Saxon Chronicle. We think so, because there is no *Tor* in Bishop Gibson's list of initials and finals. According to our recollection, it accords with its Celtic origin, by being applied to places *only* of British ancientry.

In p. 5, we have,

"King *Atwolff* was an *harlasmon*,
And loved ryght well to serve God."

The Glossary defines *Harlasmon* by *harmless man*. We hold it to be a corruption of the old Saxon "Ȧplic," *venerabilis, honorabilis*. We find no assimilation to Ȝapm (arm) or þeapm, *Harm*, and no heapmleaȝ in Lye, nor do we know of any conversion of *m* into *r* in the dialect.

"For an holy mon forsothe he was,
And loved full well Goddys s'vyse,
Every day he wold her' a masse,
As sone as he ded up ryse."

Froissart and other Chroniclers show the subsequent continuance of this custom.

We read in the accounts of the battle of Bosworth, of King Richard's crown having been found in a bush, and being immediately afterwards placed on the head of the Earl of Richmond. Thus upon Alfred's decease, it is here said,

"Bot when all this was thus y wrought,
And his sowle to heven y past,
The crone was to his sone y brought,
And cronede hym Kyng in gret hast."—p. 19.

The following is the ascribed origin of Peter Pence:

"He graunted also tho to pay to Rome,
Every yere a peny y wys,
Of yche an house in his kyngdom,
That pet' pennse y clepud yet is,
For byfore his tyme the lawe was suche,
That what mon had don ony opon horribull synne,
As smytten his fader or mon of holy chyrche,
To the Pope he most go his pardon to wynne,
I fedry'd [*fettered*] togeder they most thedur go,
Ryght as thewys [thieves] gon to the galowe tre,
Kyng ATHWOLF sawe hem oft so do,
And had of hem rygt gret pete.
Tho' he gate to Englond suche a privilege,
That non Englysshemon shuld go more theder in suche a maner,
He granted tho to the Pope Leo such a talage,
Off every howse in his kyndam a peny by yer."—p. 7.

Now this tax was, according to our old historians, first imposed by Offa or

Ina long before, and obtained in many other countries besides this. (See Ducange, v. *Denarius, S. Petri.)* Our author, however, is supported by Higden as to the origin (XV. Scriptor. p. 253); and it seems that though Offa and Ina might have founded it in Mercia, it did not obtain in Wessex, till the enactment made by Edulf. See Ralph de Diceto in Decem Scriptores, col. 450.

In p. 35, we find that mats formed part of the furniture in the cell of an Anchoress.

"And lev' he had, as they trowedon ychon,
To sytte upon a matte of the Angoras,
That for Seynt Paule's love was y closud in ston,
Then to have ben Duchasse, Quene, or Empas."—p. 35.

We shall now divert to Mr. Black (the editor's) elaborate preface. He ingeniously observes, that the paucity of images drawn from scenery and nature, in mediæval poetry, was owing to the modes of living. In introducing his proof he says,

"The heroic poems of Ossian stand unrivalled in the length of their traditional period, which can be accounted for only by the great interest which the people that preserved them felt, in reviving on the imagination the lively pictures of scenes and events associated with the soil that they tread, the heights that they climb, their valleys, rocks, and shores."

Here we shall make a digression.

There are persons who endeavour to acquire literary eminence by adopting the plans and practices of mountebanks. Such persons have ascribed the origin of mythology to traditions about the Patriarch Noah, although the Bagos, a nation of Africa, worship a ram's horn, an ox's tail, or the first objects which come into their thoughts (see For. Rev. no. xi. p. 106), things which of course never had any relation to Helio-arkism. One of these Helioarkite gentlemen has (we have heard) recently affirmed, that the poems of Ossian are not older than the fifteenth century, as if any man can decide the antiquity of *oral* traditions, except there be palpable anachronisms. The Report of the Highland Society gives the following extract from a letter of Mr. Macdiarmid (dated April 9, 1801):

"I got the copy of these Poems (Ossian's Address to the Sun in Carthon, and a similar address in *Carrickthura,*) about thirty years ago, from an old man in Glenlyon. I took it and several other fragments (now, I fear, irrecoverably lost,) from the man's mouth. *He had learnt them in his youth,* from people in the same glen, *which must have been long before Macpherson was born.*

"*Literal translation of Ossian's Address to the Sun to Carthon.*

"O thou who travellest above, round as the full orbed hard shield of the mighty! whence is thy brightness without frown, thy light that is lasting, O Sun? Thou comest forth in thy powerful beauty, and the stars hide their course; the Moon without strength goeth from the sky hiding herself under a wave in the west. Thou art in thy journey alone; who is so bold as to come nigh thee? The oak falleth from the high mountain; the rock and the precipice fall under old age; the ocean ebbeth and floweth, the Moon is lost above in the sky, but thou alone [art] for ever in victory, in the rejoicing of thy own light. When the storm darkeneth around the world, with fierce thunder and piercing lightnings, thou lookest in thy beauty from the noise, smiling in the troubled sky? To me is thy light in vain, as I can never see thy countenance; though thy yellow golden locks are spread on the face of the clouds in the east; or when thou tremblest in the west, at thy dusky doors of the ocean. Perhaps thou and myself are at one time mighty, at another feeble, our years sliding down from the skies, quickly travelling together to their end. Rejoice then, O Sun! while thou art strong, O King, in thy youth. Dark and unpleasant is old age, like the wane of the Moon, while she breaks through a cloud on the field, and her grey mist on the sides of the rocks; a blast from the north on the plain, a traveller in distress and be slow."

The comparison may be made by turning to the end of Mr. Macpherson's version of "Carthon," beginning "Oh, thou that rollest above!"

But, say some, it is impossible to reconcile such sublimity and beauty with the savage manners of the contemporary Scots, who could neither write nor read. To this we reply, that the sublime and beautiful are to be found in the heroic and amatory poetry of barbarians, purely because criticism has not attempted to dictate to nature; and as to writing and reading, they who cannot do either are more likely to have transmitted things by memory. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors in the year 938 were in the main as barbarous; and yet the "Epinicion Ethelstani," printed in the Saxon Chronicle, and Henry of Huntingdon's History, assimilate Ossian in manner. That calls the Sun, "Illustrious Star, rejoicing

the earth, bright lamp of God, the eternal Lord," and has other resemblances. But were it not so, it is certain, from Gawin Douglas's translation of Virgil, of which there are fine extracts in Warton's History of Poetry, that all the florid splendour of Ossian was in vogue among the Scots of the fifteenth century; possibly, for we have not the book at hand, that poem may exhibit the very figures and phrases of the old bard.

Mr. Black then proceeds to explain the cause why the verse of the Middle Age is generally so defective in poetical merit.

"In the dark ages, when literature was almost universally confined to the cloister, where superstition held the place of religion, and social life was exchanged by the misguided soul for silence and solitude; the finer feelings of the human mind, though not altogether extinguished by monastic rigour, were hardly kept alive by the scantiness of intellectual food. The written poetry of the middle ages, for the most part composed by recluses, was chiefly narrative or sentimental; and, with few exceptions, was dull, groveling, and worse than prose. The imagination seldom took flight, unless to seek a description of unreal scenes taught by the false theology of the time, or to invent or amplify the most unlikely stories; and thus to strengthen the bonds of mental slavery, and increase its terrors. The lives of Saints, and of such as under that name were mere examples of apathy compared with which Stoicism is divine, had been written and circulated in Latin; which were afterward translated into English or French; and, to be the more acceptable, they were reduced to metre for recreative recital. These, however, at first more simple and sometimes very interesting, were by degrees loaded with myriads of *miracles*, until they became loathsome, went gradually out of use, and were at length swept away by the Reformation of religion and literature."—Pref. iv.

We are indebted to a learned correspondent for the following valuable corrections:—In the first page, note 5, for Kenwulph read Kingils; for Kenwulph or Cynewulf was not King of Wessex till a century after Kingils, who is here called Kyngylf. It was certainly Kingils who was baptized by Birinus in 635. (See Saxon Chronicle.) From page 70, stanza 627, we learn that 24 miles constituted a day's journey in the author's time (1420), or at least in that of St. Dunstan; but perhaps this may be called 'the pilgrim's pace,' though it is said,

'Anone as hit was day, the way he toke
Towarde Wylton *as fast as he mygt go.*'

The Archbishop, however, was on a special mission.

The archæologist is greatly indebted to the munificence of Sir R. C. Hoare for various valuable favours, and for this volume among the rest; and every praise is due to Mr. Black as the editor.

Illustrations of the Site and Neighbourhood of the New Post Office, comprehending Antiquarian Notices of St. Martin's-le-Grand and its Liberty, and the adjoining united Parishes of St. Anne, St. Agnes, and St. John Zachary, with an Appendix containing an Account of the ancient Mourning Bush Tavern, &c. Aldersgate, and various London Taverns, its Contemporaries. 8vo. pp. 75.

THE little topographical brochure before us, under the head of St. Martin's-le-Grand, has closely followed (in some places verbatim) Mr. Kempe's Historical Notices of that place,* and the account of the regulations and boundaries of the Sanctuary as given by Stow.

The desultory notes on the immediate neighbourhood of the precinct, and the remarks on the old "Mourning Bush," and other London taverns, are for the most part very amusing.

Concerning an early London Typographer, we have the following particulars:

"The famous early printer John Day, who lived over Aldersgate, occurs in the parish books as churchwarden of St. Anne's under the date 1574. He signs himself 'Stacioner' agreeably to the following mention of him by Stow. 'John Day, stationer, a late famous printer of many good books, in our time dwelled in this gate, and builded much upon the wall of the city, towards the parish church of St. Anne.' There is an excellent Bible printed by Day in Edward the Sixth's time, with the title, 'The Old and New Testament, &c., printed by John Day, dwelling over Aldersgate, beneath St. Martyn's, 1551, the 3d days of Maye.' His other publications, issued from the same quarter, appear to have been numerous; most of them theological and opposed to Popery. One of the books printed here has a wood-cut in the title, representing Day with a whip in his hand, in a room at the top of this gate, where his boys were in bed, and the Sun shining on them, with the punning line, 'Arise, for it is *Daye!*'"

* Reviewed in our Magazine, vol. xcv. ii. p. 245.

In the interesting account of "the ancient Mourning Bush Tavern, Aldersgate," the writer refers to and corroborates the statement concerning it contained in a Dissertation on Signs, in our Magazine for 1818, part i. p. 310:

"An innkeeper, or (more strictly according to the old style) vintner, in Aldersgate-street, London, when Charles I. was beheaded, had the carved representation of a bush at his house painted *black*, and the tavern was long afterwards known by the name of the Mourning Bush in Aldersgate.

"There are various grounds for presuming that the Mourning Bush existed as a tavern for ages before the transaction above detailed. The sign alone would place it among the earliest London taverns; the affixing an ivy-bush at a tavern-door, was a practice of very remote date, and when employed as the *only sign* of the house to which it was attached, it infers a very ancient establishment. The cellars of the Mourning Bush are in immediate contiguity with the massy foundations of the portal erected by the Romans at Aldersgate, and of the wall with which they encompassed Londinum. Considerable vestiges of both, it appears, are visible in the vaults under the Mourning Bush at the present hour. Not only are these foundations enormous in themselves, and indicative of vast age, but what must be at once conclusive, they have regular courses of Roman brick worked into them, still as fresh as ever, and so hard, that the antiquary whose digestion would attempt to reduce them to any thing modern, must have a tooth as strong as that of Cerberus himself."—p. 16.

We confess we do not duly feel the force and propriety of the last allusion, for all antiquarian as our propensities are, and reverentially as we regard the *tegulæ*, the *tesseræ*, or the finer earthen manufacture of the Roman people, as exhibited in their urns and sacred vessels, we have little inclination for the mastication of Roman bricks or pottery. To return to the antiquity of Taverns, we are informed (p. 45) that

"Though the '*win-hous*,' or tavern, is enumerated among the houses of entertainment in the Saxon times, and no doubt existed here much earlier, there is reason to think, that down to a comparatively late period it was far from common, as was the case also with public inns. Lord Berkley's farm houses, in the part of the country where they stood, were used as such temp. Edward I.

"Their utility had, however, become apparent before the reign of Edward II. as appears by a statute of that prince.

"Dealers in wine of that period, and long before, were of two descriptions, vintners and taverners: the first were the merchants and importers; the last the retail venders of wine. The distinction between vintners and taverners, from the frequent union probably in one person of the two trades, seems to have been in subsequent times lost and confounded, except perhaps so far as the existence of the guild or company of 'vintners, merchant vintners, or merchants of the vintrie,' might tend more strictly to define the crafts."

The author affirms, in contradiction to some old writers, that the vintners were never called "wine tonners." (p. 48.) Anciently there was no eating at taverns beyond a crust of bread given as a relish to the wine. They went not (according to Stow) in old time to dine and sup at taverns, for they dressed no meats to be sold, but first to the cooks and after to the vintners. Shakspeare has committed an anachronism in furnishing the Boar's Head Tavern, East Cheap, with sack in the reign of Henry IV. Vintners kept no "sacks, muscadels, malmsies, bastards, alicants, nor other wines but white and claret, until 1543." All the sweet wines before that time were sold as medicines only by the apothecaries. Sack being supposed to be a sweet wine, the addition of *sugar* to it has puzzled the commentators on Shakspeare.—To sweeten their wines, however, appears to have been at once a favourite and peculiar custom of the English. Sir John Falstaff not only added sugar to his sack, but a toast; he had, however, a particular aversion to its being enriched by eggs, "I'll no pullets' sperm in my brewage." (See p. 54.) The single drawer or taverner of the 15th century was succeeded in the 16th, by a troop of waiters, assisted by "an *under-skinker* or tapster."

At p. 59, we have an anecdote of Ben Jonson, who found the best canary at the "Swanne by Charing Cross," and was so pleased with the attention of the drawer at that house, that he closes some extempore lines, composed by him, according to Aubrey, as a grace before King James, with the name of Ralph, his tavern servitor.

"Our King and Queen the Lord God bless,
The Palgrave and the Lady Besse,
And God bless every living thing
That lives and breathes and loves the King,

God bless the Council of Estate,
And Buckingham the fortunate.
God bless them all and send them safe,
And God bless me, and God bless Ralph!"

The King, on being informed who honest "Raphe" was, laughed heartily at the jest.—p. 59.

Wine was sent as a complimentary present from persons in one room in a tavern to those in another. It was a polite form of introduction, as appears from Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor, where Bardolph says,

"Sir John, there's a Master Brooke below would fain speak with you, and would be acquainted with you, and hath sent your worship a morning's draught of sack."

To which, by the way, Sir John rejoins with admirable punning pleasantry, that "such *Brooks* are welcome to him that o'erflow such liquor!"

A long list of famous taverns existing in London in the 17th century, may be incidentally gathered from this tract. About the time of the Restoration, coffee-houses began to supersede the old English tavern. This statement is corroborated by the token of a coffee-house in our possession, impressed with a hand holding a coffee-pot; legend, "Andrew Vincent, ye coffee-house in Friday-street, 1671." The introduction of malt liquor as a common beverage, the high imposts on wines, and the taste of the vulgar for ardent spirits about the beginning of the reign of George II. tended further to bring taverns into disuse. Soon after the rebellion of 1715, it appears that the Mourning Bush Tavern exchanged its designation for the Fountain, whether from the unpopularity of the house of Stuart with the friends of constitutional liberty at that time, does not appear. A spring of water, which was of great depth, and which rose, according to Stow, two stories high from the ground on this spot, might perhaps give rise to the appellation. In Maitland's London (edit. 1772), it is styled "the Fountain Tavern, commonly called the Mourning Bush." A spacious superstructure has now been raised on the foundations of the old Mourning Bush, many of which are six feet thick, and of the Roman times. The house has been re-licensed, and was opened again as a tavern under its ancient denomination of the Mourning Bush, singularly enough, on the very day of the demise of his late Majesty. We wish, says the ingenious editor, "for the landlord's sake, that the new establishment may commence as auspiciously as the new reign."

We have by no means exhausted the interest of this clever little Topographical tract in this rapid revision. If not altogether original, and seldom referring to its authorities, a practice in literature at once useful and honourable, and which we do not like to see disregarded, it is evidently from a source well stored with the records of ancient customs, and is worthy the perusal of all antiquarian readers. Some neatly executed plans and views, either as vignettes or entire prints, illustrate the work.

Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft. By Sir Walter Scott. Murray.

IN this attractive little work the talented author of the Waverley Novels has embodied matter sufficient to afford occasional amusement during the greatest portion of the forthcoming winter,—a period of the year when ghosts and hobgoblins are presumed to range at large,—darkness and desolation being their native elements. The author has here accumulated a mass of curious facts and anecdotes connected with his subject, which, while they interest the reader, tend nevertheless to expose the weakness and credulity of the great majority of mankind in almost every age and every nation. For it is indeed a melancholy truth, that not only the vulgar and illiterate, but the best and the wisest of men, have frequently been the victims of their early prejudices, and firmly believed in those commonly received opinions of the age in which they lived. Thus the bright star of the Reformation, Luther, believed that madmen and ideots were possessed by evil spirits; the virtuous and talented Judge Hale was a believer in witchcraft; and the philosophical Addison in apparitions, and other supernatural agencies. The opinions of such men have unfortunately been cited as authorities, and a fatuitous credulity has thus been perpetuated from father to son. The belief in ghosts, notwithstanding the intellectual advances of the present century, is still very general among those who have never contemplated the subject philosophically; and the doctrine of witchcraft is not

radicated from society; it still lly lingers amongst the vulgar incultured herd. To dispel these trous illusions appears to be the t of the Author of Waverley, in resent work. In ten letters ad- d to his son-in-law, J. G. Lock- esq., he has reduced the subject storical detail, commencing with rigin of the general opinions re- ng Demonology among mankind; proceeding, in chronological se- o the end of the last century. In ting this curious mass of infor- n to the public, the author has ously assigned natural causes for of the facts he details, instead of g superstitious minds to brood them as frightful realities. He observes that the present fashion e world seems to be ill-suited for s of this fantastic nature; and the ordinary mechanic has learning ient to laugh at the figments h in former times were believed rsons far advanced in the deepest ledge of the age.

Walter fully admits the reality ectral appearances, and the truth any statements which have ex- the curiosity of the learned and orror of the vulgar; but he justly utes them, as Dr. Hibbert has before him, to a disordered phy- organization, which has engen- a species of mental hallucina-

"This frightful disorder (says s not properly insanity, although omewhat allied to that most hor- of maladies, and may, in many itutions, be the means of bringing and although such hallucinations mper to both. The difference I ive to be that, in cases of insa- the mind of the patient is princi- affected, while the senses, or or- system, offer in vain to the lu- their decided testimony against ntasy of a deranged imagination."

. Alderson, of Hull, in a late trea- on Apparitions, in which he ad- their reality, but attributes their rance to causes wholly indepen- of preternatural agency, has given extremely curious cases of men- usion which came under his own diate observation. The follow- re strongly corroborative of the theses advanced by Sir Walter , who probably had not the same tunities as the above eminent cian, of confirming the truth of his opinions by personal observation:

"I was called to visit Mrs. B., a fine old lady, about 80 years of age, whom I had frequently visited in fits of the gout. She was seized with an unusual deafness, and with great distension of the organs of digestion, at a period, when, from her general feelings, she expected the gout. From this time she was visited by the phantoms of some of her friends, whom she had not invited, and whom she at first so far considered as actually present, that she told them she was very sorry she could not hear them speak, nor keep up the conversation with them, she would therefore order the card table; and she rang the bell for that purpose. Upon the entrance of the servant, the whole party disappeared—she could not help expressing her surprise to her maid that they should all go away so abruptly; and could scarcely believe her when she affirmed there had been nobody in the room. She was so ashamed, when convinced of the deception under which she laboured, that she suffered, without complaining, for many days and nights together, the intrusion of a variety of phantoms; and had some of her finest feelings wrought upon by the exhibition of friends long lost, who only came to cheat her fancy, and revive sensations that time had almost obliterated. Having determined not again to mention the subject, she contented herself with merely ringing her bell, finding she could always get rid of the phantoms by the entrance of her maid, whenever they became distressing. It was not till some time after she had thus suffered, that she could bring herself to relate her distress to me. She was all this time convinced of her own rationality, and so were those friends who really visited her; for they never could find any one circumstance in her conduct and conversation, to lead them to suspect her being in the smallest degree deranged, though unwell. This complaint was entirely removed by cataplasms to the feet, and gentle purgatives; and terminated, a short time afterwards, in a slight fit of the gout. She remained to the end of her life in the perfect enjoyment of her health and faculties."

The Doctor then gives the following letter, which he had received from a patient giving a full account of his own case:

"I am oppressed by a complaint the most extraordinary I ever heard of; it only afflicted me this morning, and has occasionally shown itself during the day. My only complaint is that which generally accompanies a series of hard living; I can eat tolerably well, but I had a most violent bilious attack the latter end of last week,

and vomited incessantly. This morning I awoke early, after two very unusually sleepless nights, and to my surprise I saw horrid and ghastly spectres constantly present to my imagination; but to my greatest surprise, during a walk in my grounds, about eleven o'clock, I fancied I saw a set of poachers on my estate, coursing a hare. I followed them on foot for several miles, they being present to my view all the time. As they were on horseback, they eluded my pursuit. Having returned to my house, I again saw them, a short time afterwards, similarly occupied in the front of my house: I immediately ordered my horse, and again pursued them for miles, until, on taking a large fence, I suddenly lost all sight of them, and I am now fully convinced that the whole was an illusion."

In the early Numbers of our present volume, we have given, in a series of papers, an historical view of the "Rise and Progress of Witchcraft," derived, in some degree, from the same sources as the present compilation, though not in so ample and diversified a scale. We therefore consider it superfluous to resume the subject, but direct our readers to the volume itself, which forms the 16th number of the Family Library.

Our Village, Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery. By Mary Russell Mitford. *Fourth Series.* Whittaker and Co.

IN these descriptions Miss Mitford is without a rival. She is the most faithful, as well as the most gifted of all the village chroniclers. Her pen is guided by Nature and Truth. There is nothing hid from her eye, be the matter at issue connected with minds or morals, customs or manners, the scenery of nature or the mysteries of the heart. Her style is perfect and inimitable,—a dangerous model, however, for imitators, whom it would assuredly lead astray. Her familiarity is easy, never vulgar; she is brisk occasionally, but never flippant, while in the true pathos which seizes the gentle affections, without effort she is a perfect mistress. Her genius embellishes all it touches, gilding common things and every day occurrences with its own brightness, nay, exalting them into pictures of romantic interest; and all this without "overstepping the modesty" which her great teacher requires. We should, however, prefer that the Stories which were avowedly written for children, were published separately. There are but few who have the grace and godliness to extract wholesome matter from children's books, or who know how to descend gracefully to such amusement.

Th Edinburgh Cabinet Library. No. I.—Being a Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Regions. By Professor Leslie, *Professor* Jameson, *and* Hugh Murray, *Esq. Post* 8vo. *pp.* 424. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is another series of those cheap and useful publications for which the present age is so pre-eminently distinguished, and is printed uniformly with the Waverley Novels, Dr. Lardner's Encyclopedia, &c. The design of this volume is to exhibit a complete and connected view of the successive voyages made to the Arctic regions. The career of the navigators, who at various times have traversed the Northern Seas, amid tempest, darkness, and mountains of floating ice, presents such a series of peril and vicissitude, and has given rise to so many extraordinary displays of intrepidity and heroism, as cannot fail to render most interesting the story of their several adventures. When we consider also, that in this field of discovery England laid the foundation of her maritime pre-eminence, and that the men who have earned the greatest glory in it have been chiefly British, the history of Northern Navigation must have a peculiar charm for the English reader.

The volume is neatly embellished with a chart of the northern routes of discovery, and with several vignettes exhibiting picturesque views of the Arctic regions, groups of the natives, &c.. To the whole is appended an excellent account of the Northern Whale Fishery. "The description here introduced (says the writer) may be the more acceptable, as it is presumed to be the only one hitherto attempted within a moderate compass."

A Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages; including the Words used by old and modern Authors in treating of Architectural and other Antiquities; with Etymology, Definition, Description, and historical Elucidation. Also biographical Notices of Ancient Architects. Illustrated by numerous Engravings, by J. Le Keux, *of all the Mem-*

bers and Varieties of Christian Architecture. By John Britton, *F.S.A. Part I. Royal* 8vo. 48 *pp.* 1830.

A WORK of the sort which this promises to be, has long been a desideratum, and has been for many years contemplated by Mr. Britton, whose previous studies for the last quarter of a century have well qualified him for the task. The ample list of authors consulted and referred to will give authenticity and accuracy to this Dictionary; and Mr. Britton has but to apply his usual discrimination in the selection, and judgment in the compression, of the ample information to be found in the authors enumerated, to produce a work which will doubtless be well received by the public.—We know our valued Correspondent will not fail to consult the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, although he has not enumerated that work in his authorities; but we beg to direct his attention to a curious list of the principal technical terms in architecture, formed by the late Mr. John Carter, F.S.A. and inserted in our volume LXXII. et seq.

Of the merit of the Dictionary we shall have ampler means of judging as it advances in progress; but we hasten at once to speak in terms of unqualified approbation of the style in which the plates are executed. Although small in size, they appear most accurately drawn, and admirably engraved by J. Le Keux, and will form a delightful study for the architectural amateur.

Mr. JOHN THURSTON has published a Translation of Mons. Mingaud's publication on the "*Noble Game of Billiards*," who claims the merit of perfecting his interesting game. Mr. Thurston's work consists of 40 games, with rules and directions, to accomplish results, which before they are tried appear impracticable. Mr. Thurston says, however, that he has seen them performed in his own Tables. The first Billiard Table was of a triangular form, and the game was first introduced at the Chateau de Blois, for the amusement of Henry III. of France.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A Series of Illustrations of the Antiquities of the Church and Parish of St. Saviour, Southwark; with an Historical Account thereof, by WILLIAM TAYLOR. In Ten Parts, and about Twenty Plates.

The "Letter to the Duke of Wellington, on the propriety and legality of Creating Peers for life;" of which an epitome was given in our number for August, has now been published in a revised edition.

A Concise View of the Succession of Sacred Literature, in a Chronological arrangement of authors and their works, from the invention of Alphabetical Characters, to the year of our Lord 1445. Part I. By ADAM CLARKE, LL.D., F.A.S., &c.

Vol. I. of The Sunday Library, or the Protestant's Manual for the Sabbath Day, being a selection of Sermons by eminent Divines of the Church of England, with Biographical Sketches, and Notes. By the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, D.D.

The Errors of Romanism traced to their origin in human nature. By R. WHATELY, D.D. Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford.

The Protestant Instructor. By the Rev. E. HARRISON, Vicar of Redbourne, Linc.

On the Proceedings of the Royal Society, as connected with the Decline of Science in England, together with Arguments proving that before the Society can regain confidence at home, or respect from abroad, a reform of its conduct, and a remodelling of its charter, are indispensable. By Sir JAMES SOUTH, Fellow of the Society, and late Member of its Council.

The second volume of Moore's Byron.

The Adventures of Finati, the Guide of Mr. William Bankes, in the course of his Eastern Journeys and Discoveries.

On the Origin and Prospects of Man. By Mr. HOPE.

The Biography of Lord Rodney. By the Admiral's son-in-law, General MUNDY.

Popular Specimens of the Greek Dramatists.

Mr. CROKER's edition of Boswell's Johnson, including the Journey to the Hebrides.

The Orestes of Euripides with English notes, by the Rev. J. R. MAJOR.

The complete works of Bishop Sherlock (including many tracts now first published) with a summary to each discourse, and notes. By the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D.

The Classical Library No. 10, containing original translations of Pindar and Anacreon.

Models of French Conversation. By M. de la CLAVERIE, Professor of French and Italian Languages.

Utility of Latin Discussed. By JUSTIN BRENAN. Also, by the same author, the third edition of Composition and Punctuation explained.

Deadly Adulteration and Poisoning, or Disease and Death in the Pot and the Bottle.

Niehbuhr's History of Rome, translated by JULIUS C. HARE, M. A. and CONNOP THIRLWALL, M.A. Fellows of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

Elements of Algebra. By AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN, Professor of Mathematics in the University of London.

Faustus, a poem, Canto I. Written in the style and stanza of Lord Byron's Don Juan.

Lays of Genius. By Mr. CORKINDALE.

Nos. 53 and 54 of S. W. REYNOLDS' Engravings in Mezzotinto, from the pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

THE ANNUALS.

The Annuals for 1831 are again blooming forth, even at this early period; but we are sadly afraid that at the proper season of the Year, when Christmas presents and New year's gifts usually gladden the heart, these beautiful Gems, Bijous, and Brochures of periodical literature will have become too stale to interest the fair donées for whom they are chiefly intended. Their prematureness will probably terminate in abortion. The anxiety evinced by the publishers and editors to forestal one another, will ultimately defeat the object for which these works were originally intended. We should advise our readers and the reading public not to purchase a single copy till the 1st of December, which ought to be considered a kind of publishing day; and we hope the proprietors will not neglect this hint, when they are informed that some of these Annuals, which are announced for publication in September and October, are frequently exposed for sale at nearly half price, before the legitimate season for purchasing them arrives.

Of those already announced for publication, we may notice Ackermann's Forget-me-Not; Watts's Literary Souvenir; the Keepsake; Friendship's Offering; the Cameo; the Gem; the Winter's Wreath; the Iris; the new Comic Annual; the Humourist; Marshall's Christmas Box; the Remembrancer; the Landscape Annual, Christmas Box, &c. &c. They are all tastefully got up, and will form very pretty ornaments for the boudoir and the drawing-room. Of their intrinsic value, and individual merits, we shall speak seriatim in our next number; and there will be this advantage in the delay,—that our praises or our censures will not be forgotten at the festive season when they ought to be remembered.

COSMORAMA, REGENT-STREET.

The season for Exhibitions is now approaching, when all the grand family of the *oramas* will bloom forth to tempt the curiosity and gratify the taste of the numerous visitors who annually arrive at this vast metropolis, where all the powers of genius and art are constantly called into activity, and patronized accordingly. There are the Dioramas, Physioramas, Octoramas, and numerous others of the same tribe; but of all these pleasing exhibitions, the Cosmorama of Regent-street, which ranks among the oldest of its brethren, may be visited with the most satisfaction, whether we consider the interests of the subjects chosen, or the talent which is employed to produce so much pictorial beauty and perspective effect. There are fourteen different views, all of a pleasing and diversified character. Those which have been recently introduced, and which we have heretofore omitted to notice, are the Ruins in the Island of Phyloe in Egypt; the exterior of St. Peter's; General View of Rome; Mont Blanc; Colossal Statutes, on the plain of Thebes, in Upper Egypt; City of Algiers; Passage of the Quindiu in the Andes; View of Isola Bella, on the lake Maggiore; and Ruins of the Temple of Juno and Concord at Agrigentum in Sicily. The views of St. Peter's of Rome and of Algiers are beautifully picturesque; the Ruins of Phyloe are splendidly imposing; and the Colossal Statutes (one of which has passed for many ages as the colossus of Memnon, spoken of by Herodotus and Diodorus) are certainly the ne plus ultra of pictorial illusion.

PANORAMA OF MADRAS.

Messrs. Wm. Daniell and Parris have recently finished a most interesting Panoramic View of Madras, which is now exhibiting in the New Road, near Tottenham Court Road. Although the panoramas of Mr. Barker have acquired much deserved popularity, and the dioramas of the French artists have been admired for their natural and deceptive effects, we may refer to the picture of Madras as possessing all the merits of its precursors, with touches and colouring surpassing any thing of the kind that has been hitherto exhibited.

LITHOGRAPHY.

Mr. Robert Martin, of 124, High Holborn, has just issued from his establishment one of the most beautiful specimens of the lithographic art which we have ever beheld. Its delicacy, softness, precision, and charming effect of light and shade are really deserving of our unqualified encomiums. In the space of about 10 inches by 8, Mr. M. has tastefully grouped a great variety of pleasing objects,—portraits, busts, landscape scenery, armour, an antique tomb, historical sketch, fruit, flowers, foliage, music, drapery, mapping, zoology, conchology, caligraphy, hieroglyphics, fac-similes of autographs, sculpture, heraldry, architecture, &c. The specimen illustrates the perfection of this department of the fine arts, and has justly elicited from the public press, that only one opinion can be formed of Mr. Martin's production; and we heartily congratulate him on the success which his merits will doubtless secure him.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

The first idea of this undertaking originated as early as 1822, with Mr. William James, of London, a respectable surveyor, who having witnessed the power of the Loco-motive Engines in the neighbourhood of Newcastle upon Tyne, conceived that it

e successfully employed on a Rail-
commercial purposes. The insuffi-
f the existing modes of conveyance
increased commerce of Liverpool
chester, and the monopoly enjoyed
hree great canal interests, namely,
e of Bridgewater, the Mersey and
nd the Leeds and Liverpool canals,
several spirited gentlemen to patro-
scheme. Surveys of a line were
gly made by Mr. James, but princi-
his own expense. Mr. James's line
d many advantages, but it was not
proper to adopt it, and accordingly
survey of a line, to the north of
nes's, was made in 1824, by Mr.
son, and a Bill brought into Parlia-
the following Session. A prospectus
ed, setting forth the superiority of
s over every other communication;
ng the direction and nature of the
ich was estimated to cost 400,000*l.*;
out the disadvantages of the ex-
odes of conveyance, and the imme-
nefits likely to accrue to the proprie-
d to the country at large, by the in-
ion of the Loco-motive engine, which
resented as a machine capable of de-
g the most extraordinary powers.

then was the scheme of the Liver-
d Manchester Railway, requiring,
, the sanction of the Legislature be-
could be carried into effect. The
wever, met with the most strenuous
on; every clause was disputed, when,
discussion of thirty-seven days in the
tee of the House of Commons, it
own out, in consequence of errors
sections and survey. Undaunted by
lure the Directors assembled their
discussed the objections, and finally
ned upon applying once more to
ent; accordingly, early in July 1825,
George and John Rennie were ap-
, and the former of these gentlemen
ok the survey. On the 12th of
the Committee, on the recommen-
of the engineer, determined to adopt
ine of way, passing considerably to
th of the former route. In further-
f this resolution Mr. Charles Vig-
on behalf of Messrs. Rennie, was ap-
l to prepare the necessary sections
ans of the projected undertaking.
ignoles executed his task with much
and such was the activity employed
e gentlemen, that the levels and sec-
f the two former lines, together with
equisite information relative to the
e, were completed and deposited in
etter than three months. The Di-
then issued a second prospectus, ad-
to the causes which led to the un-
ful termination of their former efforts,
ledging the errors that had been
ted in the sections and levels, and
avoid all chance of similar complaints
in future, they had engaged the services of Messrs. Rennie, whose combined efforts justified the fullest assurance, not only of the correctness of the plans and sections, but that the whole line was to be laid down with that skill and conformity with the rules of mechanical science, which would equally challenge approbation, whether considered as a national undertaking of great public utility, or as a magnificent specimen of art. The second objection to the measure, was the interruption and inconvenience anticipated from the line of road crossing various streets in Liverpool and Manchester. This difficulty was completely obviated by the new line recommended by Messrs. Rennie, which entered Liverpool by means of a tunnel and inclined plane, thus effecting a direct and most desirable communication with the King's and Queen's Docks. Various other advantages were pointed out by the new line; and as many objections had been made to the employment of the Locomotive Engines, the clause for using them abandoned for the time, and every possible sacrifice, consistent with the furtherance of this great scheme, was made. In March 1826 the measure was discussed with much opposition in a Committee of the House of Commons, and carried by a majority of 47. In the Committee of the House of Lords, the opposition was again renewed, but the measure was finally carried by a majority of 28. Such is a brief outline of the parliamentary proceedings on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, a measure which called into activity very powerful and conflicting interests.

The Directors having thus (through the instrumentality of Messrs. Rennie) concluded their labours, it was natural to suppose that the execution of the undertaking would have been entrusted to them. The Directors thought otherwise. The whole was most unaccountably taken out of their hands and again transferred to those of Mr. Stephenson. This transaction excited the astonishment and disgust of many of the proprietors, some of whom withdrew from the Direction, and others sold their shares. But the line had already been fixed by Parliament; and although some slight deviations which could not be accomplished in the first instance were afterwards made, the general plan of the undertaking, including the tunnel under the town of Liverpool, the cutting and embankments in different parts of the line, the great viaduct over the Sankey valley, the road over Chat Moss, together with the bridges both over and under the Railway, are with a few exceptions Messrs. Rennie's, and although attempts have been unjustly made to suppress the names of these gentlemen from all participation in this great work, the transaction is well known and duly appreciated by a large proportion of the public.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ANCIENT FURNITURE AND UTENSILS IN LONG MELFORD CHURCH.

In our last we gave some particulars of the religious ceremonies in Long Melford Church, Suffolk. We now add, from Mr. Neale's valuable work, one of the most curious lists of ancient Church furniture and utensils that was ever made public.

A Note of the Utensils and Furniture belonging to Melford Church, and the Chappel adjoyning, taken Anno 1529, and transcribed by me out of a paper Book belonging to Sir Roger Martin, Baronet, this 30th day of September, 1686. Witness my hand, NATH. BISBIE.

The Account made by John Dyke and Rob. Cawston, Wardens of the Church of Melford, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord God 1529, and in the 21st year of the reign of King Henry VIII.

First, of the Plate, Ornaments, and Goods, belonging to the said Church.

A chalice, parcel gilt, weighing 13 oz.—A chalice whole gilt, the gift of Mr. Kerver, late parson of Melford, 31 oz. 1 dwt.—A chalice, parcel gilt, three of the feet broken, belonging to Mr. Clopton's altar, 10 oz.—A chalice, the gift of Sir Thomas Turret, late priest of Melford, parcel gilt, 9 oz. 3 dwt.—A chalice, the gift of Mawt Barker, belonging to Jesus altar, parcel gilt, 21 oz. 3 dwt.—A chalice, belonging to Jesus altar, the gift of Miriam Coort, 22 oz.—A chalice, the gift of Jone Ellis, belonging to John Hill's altar, parcel gilt, 15 oz.—A chalice, double gilt, with a quadrant crucifix upon the foot, 41½ oz.—A chalice, the gift of Mr. John Clopton, double gilt, with his arms upon the foot of the backside, 22½ oz.—A chalice, the gift of John Mason, parcel gilt, 13 oz.—A chalice, the gift of John Hill, gilt, 20 oz.—The best chalice, gilt, 133½ oz.—A chalice, parcel gilt, which was some time in the keeping of Jeffrey Foot, 20 oz.—A monstrar to bear in the blessed Sacrament, the gift of Mr. John Clopton, and Sir John Langham, Knt. and their wives, of silver and gilt, with a crucifix of gold, 13 oz.—*A relique of the pillar that our Saviour Christ was bound to*, the gift of Sir Wm. Clopton, Knt. inclosed with silver.—Two basons of silver, and parcel gilt, the gift of John Hill, 132 oz.—A silver pot, the gift of Mother Barrel, 32 oz.—A pax of silver, parcel gilt, with a crucifix of iron, 10½ oz.—A pax, the gift of Robert Jermyn, parcel gilt, 13¼ oz.—A pax, the gift of Isabel Boolington, parcel gilt, 13¼ oz.—A cross, with Mary and John, clean gilt, 45½ oz.—A cross, the gift of Robert Dyster, silver, and gilt, 53½ oz.—A pix of silver, and parcel gilt, 21¼ oz.—A chrysmatory of silver, parcel gilt, for oil and cream, 22 oz.—A little chrysmatory of silver, and enamelled, to bear in the holy oil of extreme unction, which cost 10*s.* 1*d.* above 1 oz.—A ship of silver, and parcel gilt, the gift of Foot, 9½ oz.—Another ship of silver, parcel gilt, the Batchellor's gift, 13¼ oz. *The said ship was given Anno* 1517.—Two silver candlesticks, parcel gilt, the gift of old John Smith, 61 oz.—A censer, the gift of Trinity Guild, parcel gilt, 33¼ oz.—Another censer, the gift of Our Lady Guild, parcel gilt, 31½ oz.—Two cruetts of silver, parcel gilt, the gift of young John Deek, 10½ oz.—Other two cruetts of silver, parcel gilt, the gift of Mr. Roger Smith, 13½ oz.

Hereafter specifieth of all such Jewells, with other ornaments, pertaining to Our Lady Chappel, in Melford aforesaid.

First, a girdle, the gift of Mad. Brooke, of silver, and enamelled with ten bars, and the corse is green, weighing with the corse 12½ oz.; now it is *stolen*.—A red girdle, the gift of Mad. Tye, weighing, with the cross, 4 oz.; now stolen.—Ten langets of silver, the gift of the said Alice Tye, weighing 1¼ oz. with the strings.

Rings of Silver, and some gilt.

Three rings upon the apron of our Lady.—Two little rings, one shelling another.—Four little rings shelled together, in silver.—Upon the said apron, a spon of silver, which spon was broken, to set in the stones about our Lady.—An ouch of gold, and enamelled, with one stone in the midst of it, with three perls about it.—A pair of beads, of coral, with the Pater Noster of silver, and upon the same beads one piece of coral closed in silver, and one buckle of silver.—A pair of small jett beads, with a button of silver, and gilt, for the Crede, and upon the same beads be twenty-three small round beads of silver.—A stone enclosed with silver, and gilt, with the Trinity graven on the backside.—A lyon, or lebard, parcel guilt, with a chain to the same.—A piece of carall, closed in silver, the gift of Alice Tye.—A buckle, with ten stones set in the same.—A buckle of silver and gilt, with thirteen square chequers upon it.—A buckle, with three stones in it, and three are out.—An Agnus Dei, inclosed in silver, and gilt.—Two other, like hoops, with either of them four branches upon them of silver.—Ten other like small buckles, whereof four be silver, and I suppose the other is none.—Upon the said apron 11 grants. One stone closed in cloth. In small pence 21*d.* ob. A little stone closed in silver. Sum of the weight of all these jewells weighing with the apron, 22 oz.

Coats belonging to our Lady.

First, a coat for the good days, of cloth of tissue, bordered with white; and for her son another of the same, in like case.—A coat of crimson velvet, and another for her son, in like case.—A coat of white damask, and another for her son, in like case, bordered about with green velvet.—An altar cloth of white branched damask, of the same, bordered with green velvet.—A vestment of green satin. Another vestment of white fustian.—A printed mass-book. Two corporasses.

Copes and Vestments belonging to Melford Church.

As hereafter followeth:—First, the best cope of cloth tissue, the gift of Simond Smith.—Another cope of cloth of tissue, the gift of Robert Hayward.—A cope of red velvet, branched with gold, with the suit of the same, called the best suit.—A cope of blue velvet, branched with gold, with a suit of the same.—A cope of red velvet, with a suit of the same, called Cokket's suit.—A cope of red silk, for Good Friday, with the vestment of the same.—A cope of crimson velvet, the gift of Will. Deek, and Margery his wife.—The suit of the same, the gift of Mrs. Nonnells of London.—A suit of white branched damask, with two copes to the same.—A suit, over worn, of black damask, with the cope to the same.—Two quire copes of blue sattin.—A cope of blue velvet with starrs.—A vestment of red velvet, the gift of John Hill's wife, with the name of Jesus in many places written in gold, of the same, belonging to John Hill's altar.—Two old quire copes.—A vestment of cloth of bawdkin, with birds, called the Sunday vestment.—A vestment of red sarsnet, the gift of Miriam Court, belonging to Jesus' altar.—A red vestment, with green in the midst, the gift of Sir Thomas Turret, priest, which by his will must be in keeping of Mr. Martin's priest, and to be used by his priest, and kept in the coffer standing in Jesus Ile, which coffer, or hutch, was of the said Sir Thomas's gift; belonging to Jesus altar.—A chasuble and two tunicles of red silk, with birds, whereof the albs be in decay. *Now amended.*—Thirteen single chasubles, with some of their albs in decay.—A cope of green velvet, with a suit of the same, the gift of Jone Foot, widow, in the year of our Lord God 1516.

Altar Cloaths.

Two altar cloths of tissue and crimson velvet, the gift of John Smith.—An altar cloth of white damask in our Lady Chappel, of the said John Smith's gift.—An altar cloth, the gift of Thomas Ellis and Roger Fuller, of cloth of bawdkyn.—An altar cloth of blew damask, with garters upon the same cloth, the gift of Mr. John Clopton, with all such cloths of silk as belongeth to the sepulchre.—An altar cloth of silk, with blew birds, bordered with blew velvet and blew worsted, the which was made of the old cloth for to bear over the Sacrament.

Mass Books perteining to ye Church.

First, two mass books belonging to the high altar.—A mass book, called Jesus mass book.—A mass book, the gift of John Hill.—A book, the gift of Mr. Roger Smith and Rich. Butler.—A mass book, the gift of Mr. Thomas Kerver, late parson of Melford.—Two old mass books, one at St. James's Chapel, and the other in the Church.—A mass book in print, belonging to our Lady's Chappel.—A mass book, called the red mass book, with many relicks on the same, adorned with jewells and stones.

Antiphoners of the said Church.

A great cowcher, the gift of Mr. Roger Smith.—A great cowcher, lying before the parish priest.—A great antiphoner, lying upon the north side of the quire, before Jesus priest, the gift of Sir Thomas Turret, priest.—Three other antiphoners, lying within the said quire, with two old portuasses.

Grails.

Ten grails, with one old graile.—A written book of parchment, for priests to study upon, lying in our Lady Chappel, the gift of Sir John Jent, priest.

Processioners.

Nine processioners, all written.—A processionary, the gift of Sir Robt. Barret, priest.—Three manuals, one written and two in print.—Two old martolages.—One hymnal noted, in paper, the gift of Sir Richard Dodington, priest.—An old ordinal.—One hymnal printed, the gift of Sir Edw. Tirrel, Joh. Hill's priest.—A processioner, printed, the gift of Will. King.

Altar Cloaths belonging to ye Church.

First, three altar cloths for every day, the gift of Jone Foot, widow.—Ten good altar cloaths, whereof the three best be the gift of John Foot.—Twenty-two altar cloths, which are simple.—Two good altar cloths, belonging to our Lady Chappel.—*One altar cloth of diaper, given to the high altar, by Mrs. Chester*, 1544; [in another handwriting.] First, ten towels of diaper, good.—Four towels of plain cloth.

Corporasses.

First, ten principal corporasses, of which five, one was of the gift of Mr. John Clopton, and another the gift of my Lady Clopton; the third, the gift of Mrs. Court; the fourth, the gift of Mrs. Catherine Foxmere; the fifth, the gift of Mrs. Jane Clopton.—One corporas belonging to St. Ann's altar.—Another corporas to Jesus altar.—Another corporas to John Hill's altar.—Ano-

ther corporas to St. Edmund's altar.—Two corporases belonging to the altar of our Lady Chappel.—A cloth of blue silk to bear over the sacrament, with chalices of gold embroidered thereon, the gift of Robert Miller.—Two corporasses, with their cloths of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold.—A corporas case, with the Resurrection upon it, embroidered with images of gold inwardly. *All these belong to the high altar.*—Other corporasses in the custody of the chantry priest.

Coverlets.

First, a coverlet of linnen and woolen, for the herse, the gift of Jone Jent.—A pall cloak, very simple.—Four cloths, to lay upon the altar, of black buckram.—An old coverlet, of linen and woolen, which serves to pluck before the cross, on Palm Sunday.

Lattyn pertaining to the Church.

Two great candlesticks.—Two second candlesticks, lately bought, which are called secondans.—Two small candlesticks to the high altar.—Two small candlesticks to Jesus' altar, both of lattyn.—A candlestick of lattin, with ten branches, standing before the image of Jesus.—A candlestick.—A candlestick, ten branches, before St. Ann.—A candlestick, with three branches, belonging to the Trinity; and now the said candlestick standeth before the image of St. Nicholas.—A candlestick with ten branches, standing before the high altar.—Two little pretty candlesticks of lattin, belonging to John Hill's altar.—A candlestick of lattin, with ten branches, now in the vestry.—A candlestick of lattin, with three branches, now in the vestry.

Holy-Water Pailes of Lattin.

Two holy-water pailes of lattin, with one holy-water stick of lattin.

Basons and Ewer.

Two basons and one ewer of lattin.—To the blessed sacrament belong two canopy cloths.—Two great lectornes of lattin in the quire, whereof two of the feet be broken.—One censer of copper and gilt.—One ewer of pewter.—A ladder, the gift of Giles Ellis, standing at the steeple door.—Three cross staves, twain good, and one simple.

Chests.

A great chest, upon the vestry cellar, with two great locks to the same, of iron, the gift of Mr. Clopton. *Which two great locks broken by the thieves, Jan.* 13, 1531, *qua die spoliata fuit ista ecclesia Melfordiensis.*—Another chest, upon the said soler, with one lock.—Another plain hutch there, with one lock.—One simple chest in the vestry beneath.—Another chest in the said vestry.—Another chest in the said vestry, with an old chest, to lay in copes, all in the keeping of the sexton.—At Jesus' altar, a chest, the gift of Sir Thomas Turret, priest.—Another chest at the quire door, and now in the vestry.—In our Lady's Chappel two old chests in decay.—Another hutch, in St. Ann's Chapel.

Crosses.

A cross, of copper and gilt, for the week days.—A simple cross, without ye feet.

Cross Cloaths.

A cross cloth, of silk, the gift of Mr. Roger Martin.—Another cross cloth, the gift of Mr. Skern, some time parson of Melford.—Three other cross cloths, simple, with one simple cross cloth of silk, with three cross staves.—A cross cloth of silk, the batchellors' gift, 1530, which cost 11s. 8d.—Two streamers of silk, one the batchellors' gift, the other of Corpus Christi Guild.—Three banner cloths, the gift of the Guild of our Lady, Corpus Christi, and St. Peter.—A coffer, the gift of Sir Will. Hodson.—Two candlesticks of lattin, standing at the said altar.—In the vestry, two short ladders.—In the church-house, a table of beech, the gift of Mr. Roger Martin.—Two other tables lying in the mole, with one forme.—One forme in our Lady Chappel, the gift of John Fuller.—In the Church two lanterns, to go with a visitation, and one of them is in decay.—In the church-house is another forme.—At the high altar, one simple altar-cloth hanging before the said altar, for every day.—One for Lent, with whips, and with angels.—Before the image of the Trinity, at the high altar, one white cloth.—A cloth of Adam and Eve to draw before the high altar, in time of Lent, called the Veil.—Before our Lady, one cloth of blue.—At Jesus altar, an altar cloth painted, the gift of Maid Aleyn of Bury.—To the said altar, a cloth for Lent, painted about with whips and angels.—One cloth, before the image of Jesus, white.—Afore our Lady of pyte, at the said altar, a painted cloth.—At St. Ann's altar, a stained altar cloth, for every day.—At the said altar, two cloths stained with flowers.—Afore St. Ann, one cloth, white.—Afore St. Leonard, one cloth, white.—At John Hill's altar, one simple stained cloth.—Over the said altar is a good stained cloth of the Trinity, the gift of Robert Colett.—At St. Edmund's altar is a painted cloth of St. Michael and our Lady.—Three long cloths hanging before the rood loft, stained or painted, with the dawnce of Powlls.—A cloth hanging before the rood, called the Veil, very simple.—One cloth with a vallon, before the image of St. Saviour, white.—A cloth, the gift of Jone Foot, hanging before the rood loft, with three small white napkins.—Before St. John the Baptist, a white cloth, with a vallon.—Afore St. John the Evangelist, a stained cloth.—Before St. Peter, a new white cloth.—Before St. Anthony, a stained cloth, with part of the Mount.—Two other little cloths hanging upon two tabernacles.—Before St. James, a

th.—Before St. Catherine, a white
Before St. Margaret, a stained
Before Mary Magdalen, a cloth.—
t. Edmund, a little cloth.—Before
, a white cloth.—Before St. George,
n curtains, stained.—Before St. Tho-
imple cloth.—Before the image of
topher, one cloth, white.—Before
es of St. Andrew and St. Loy, one
iite.—Three other simple cloths, to
it divers saints in the Church, some
stained, and some other, to the sum
en cloths.—In our Lady Chappel,
cloth, stained.—A black buckram
on the altar.—A stained cloth, hang-
re the said altar.—A cloth before
y Tabernacle.—Another cloth on
r side, before the other tabernacle,
nd both cloths the gift of John
of Acton.—Altar cloths of sattin,
es in Panes, and with flowers, and
mage of Jesus in the midst of the
th, which Mother Thresser, other-
led Clementi Thresso, widow, be-
l and gave to the said altar of Jesus,
ost 31*s.* 8*d.* annq D'ni 1526.—Two
oths, white, the gift of the brothers
Lady Guild, in the year of our Lord
29.

April 6, 1541, there was given to
rch of Melford, two stained cloths,
the one hangeth towards Mr. Mar-
, and the other to be used about the
e, at Easter time, and also a red
for a fore cloth, to the high altar.
latter sentence is written in another

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

e course of the present repairs at
rough Cathedral,—where the two
and all the internal fixtures of the
e being rebuilt by Mr. Blore with a
and delicacy almost unexampled in
workmanship,—the stone coffin
nains of the Abbot Alexander, who
1226, together with his effigy, were
; to light. The latter is of a hard
: marble; and where not wantonly
ed (which it evidently has been, pro-
y the Puritan soldiery,) retains all
rpness of its original appearance. It
y fine specimen of the sculpture of
e, and is ornamented with some par-
y beautiful foliage; upon the whole,
h resembles that at York of Arch-
Walter Grey, who was a contempo-
The identity of the corpse was ascer-
y a small oblong piece of lead, four
in length, inscribed in an open out-
aracter—ABBAS ALEXAND'. This will
served in the Cathedral chest; the
en (who alone were present at the
ry) do not appear to have met with
g or other article of value. The cof-
its contents were re-interred on the
f August.

TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.

y in September a Roman tessellated pavement was found at Leicester towards the bottom of the street called Jury Wall. It was five feet below the surface, and about eighteen feet square. It is formed of regular tesseræ, of half an inch square, and a great variety of colours: no figures are represented, but several beautiful patterns, which run in a circle at the centre, afterwards form a hexagonal border, and externally a square. We understand that a part will be preserved, for exhibition, on the spot.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Of all the various objects of antiquarian research, none have been less explored, and therefore none are so little understood, as those which relate to the manners, customs, arts, and religion of ancient Mexico. The conquerors of that great empire, in order to efface from the minds of future generations every idea of the religion of their forefathers, and every feeling of national pride or independence, destroyed, or mutilated as far as they were able, the records of its history, and the monuments of its greatness. The same barbarous policy which prompted this work of destruction has, till of late, precluded all research into those antiquities of Mexico, which either from their stupendous magnificence defied the hand of the spoiler, or which accident or concealment still preserved in existence. The comparatively few collections of Mexican hieroglyphics which yet exist are so scattered throughout Europe, that any attempt to decipher them by a patient study and collation of their various contents has heretofore been impracticable; and although preserved with the most scrupulous and vigilant care, they have been regarded in some instances as objects of unmeaning curiosity. The learned and scientific Baron de Humboldt, in his celebrated work on the Monuments of South America, expresses his regret that no account of these valuable remains had been given to the world by their respective royal and learned possessors. Mr. Augustine Aglio, a gentleman of deep antiquarian research, and who has been long engaged in the collecting and deciphering of existing Mexican records, is on the eve of producing a splendid work on the subject, by which the manuscripts of the Vatican and Bodleian Libraries, the hieroglyphics of Dresden and Vienna, can be made to illustrate, to irradiate, and to decipher each other. In addition to many valuable documents, Mr. Aglio has presented fac-similes of all the hieroglyphics, and copies of all the manuscripts which are to be found in the principal libraries in Europe, accompanied by an English translation, with copious notes and extracts. The work is the result of five years unremitted labour, and presents a perfect collection of all the existing MSS. and hieroglyphical paintings illustrative of the subject of Mexican Antiquities.

SELECT POETRY.

THE CONISTON WATER.*

By Henry Brandreth, jun.

'TWAS in thy proudest glory that I first beheld thy form;
No calm was on thee, Lake!—thine was the glory of the storm;
The very mountains girding thee around appear'd to frown,
As from their deep-sequester'd gills the torrent floods came down.

From every quarter of the sky the changeful tempest howl'd,
From every point the murky clouds a stern defiance scowl'd;
I looked upon the foaming flood, I heard its joyous roar,
As laughed the Spirit of the Storm, careering to the shore.

Such were thy features, Coniston, when first I gaz'd on thee,
And, for a calm and placid lake, beheld an inland sea;
Yet not the less I love thee that I saw thee in thy pride
Of might, than love I calmer ones o'er which gay vessels glide.

Who would not rather choose the wreath of flowers of various hue,
Than that of harebells only form'd, monotonously blue
And therefore 'tis I love to see thy stormy waters swell,
Waking to music Echo's lyre in every mountain dell.

Some Derwent's milder beauty love to sing exultingly,
When the pale rays of the young Moon upon its bosom lie;
And well—for Derwent's lake is calm and Derwent's isles are green,
While many a wild and wooded brae adds grandeur to the scene.

But it is time the lyre were hush'd; some less ignoble string
Than I have touch'd, o'er thee ere long its melody may fling;
And if its deeper minstrelsy wake Echo's deeper tone,
'Tis all I ask for the wild waves of ocean Coniston.

Kendal, Sept. 27.

A VISION OF YOUTH.

By Mrs. Carey.

WHEN the tints of the sunbeam had faded away;
And Twilight approach'd in his mantle of grey—
When the Zephyrs, enamour'd, scarce stray'd from the rose—
And all nature was calm as the good man's repose—

In that moment, so lovely, so sweet, so serene,
A light female form glided swift o'er the green—
Nor tarried, nor paus'd, 'till, in accents so dear,
The voice of her lover thus breath'd on her ear—

"Oh! welcome, my fairest! more welcome than light,
To the wretch who has wandered unhous'd through the night.
And wilt thou, indeed, in my honour confide;
And disdain the cold maxims of prudence and pride?

"Oh! pause not! delay not!—To lose thee were death!
Then speak! for my destiny hangs on thy breath.
Oh! speak, dearest maid, thy consent to be mine!
And each pleasure that fortune can give shall be thine.

"And, though now a stern parent forbids me to prove,
At the altar of Hymen, my truth and my love,
Oh! say thou wilt bless me! and then, as my wife
(In all but the name) I 'll protect thee through life."

* In the East Riding of Yorkshire.

"In all but the name!"—Did she hear him aright?
She started—she shuddered—then, wild with affright—
She broke from the tempter—while deep was the glow,
That flush'd o'er her face and her bosom of snow.

One glance—and but one—in that eye, on that brow,
She read the bold hope he had dar'd to avow:
And, while grief in her bosom gave place to disdain,
All indignant, she turn'd, and fled swift o'er the plain.

Aghast stood the Traitor—confounded, amaz'd—
On the terrified fair one a moment he gaz'd—
Then, starting, pursued—but her cottage was near;
And he fled from a voice conscience taught him to fear.

Yet sweet was that voice, gentle, soothing, and mild—
'Twas the voice of her mother—"Oh! tell me, my child,
What means this confusion—this look of dismay—
The emotion these tears and these blushes betray?

"And who is that stranger? and why does he fly,
Like a vile guilty wretch, as he sees me draw nigh?
Be candid, I charge thee—nor fear to impart,
To thy mother each feeling, each thought of thy heart.

"What, silent! Ah! Laura! that varying cheek
Betrays the sad truth, which thy tongue cannot speak—
It betrays——what experience too well can conceive—
That a maiden may *trust*—and a villain *deceive*.

"Yet weep not, my dear one!—but freely disclose
To me all thy errors, thy doubts, and thy woes—
But first, to our home; for the night dews fall fast:
And a storm seems to speak in that swift rising blast."

Laura's story was brief—A fond vision of youth
Had worn, for awhile, the fair semblance of Truth—
And keen was the anguish that smote on her heart,
As she saw the bright tints of that vision depart.

But Pride lent its aid—and, as time wore away,
Softer feelings succeeded—while Hope's cheering ray
Again o'er the Landscape its brilliancy shed,
Like the sun's rising beam when night's shadows are fled.

And bright, as that sun to the Greenlander's eye—
When all glorious it breaks through his long darken'd sky—
Was the smile, that once more a kind welcome express'd
To the youth whose fond heart all her pow'r confess'd.

Full long had he lov'd—and, while now on her ear
He breath'd the first vow of affection sincere—
In the light of that smile, Hope reviv'd, like a flow'r
That expands to the sunbeam while wet with the show'r.

TO MISS FANNY KEMBLE.

HAIL! early boast of Albion's mimic stage!
Keep Virtue's course, nor heed a slanderer's rage.
Thine inobtrusive merit need not dread
The gust of rancour passing o'er thine head;
For (though like snowdrop tender) thy fair fame
By Virtue fenc'd shall flourish still the same;
Recorded honours shall thy steps attend.—
Thy foe shall make each honest man thy friend.
Consult great Siddons; bid her skill impart
To thee the secret of her magic art:
How like herself to mark in public scenes,
Melpomene's stern school, our Shakspeare's queens;
How like herself to walk in private life,
Guide, teacher, benefactress, matron, wife;
(As daughter, sister, friend, thy part is known;
Not e'en her conduct can excel thine own.)
Thus, in due time, upon her pupil's crest,
In Spite's despite, shall kindred glories rest.
Yet, ah! how brief the bright Tragedian's date!
Be good: high Heaven thy tomb shall consecrate.
And thou, blest Father of the gifted maid!
Scorn not this tribute, in her trial paid
To maidenhood insulted.—Rise, rejoice!
Thy deed shines sanction'd by a Nation's voice:
Yes! every parent hails with just applause
The firm protector of a daughter's cause.

Chelsea. W. B.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The tone of the public mind in the French capital appears to be one of great excitement. Perhaps since the late revolution there has been no other occasion in which the French nation was called upon to discuss a question of so much immediate interest, or ultimate consequence, as that lately submitted to it, of the abolition of capital punishment for political offences. Its connection with the impending trial of the ex-Ministers gives to the argument a character which is not likely to assist the leading it to a sound or merciful conclusion. The advocates of mercy are denounced as the friends of the prisoners, and those who, with reason, demand at the hands of the country the punishment of the signers of the ordinances of July, are branded as the pursuers of a cruel revenge. The important discussion relative to the abolition of capital punishments for political offences took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the 9th of Oct. This momentous question originated in a motion of M. de Tracy, son of the Count de Tracy, one of the Peers, and author of several works on Metaphysics. An address was agreed upon, requesting the Government to take the lead in this salutary reform. In the decision on the motion the House divided in the portion of 229 against 21. The King in his reply to the address of the Chamber, said that he perfectly accorded with the sentiments expressed by the Chamber with respect to the abolition of capital punishments. As the King and the Chamber manifest their disposition to abolish the punishment, the people have increased in obstinacy for its continuance. Cries of "Death to the Ministers!" have been general in the streets of Paris, and tumultuous mobs have assembled around the Palais Royal for the purpose of intimidating the king and his ministers; but the prudent conduct of the National Guard has hitherto prevented any evil consequences.

An addition of 108,000 men to the regular army has been resolved upon. This measure is said to be rendered necessary, by the losses in Africa, the number of troops stationed there and in Greece, and the dissolution of the Royal Guard. The internal situation of France is also thought to justify an augmentation of the standing army.

THE NETHERLANDS.

In our last Number we briefly stated that Prince Frederick had issued a proclamation on the 21st Sept. announcing that, if the insurgents at Brussels did not lay down their arms, the national troops would advance upon the city, and by force of arms re-establish order. Accordingly on the 23d the Prince, at the head of the royal forces, consisting of about 12,000 men, marched on Brussels from Vilvorde, and gained possession of the suburbs. It appears that, previously to the advance of the Dutch troops, Brussels was in a dreadful state of excitement, arising in a great degree from the riotous and determined spirit of the mob. The Garde Bourgeoise, as well as the Provisional Government, had lost the confidence of the people, and the latter had ceased to act. The approach of the hostile troops, however, united all classes in a spirit of resistance. Cannon were placed to command the entrances; fresh barricades were thrown up; stones and other missiles were collected in the upper stories of the houses; and a Military Committee was appointed to superintend the defence of the city, amongst the leading members of which were Don Juan Van Halen, known by his published memoirs, and Colonel Mellenet, a Frenchman, both of great military experience, and by whom several corps of volunteers were organized.

On the morning of Thursday the 23d, the Prince, forming his troops into three divisions, advanced on the town: one of these was directed on the Flanders gate, one on the Louvain, and one on the Schaerbeck gate. The first division was allowed to advance without interruption, until it reached the fish-market. There they remained for nearly an hour, without seeing an enemy, or being in the slightest degree disturbed. At last thirty or forty people made their appearance; and in a few minutes after the troops were roused from their dream of peace by a general and galling fire from the surrounding houses, from which, at the same moment, a shower of missiles of every possible description began to hail on their devoted heads. Among these are mentioned quicklime and vitriol! The troops were speedily thrown into confusion by this unexpected attack, and endeavoured to retreat; in which they were so incommoded by the barriers across the street, and so pelted by stones from the houses, that the retreat was soon converted into a flight, and the flight into a scramble who should first reach the gate. A Colonel of infantry of this division was killed, and a number of other officers and men killed, wounded, and taken. There was no second attempt on the Flanders gate.—The attack on the upper town began at nine o'clock. The Prince had a masked battery on the heights between the two gates of Louvain and Schaerbeck, which opened while the troops were advancing to take possession of these gates.

ɔpulace occupied the Hotel Bellevue, lace Royale, the Café de l'Amitié, and l palace; these were in consequence ief objects of the Prince's attack. roops took a positi n in the Park: ad a train of six field pieces. The on both sides continued until the z, when, as if by mutual consent, it ɔped.

Friday, the 24th, it was found that oops had in the night brought up erable reinforcements, and entered he houses in the Rue de Namur, e two Palaces; they likewise strength- heir position in the Park. Early morning of this day the fight newed with increased ardour. By s the citizens succeeded in driving ldiers from the houses in the Rue de and the Park; amongst others, the de Belle Vue. This hotel was taken taken several times in the course of y, but it finally remained in the hands citizens. The troops still kept pos- of the Park, though several times repulsed. Towards evening the artil- the troops fired red-hot shot on the nd set fire to the Menage and a house Rue Ducale. The night passed it any fighting.

the 25th the combat re-commenced; einforcements having arrived from the villages in the environs of the city, enewed energy to the citizens, who, made an attack on the Park, suc- in gaining possession of it. The continued the whole of the day in the nourhood of the Boulevards. The s captured two pieces of artillery.

combat was kept up the whole of ch in the environs of the Park. In nuse of the afternoon a rencontre place among the trees in the thickest the promenade, and the loss on both was considerable. Towards evening illery of the Garde Bourgeoise, di- by Van Halen, drove the military heir position in the Park, and they ed into the Vauxhall and Little The- these were the only positions in the sion of the military; the greater part hotel of the States General and the at houses had been already in the of the citizens. A continued fire was p during the whole of the night, and welve o'clock the military commenced ing from the city in the direction of rp.

soldiers had been under arms, with a moment of intermission, for five During the whole of that time not a ad put off his jacket: and an hour's snatch [illegible] difficulty on the wet d, was [illegible] that had been allow- them when fainting with fatigue. On orning of the 27th not a soldier was seen in the city, with the exception of such as were brought in prisoners. The killed and wounded on both sides were immense. Dead bodies, both military and citizens, were seen in all directions along the Boulevards, the Park, and the Rue de Namur. The damage done to the town was very great. The Hotel de Bellevue, on which the last attack of the royal troops was made, was almost battered to pieces; the palace and many other buildings were almost reduced to ruins.

No sooner had the Dutch troops retreated, than the necessity of organizing a government which would repress disorders, protect property, and by its control give efficiency to the efforts of the people, began to be felt. Ministers and other public functionaries were duly appointed, and their several functions allotted to them. The chief director was to reside in a Central Committee, composed of Messrs. de Potter, Rogier, and Vander Weyer. Their first act was to issue proclamations addressed to the people, calling upon them, as Belgians and good citizens, to respect property, to repair the barricades, to be in readiness for defence, and finally to resist internal disorder —an enemy more to be dreaded than any which could assail them from without. The Committee also recommended, that the Dutch officers and other prisoners of war should be treated with as much tenderness as was consistent with their safe keeping, and that the horrors of civil commotion might be rendered, in other respects, as few as possible, so that the triumphs of freedom might not be sullied by any taints of cruelty.

At the Hague, during the above eventful struggle, the two questions as to the alteration of the fundamental law and the separation of the Northern from the Southern Provinces, were decided by the Second Chamber of the States-General in the affirmative—the first question by a majority of 50 to 44; and the second by 55 to 43. In the First Chamber both questions were decided affirmatively by a majority of 81 to 7.

On the defeat of the royal troops being known, the spirit of revolt broke out in nearly all the principal towns of Belgium. At Ostend, Ghent, Tournay, Ath, Louvain, Liege, Mons, Bruges, Namur, &c. the populace rose against the Dutch authorities, and expelled the military. The insurrection, indeed, became almost universal, and many towns sent in their adhesion to the Provisional Government at Brussels.

On the 4th of October the King of the Netherlands issued a decree at the Hague, appointing the Prince of Orange Lieutenant-General *ad interim* of the States of Belgium, and directing him to take up his residence at Antwerp, for the purpose of bringing back, by peaceable means, the revolted inhabitants to their allegiance.—On the 5th the Prince of Orange arrived at Antwerp, and issued a proclamation, informing the Bel-

gians that their wish with respect to the separation of the two parts of the kingdom had been acceded to; that a distinct administration was to be formed, consisting entirely of Belgians, with the Prince at their head; that all places dependant upon this Government would be given to the inhabitants of the provinces which composed it; that the greatest liberty would be left with respect to the instruction of youth; and that other ameliorations would be made in accordance with the wish of the nation and the wants of the times.—The Provisional Government of de Potter and Co. however determined to enter into no compromise; but in utter disregard of the royal decrees proceeded to exercise all the acts of supreme authority, with the full confidence of the Belgians, and without question or interruption from the Dutch. They decreed the entire separation of the two countries, and appointed a governor to that province in which the Prince had been directed to take up his residence. They ordered the collection of the old taxes, and the organization of the Burgher Guard; and committees were nominated—one to prepare a constitution for the country, and another to report upon the actual amount of injury done to property in Brussels. They also formally declared, that they would not treat, upon any terms, with the Prince of Orange and his Council at Antwerp, for the pacification of the Netherlands, so long as the Prince used the name of the King. In this dilemma the King called upon his Dutch subjects to arm en masse, for the honour and protection of the kingdom; or rather, probably, for the safety of his northern territories.

On the 16th of October the Prince of Orange issued an important proclamation from Antwerp, in which he acknowledges the Belgians as an independent nation. "You can (says he) freely choose, in the same manner as your co-citizens of the other provinces, deputies for the National Congress who are going to debate the interests of their country. I shall put myself at the head of the provinces I govern, and place you in a state new and stable, of which the nation will form the force. This is the language of one who will sacrifice his blood for the independence of your country."

In consequence of the above declaration of the Prince, which appears to have been in opposition to the intention of the King, the latter revoked the commission with which he had invested him on the 4th, and declared his resolution to retain the fortresses of the provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg against any attack from Belgium, though directed by his son.

The following particulars respecting the Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick, the two sons of the present King of the Netherlands, may at this time be interesting. Frederick George Louis of Nassau, Prince of Orange, was born in December 1792, and having received the rudiments of his education in Germany, came to England in 1809, where he entered the University of Oxford, and gave evident proofs of talent and assiduity. In 1811 he entered the English army under the Duke of Wellington, and soon distinguished himself, and was appointed by the Duke one of his Aides-de-camp. At the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo he was amongst the foremost to throw himself into the breach; and at Badajoz he rallied an English division that had been driven back, led them to the assault, drove the enemy from the ramparts, and entered the town at the head of his column. He also distinguished himself at Salamanca. His late Majesty, then Regent, presented him with a gold medal, bearing the names of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca; and also raised him to the rank of Colonel, and made him one of his Aides-de-camp. At the peace which followed his father was made King of the Netherlands, in which country the Prince went to reside, and became very popular. On Buonaparte's return from Elba, in 1815, the Prince of Orange took the command of the Netherlands troops, and highly distinguished himself at the battle of Waterloo. On the 21st Feb. 1816, he was married at Petersburgh to the Grand Duchess Anna Paulowna, daughter of the Emperor Paul, and sister of the late and present Emperors of Russia, of which marriage there is issue three Princes and a Princess. The Prince of Orange's brother, Frederick-William, distinguished himself at the battle of Waterloo and the siege of Valenciennes. He is married to a daughter of the King of Prussia, and is a Major-General and Colonel of a Regiment in the Prussian service.

GERMANY.

Several local disturbances, of an insurrectionary nature, have taken place in many of the petty states of Germany.

The subjects of the Elector of Hesse Cassel demanded a free constitution in a manner which rendered resistance hopeless, and the Elector, after some hesitation, had the wisdom to prefer compliance to flight. On the 13th Sept. a petition was presented to the Elector, signed by many thousands, demanding extensive reforms, and a meeting of the States. The Elector delayed giving an answer. The agitation of the people was extreme, every thing indicated their determination. On the 15th, at day-break, the city was all in motion. At nine a deputation of magistrates and citizens went to the Palace; the people waited the result in the street with a determined resolution. The deputation soon showed themselves at the windows, waving with handkerchiefs, the signal agreed upon to announce the Elector's compliance, as black gloves were to have

ted his refusal. Shouts of joy from eople rent the skies, in the midst of the Elector and his son appeared in alcony, and returned the salutations of eople. All the military posts were diately withdrawn, and their place sup- by the Burgher Guard. At night the was illuminated.

Hanau the mob attacked the Customs Excise departments, pillaged them of apers, furniture, and confiscated goods, urnt them in the market-place; they attacked the house of some Jewish ants. At Mayence they also set fire a Custom-house. At Prague some nces of opinion took place between atholics and Protestants, and the re- ns the destruction of the Lutheran h. At Jena, Carlsruhe, and some places, disturbances have also taken

The Duke of Saxe Gotha wisely his subjects together, and made them e a list of grievances, which he pro- to redress.

ious disturbances have also taken place rlin. An assemblage of more than 0 persons, loudly called for the con- on promised in 1814. The armed received orders to fire upon the crowd; oops of the line refused to act against llow-citizens, but the Royal Guards ed the order; sixty individuals were or wounded. The crowd, in disperse- ndly demanded the constitution.

SPAIN.

the 14th of Oct. the Spaniards com- the divisions of Valdez and Vigo d Spain. They executed their de- e from Bayonne and the adjoining vil- luring the night of the 13th, in spite many obstacles thrown in the way by the local authorities. The French Government had previously ordered the dispersion of the Spanish forces assembled on the frontiers. They entered Spain on three different points, but all the forces concentrated on Urdache, where they were well received. The monks had an interview with Valdez, and offered 200,000 francs to be freed of all charges on their convent. The proposition was gladly accepted.

The alarm with which Ferdinand has been seized at the startling intelligence of an army of exiled Spaniards on his frontier, communicating by revolutionary sympathies with the disaffected lovers of freedom in the interior, has vented itself (as might be expected) in measures of ineffectual precaution and sanguinary cruelty. He has issued a decree, every line of which is written with blood, and seems to think himself only safe within the circle of terror which it may inspire. The second article denounces the penalty of death against all who shall "correspond with," or "counsel," the invading exiles; and the third makes it capital for the members of a corporation, or agents of the civil power, to neglect giving notice of the appearance of a rebellious force at the next military station, with the speed of so many miles an hour.

The abbot of the convent of St. Basil was lately found a corpse in his bed, the head separated from the body and a mattress over him. He was a moderate man, generally esteemed, and had occasionally preserved many Liberals from the Apostolical wrath. He had lately forbidden his own friars to say mass, on account of their licentiousness, and it is believed he has been assassinated by them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

present alarming state of Ireland duced our Government to take the tionary measures of removing depots s and ammunition from certain un- ted towns to places of greater secu- d of sending an additional military to assist in preserving order. The Lieutenant has also issued a procla- , suppressing a newly-formed So- calling itself "The Anti-Union As- on," a decisive measure, which has an extraordinary sensation in Dublin. rst public meeting of the Anti-Union was to have been held on the 19th, that morning the proclamation for- it was issued by the Lord Lieute- and it did not take place. Mr. sell has published a letter, calling upon the people to pay the most implicit obedience to the law, and to respect the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation. A requisition for a grand aggregate meeting of the people of Ireland, to petition Parliament for the repeal of the Union, has been receiving signatures in Dublin. Some Orangemen have also signed it, and the greatest activity is exerted by the supporters of the measure, who actually canvass the citizens for their signatures. "The cause of the Belgians; may others (meaning the Irish) imitate their bright example!" is now a favourite toast in every tavern in Dublin. At a dinner at Killarney, O'Connell observed, "I say fearlessly, and would impress it upon honest men (for I care little for interested knaves), that this country will never enjoy perfect liberty or quiet until the Church is severed from the State!"

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE CHURCH.—The late *Clergy Act* expressly enjoins that a Curate's salary shall in no case be less than 80*l.* per ann.; and that such salary shall not be less than 100*l.* per ann. in any parish or place where the population, according to the last parliamentary returns, shall amount to 300 persons; when the population shall amount to 500 persons, the salary is not to be less than 120*l.* per ann.; and 150*l.* per ann. if the population amounts to 1000 persons. But the following statement of stipends affords a melancholy aspect. Six curates receive under 20*l.*; 59 under 30*l.*; 173 under 40*l.*; 441 under 50*l.*; 892 under 60*l.*; 300 under 70*l.*; 415 under 80*l.*; 458 under 90*l.*; 156 under 100*l.*; 500 under 110*l.*; 69 under 120*l.*; 207 under 130*l.*; 52 under 140*l.*; 32 under 150*l.*; 162 under 160*l.*; 26 under 170*l.*; 15 under 180*l.*; 5 under 190*l.*; 3 under 200*l.*; 17 under 210*l.*; 2 under 220*l.*; 2 under 230*l.*; 2 under 240*l.*; 3 under 250*l.*; 4 under 260*l.*; 1 under 290*l.*; 2 under 310*l.*; 1 under 320*l.*; and 1 under 340*l.* There are 43 who receive the whole income of the benefices they serve. Two receive one half of the income, and one is paid two guineas each Sunday. With respect to the gross value of livings where the incumbents are non-residents, it is stated that there are 2496 under 300*l.* and 1233 of the value of 300*l.* and upwards.—The Curates employed in the several dioceses are:—in St. Asaph, 30; Bangor, 58; Bath and Wells, 190; Bristol, 103; Canterbury, 135; Carlisle, 44; Chester, 158; Chichester, 110; St. David's, 194; Durham, 78; Ely, 71; Exeter, 256; Gloucester, 128; Hereford, 153; Llandaff, 94; Lichfield and Coventry, 268; Lincoln, 550; London, 234; Norwich, 479; Oxford, 69; Peterborough, 116; Rochester, 47; Salisbury, 174; Winchester, 177; Worcester, 83; York, 260; total, 4254. Of this number, 1393 reside in the glebe-house, and 805 in the parish. 3600 are licensed curates.

An Act was passed on the 23d of July last (1 William IV. c. 59) for endowing, amongst other places, "a Chapel erected on *Sunk Island*, in the river Humber." By the 20th section, which recites that the estate belongs to the crown, and that on part of it the tenants have erected a chapel, and enclosed a piece of land as a burying-ground, it is enacted that the said island shall be formed into and become a parish, to be called the parish of Sunk Island, in the county of York. By the next section, the chapel is to be called the Parish Church of Sunk Island, in the province of York, and Archdeaconry of the East Riding. By the 22d section, the church is endowed as a place of worship, and the Minister incorporated; by the 23d, the right of patronage is vested in his Majesty; and by the 26th, the Commissioners are empowered to purchase 8,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the three per cent. consols, in the names of certain trustees, the dividends of which are to be paid to the Minister, for the performance of his sacred duties.

A melancholy proof of the distressed state of agriculture in *Buckinghamshire* is furnished by the fact that nearly the entire parish of Wotton Underwood, comprising about 2300 acres of land, the property of the Duke of Buckingham, is advertised to be let; the tenants either having left, or given notice to quit. Two farms in the neighbouring parish of Brill, one in the parish of Hillesdon, and one in each of the parishes of Stoke Mandeville, Weston Turville, and Weedon (a part of the latter farm being situate in the parish of Aylesbury) all of which belong to the noble Duke, are likewise advertised to be let.

Some tumultuous proceedings have recently taken place throughout the county of *Kent*, arising from the outrageous conduct of agricultural mobs of the lower classes going about demolishing the threshing machines of the farmers. A body of men, amounting to upwards of 200 in number, lately assembled at the respective residences of Sir Henry Oxenden, Sir Henry Tucker Montresor, Mr. Keleey, Mr. Holtum, and Mr. Sankey, farmers, and violently broke into their barns, where they destroyed the thrashing-machines they found in them respectively. At the adjourned meeting of the magistrates and other gentlemen of East Kent, held on the 12th of Oct. at Canterbury, the High Sheriff in the chair, it was resolved to offer a reward of 500*l.* for the discovery of these incendiaries. The Lords of the Treasury have also offered a reward of 100*l.* for the discovery and apprehension of the offenders who set fire to and burnt the barns and cornstacks belonging to the Rev. Mr. Price, of Lyminge, on the night of the 5th Oct.

Oct. 9. Great distress was occasioned in *Hull* by the arrival of intelligence, that the Whale Fishery had proved a complete failure, and that eighteen ships,—six of them belonging to Hull,—had been lost in this perilous branch of trade. It appears, that the season has been one of the most embarrassing ever experienced, from the accumulated masses of ice by which the navigation was impeded, the continued haziness of the weather, and the frequent gales of wind. The ships arrived at the proper season in Melville Bay, where, in consequence of a strong gale from the south, which blocked them in, many were compelled to remain twelve weeks!—and when, at length, they were able to effect their departure, and steer to the westward, they could discover neither fish nor ice. The loss upon a clean ship

may be estimated at about 3,000*l.* The capital engaged in this trade, at Hull alone, (including wharfs, warehouses, machinery, &c.) is probably not less than 400,000*l.*; and the individuals it employs are not fewer than 1500. The number of ships from Hull this season is 33; for the nine years ending with 1818 it averaged above 53.

Oct. 16. The ex-King of France and family left Lulworth Castle for the purpose of taking up their future residence at the Palace of *Holyrood*, Edinburgh. Charles departed in an Admiralty steam-boat, and arrived along with the young Duke of Bordeaux in the Leith Roads on Wednesday the 20th of Oct. The Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, and the Duchess of Berri, undertook the journey by land.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Duke of Wellington has ordered the *Tower-ditch* to be widened four feet, to prepare for the extra water expected to rush up the Thames on the removal of old London bridge. The Tower Moat has not been cleared since the days of Charles II., and the labourers constantly keep an eager look out, in the hopes of finding coins, and other valuables.

The new chapel of ease to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, now being erected about the middle of Saffron Hill, is in rapid progress. This edifice is of brick, with stone windows of pure Gothic, and with two ornamental Gothic turrets over the western entrance. It is 100 feet in length by 60 in breadth, will be 60 feet high, with galleries, and will accommodate 2000 persons.

Sept. 22. The whole of the materials composing the ancient edifice of St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, were brought to the hammer, preparatory to the entire removal of the structure. When the church was raised is a matter of great doubt. The first recorded funeral which took place in the parish is in 1421. It escaped the great fire of 1666. The following are the prices of some of the reliques. The statue of Queen Elizabeth, which now stands in a niche in the eastern wall of the church, 16*l.* 10*s.* (see p. 296). The painting of St. Matthew, in stained glass, 2*l.* 10*s.* The stained window, 4*l.* 5*s.* The pews and other wood work brought the customary prices. The clock and figures were not sold.

Oct. 8. The Auction Mart was crowded with noblemen, gentlemen, and landed proprietors, and others interested in the sale (by Mr. George Robins) of the celebrated *Kirkham Abbey* estate, and other valuable properties. This interesting property, after a spirited competition, was bought in at 16,900 guineas.—The freehold *Creamore Farm* estate, on the turnpike road from Wem to Chester, Shropshire, comprising a farm residence and 352 acres of land, produced 14,980 gs.—The freehold *Cwymllecoedog* property, consisting of a villa residence and 715 acres in North Wales, sold for 6400 guineas; and the freehold *Gelly Deg* estate, in Carmarthenshire, for 4650*l.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury Lane.

Oct. 1. This theatre opened for the season with the comedy of the *Hypocrite*, the farce of *Deaf as a Post*, and the opera of *Massaniello*.

Covent Garden.

Oct. 4. This House opened with the tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet*, Miss Fanny Kemble playing the part of Juliet. *Black-eyed Susan* was the afterpiece, in which Mr. T. P. Cooke played William the Sailor.

Oct. 20. *The Jew of Arragon*, a tragedy by Mr. Wade, was brought forward. Miss Kemble played the heroine. The piece was replete with absurdity, and utterly failed.

Adelphi.

Oct. 4. This little theatre, which has been entirely re-decorated, opened with a new melodrama, by Mr. Ball, entitled *The Black Vulture, or the Wheel of Death*; in which Miss M. Glover was the heroine.

Oct. 14. *Scheming and Seeming*, a laughable burletta, by Mr. Lunn, and *William and Adelaide*, a loyal dramatic tribute, were produced, and well received.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Sept. 28. 1st or Gren. Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. John Ord Honeyman to be Capt. and Lieut.—57th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Shadforth to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major Rob. Hunt to be Major.—Brevet, to be Major-Generals in the Army, Col. Alex. Bethune, Col. W. A. Johnson.—To be Colonel, Lieut.-Col. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill.—To be Lieut.-Colonels, Major Colin Pringle, Major H. Bristow.—To be Major, Capt. G. Pinckney.—To be Principal Inspector-general of the Army Medical Department, Sir W. Franklin, M.D.

Oct. 8. 1st Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Fox to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—12th Foot, Major Gervas Turberville to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Jones, to be Major.—34th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Rich. Kelly to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached, Capt. T. Gloster to be Major of Infantry.—Brevet, Capt. J. Macpherson to be Major in the Army.—Staff,

Lieut.-Col. H. E. Hunter to be Deputy-Adj.-gen. in the Mauritius.

Oct. 12. Unattached, to be Major of Infantry without purchase, brevet Major J. S. Hamilton, from the 19th Foot.—Brevet, brevet Maj. H. Shum to be Lieut.-Colonel.—The Hon. H. C. Lowther to be Col.-Commandant of the Royal Cumberland Militia.

Oct. 13. George M'Kinley, Esq. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Dr. Bethell, Bp. of Exeter, transl. to Bangor.
Rev. J. Stannus, Dean of Ross.
Rev. Mr. Davies, Preb. of Brecon.
Rev. W. B. Whitehead, Preb. in Wells Cathedral.
Rev. C. R. Ashfield, Whitton cum Thurlton R. Suffolk.
Rev. W. Bailie, West Chiltington R. Sussex.
Rev. H. Bellairs, Bedworth R. co. Warw.
Rev. E. Bosanquet, Tillisfield R. Hants.
Rev. J. W. Dew, St. James P. C. Halifax.
Rev. J. Dolphin, Antingham St. Mary R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. M. Echalaz, Appleby R. co. Leic.
Rev. R. Finlayson, Church of Locks, co. Ross.
Rev. H. Fox, Pitsdon R. Dorset.
Rev. J. Holme, Low Harrowgate P. C. co. York.
Rev. Mr. Issacs, Stradrum R. co. Cork.
Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Ardray R. co. Tyrone.
Rev. H. Law, Yeovilton R. Somerset.
Rev. J. Morton, Stockleigh Pomeroy R. Devon.
Rev. W. H. M. Robertson, Tytherington V. co. Gloucester.
Rev. J. Robinson, St. Dennis R. with St. George and Naburn V. annexed, co. York.
Rev. N. T. Royce, Dunterton R. Devon.
Rev. E. W. Sandys, Winstone R. co. Gloucester.
Rev. J. Shirley, Frettenham with Stanninghall R. Norfolk.
Rev. E. Shuttleworth, St. George Chorley P. C. co. Lancaster.
Rev. J. Sibley, Enstone V. co. Oxford.
Rev. D. C. Tripp, Kentisleare, R. Devon.
Rev. C. B. Trye, Lechampton R. co. Glou.
Rev. T. Tyrwhitt, Winterbourne Whitchurch and Turnworth R. co. Dorset.
Rev. B. Vale, St. Peter's P. C. Stoke-upon-Trent, co. Stafford.
Rev. P. Vaughan, Llandefailog R. co. Brec.
Rev. P. Welson, Ilchester R. Somerset.
Rev. J. Wood, Willisham P. C. Suffolk.

Chaplains.

Rev. A. P. Clayton, to Lord Melbourne.
Rev. J. Smith, to the Bishop of Derry.
Rev. W. L. Townsend, to Earl of Craven.
Rev. T. Tyrwhitt, to Earl of Stirling.
Rev. W. Wyatt, to Marq. of Londonderry.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. M. Cooper, Second Master of Islington Grammar School.
Rev. R. W. Kerby, Head Master of Wymondham Grammar School, Norfolk.
Rev. L. Ripley, Second Master of Durham Grammar School.
Rev. W. White, Head Master of Wolverhampton Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. The lady of the Very Rev. Dr. Calvert, Warden of Manchester, a son——*Sept.* 9. At Babraham, Cambridgesh. the wife of H. J. Adeane, esq. M.P. a son and heir.——18. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Morton, a dau.—In Great George-str. Westminster, the wife of Dr. Lushington, a son.——19. In the Precincts, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Harris Braham, a dau.—26. At Skelbrook Park, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. T. Cator, a dau.——28. At Brighton, the Marchioness de la Valette, a dau.——30. At Shirburn Lodge, co. Oxford, the wife of J. W. Fane, esq. a son.——At Cobham-hall, Lady Clifton, a dau.——The wife of the Rev. John Merewether, Chaplain to the Queen, a son.——*Oct.* 1. In Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Heathcote, a son.——2. At Milbrook, the lady of Sir Charles Dalrymple, a son.——6. At Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. Fred. Whinyates, Royal Engineers, a dau.——11. At the Vicarage, Woking, Surrey, Mrs. George Farley, a dau.——The lady of Sir W. Milman, Bart. Park-str. Westminst. a son.——15. At Audley-end, Lady Braybrooke, a son.——16. At Gisburne Park, the Lady Ribblesdale, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8. At the house of Capt. Crichton, Muttra, East Indies, Lieut. George Hutchings, 69 reg. N. I. to Mary Ann Milligan, relict of Wm. Leman Dunlap, late Assistant Surgeon in the Company's Service, and dau. of George Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. of Southwark.

March 28. At Lodianiah, Capt. John Moule, 28d reg. Bengal Army, to Anna Sophia, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Faithful, commanding at that station.

Sept. 8. The Rev. W. P. Hopton, of Bishop's Frome, co. Hereford, to Diana, second dau. of the Rev. C. W. Shuckburgh, of the Moot, Downton, Wilts.——11. At St. Pancras, Commander Edw. Belcher, to Diana Joliffe, step-dau. of Capt. P. Hey-

wood, R. N.——14. At Paddington, John Claudius Loudon, esq. of Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, to Jane, only dau. of the late Tho. Webb, esq. of Kitwell-house, Worcestershire.——15. At Greenwich, W. Hughes, barrister-at law, to Miss Thomas, niece of Tho. Kearsey, esq. of Vanburgh-house, Blackheath.——20. At Mary-la-bonne Church, W. H. Ramsbottom, youngest son of John Ramsbottom, esq. of Woodside, M.P. to Charlotte Jane, third dau. of Tho. Chambre, esq. of Nottingham-place. Also, at the same time and place, Mons. De Cerqueira Lima, Attaché aux Legation de S. M. l'Empereur du Brésil, to Harriet Ann, youngest dau. of the same gentleman.——Edw. Dewing, esq. of Leiston-hall, Suffolk, to Sarah, second dau. of Anthony Gwyn, esq. of Baron's-hall, Fakenham, Norfolk.——21. At Hackney, W. Webb, esq. to Letitia, eldest dau. of Nath. Green, esq. late his Majesty's Consul at Nice.——At Cheshunt, the Rev. Rich. Lewin, of Yately, Hants, to Sarah, third dau. of J. K. Sandon, esq.——At All Souls, Marylebone, the Rev. W. Busfield, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Chas. Fred. Bond, Vicar of Margaretting.——22. H. B. Strangways, esq of the Down House, Shapwick, Somersetshire, to Sophia Jane, only dau. of the Rev. Geo. H. Templer, Vicar of Shapwick.——25. At Gordon Castle, Georgiana Huntly Gordon, to A. M. M'Crae, second son of the late W. Gordon M'Crae, esq. Dumfries.——27. Howe Courtenay Daniell, esq. 7th Dragoon Guards, to Helen Sarah, youngest dau. of M. Gosset, esq. of Chandos-street, Cavendish-sq., and Viscount of Jersey.——28. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Lieut. C. G. Butler, R. N. fifth son of the late Sir Rich. Butler, Bart. M. P. to Emily, eldest dau. of John Bayford, Esq.——At Withoote, Leicestershire, H. Dawson, esq. second son of the late Edw. Dawson, esq. of Whatton-house, to Louisa, second dau. of the late J. F. Simpson, of Launde Abbey.——At Chelsea, the Rev. Jesse Hopwood, to Anne, dau. of the late Tho. Beech, esq. of Dominica.——29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Knollys, 3d Guards, to Eliz. dau. of Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, Cornwall, Bart.——At Beverley, the Rev. A. Sadler, to Charlotte, dau. of F. Campbell, esq. Also, at the same time and place, Benj. Sadler, esq. of Belfast, Ireland, to Emma, dau. of the same gentleman. They are both nephews of M. T. Sadler, esq. M.P. for Newark.——30. At Bath, the Rev. J. H. Arnold Walsh, to Anne, dau. of the late Wm. Fleetwood Bury, esq. of Pant-y-Goitre House, Monmouthshire.

Lately. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Cha. Chichester, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Caroline Manners Sutton, youngest dau. of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.—Capt. the Hon. L. Vaughan, 60th Rifles, second son of the Earl of Lisburn, to Mary Josephine Roche, dau. of Henry O'Shea, esq. of Madrid.

Oct 2. At Pau, Sir Henry Bunbury, M.P. for Suffolk, to Miss Emily Napier.——At Leamington, Sir C. E. Carrington, of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, M. P. to Mary Ann, dau. of J. Capel, esq. of Russell-square, M.P.——5. At St. Ann's, Westminster, the Rev. Oliver Cave, to Frances, youngest dau. of W. Lennox, esq.——At Tooting, the Rev. S. C. Lord, to Emily, second dau. of J. Bayley, esq ——At Eyton, co. Hereford, the Rev. Edw. Rich. Benyon, Rector of Downham and of North Ockendon, Essex, to Jane, only dau. of E. Evans, esq.——6. At Harpsden, co. Oxford, M. E. Impey, esq. of Caversham Mill, grandson of the late Sir Elijah Impey, to Eliz. eldest dau. of Col. Mayne, of Boulney Court.——At Clapham, the Rev. Geo. Price, Rector of Romald Kirk, Yorkshire, to Georgiana, only dau. of Capt. Ch. Pelly, R. N.——7. At Brecon, Capel Miers, esq. of Neath, to Anna Jane, only dau. of the Rev. C. Griffith.——9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. A. Mac Donald, R.A. to Susan Fox Strangways, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. C. Strangways.——At St. James's, London, the Rev. John Griffith, Preb. of Rochester, to Mary Eliz. only dau. of the Rev. James Barker, of Hildersham Hall.——At Paris, Geo. Ramsay, esq. second son of the late Sir W. Ramsay, Bart. of Banff House, Perthshire, to Emily Eugenia, dau. of the late H. Lennon, esq. co. Westmeath.——11. At Kensington, W. Webb Follett, esq. barrister-at-law, to Jane Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard.——12. At Henlow, Bedfordshire, Wm. James Goodeve, esq. of Clifton, to the Lady Frances Jemima Erskine, sister to the present Earl of Mar.——At Llanbedr, Breconshire, Robert Sayer Cox, esq. of Bedminster, Somerset, to Laura-Eliz. youngest dau. of John Powell, esq. of Moor Park.——At Chichester, the Rev. Cecil J. Greene, Vicar of Hampnett, to Eliza, eldest dau. of W. Weguelin, esq. of Northgate, Hants.——At Creeting, Suffolk, the Rev. Russell Richards, of Datchet, to Caroline Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Briggs, Rector of Creeting.——13. At Deal, Sir P. Seame, Bart. of Heydon Hall, Essex, to Mary, dau. of the late W. Bradshaw, esq.——14. At Sherfield, John James Vaughan, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Baron Vaughan, to Lucy, eldest dau. of Paynton Piggott, esq. of Archer Lodge, Hants.——20. At Congresbury, Somerset, Wm. Long, esq. nephew of Lord Farnborough, to Eleonora Charlotte M. Poore, dau. of the late Edw. Poore, esq. and sister to Sir Edw. Poore, Bart. of Rushall, Wilts.——21. At St. George's, Queen-square, Sir John Owen, Bart. M. P. of Orielton, Pembrokeshire, to Mary Frances, third dau. of Edw. Stephenson, esq. of Farley-hill, Berks.

OBITUARY.

Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson.

The Right Hon. William Huskisson, M.P. for Liverpool, (the circumstances of whose calamitous death were recorded in our last number, p. 264,) was born at Birch Moreton in Worcestershire, March 11, 1770.

His father, William, was the second son of William Huskisson, Esq. of Oxley, near Wolverhampton; and, on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John Rotton, Esq., of an old and respectable family in Staffordshire, had hired an extensive farm at Birch Moreton. Mrs. Huskisson had three other sons, and died soon after giving birth to the youngest in 1774; Mr. Huskisson's elder brother having also died about that time unmarried, he quitted Worcestershire, returning to his father at Oxley, and succeeding to that property, continued to reside upon it till his death in 1790.

At his mother's decease, the late Mr. Huskisson was not five years old, and he was placed at an infant school at Brewood in Staffordshire; when older, removed to Albrighton, and lastly to Appleby in Leicestershire, where he gave evident promise of the talents by which he has since been so eminently distinguished.

Mr. Huskisson's mother was niece to Dr. Gem, a gentleman highly esteemed, as well for his medical skill as for his other scientific and literary acquirements. He had accompanied the Duke of Bedford on the embassy to France in 1762-3, and the society of the men of letters with whom he mixed, and the great facilities which Paris then afforded for the researches of science, decided Dr. Gem to fix his residence in that capital and its vicinity; paying occasional visits to his friends in England, and to his small family estate in Worcestershire (which, at his death in 1800, he bequeathed to Mr. Huskisson, appointing him also residuary legatee). Dr. Gem always felt great interest in the children of his favourite niece, and having expressed a wish, in consequence of the second marriage contracted by Mr. Huskisson's father, that the two eldest boys should be intrusted to his care, they were permitted to accompany him on his return to Paris in 1783. The late Mr. Huskisson was then between 12 and 13 years old. Dr. Gem attended most carefully to his education, and, it has been said, wished to direct his studies toward medical science; but, whatever might have been the Doctor's wishes, it is perfectly certain that young Huskisson never followed, or had any inclination for that profession; nor was he ever clerk in any banking-house. There was, indeed, no absolute necessity for his adopting any profession, as the greater part of the Staffordshire property was entailed upon him.

His mind, however, had received its impetus from the events of the times. The political and financial discussions of Paris produced powerful effects upon his vigorous mind, and naturally created an enthusiasm for the success of a cause, as yet unobscured by the contemplation of the atrocities which followed. Mr. Huskisson was present at the taking of the Bastile, at which time he was nineteen; and it was in the following month that he became distinguished by his speech at the Quatre-vingt-neuf Club, on the 29th of August, 1790.* In the title he is described as an Englishman, and a member of the *Societé* from 1789. The subject of the speech is the policy of an additional issue of *assignats*. The manner in which it is treated would not have disgraced his more matured know-

* It having been stated that Mr. Huskisson had fraternised with the Jacobin Club, he some years ago addressed the following letter to a friend:

"My dear Sir,—Many thanks for your very kind letter. I am aware how industriously the calumnies to which you refer have been circulated by malevolence, and I am equally aware that in many instances they have unwittingly been received as truth.

"I never was in the Jacobin Club but once in my life. I went there as a spectator, and in company with the late Mr. Windham and the late Lord Chichester, [and also, it appears, the present Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Cheshire,] who were about as good Jacobins as myself.

"The club was an object of curiosity to foreigners; and in the indulgence of that curiosity we went to one sitting, as we might have gone to a bull-fight in Spain. Voila tout. But every man who aspires to distinction in public life must lay his account to be assailed with such unfair weapons.—Yours very sincerely,

"W. Huskisson.

"C. Gardens, July 7."

ledge and judgment; and the only evidence of an excessive liberalism is a recommendation to meet the wants of the state, not by an issue of depreciated paper, but by the sale of national property. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, had its arguments been jacobinical, or Mr. Huskisson's principles considered such, he would not, so soon afterwards, have received the offer of becoming Secretary to the present Marquis of Stafford (then Lord Gower), the British Ambassador at Paris. Dr. Gem was known to Lord Gower, but his nephew was first introduced to his lordship by Dr. Warner, Chaplain to the Embassy. Dr. Warner was the friend of Dr. Gem, and had thus become acquainted with the promising talents and pleasing manners of young Huskisson, and having mentioned him in terms of high commendation to Lord Gower, his lordship desired that he should be presented to him. Thus began Mr. Huskisson's acquaintance with Lord Gower and Lady Sutherland, who, from that time to the day of his death, a period of forty years, continued to honour him with their friendship and confidence; whilst he never ceased to hold in grateful remembrance that kindness which had encouraged the early efforts of his mind and talents.

On being appointed Private Secretary to Lord Gower, Mr. Huskisson occupied apartments in the Ambassador's Hotel, and became a member of the family. Upon the return of Lord Gower to England in 1792, Mr. Huskisson accompanied him, and continued to pass the greatest part of his time with his lordship, and in his society. Soon after, Mr. Dundas expressed to Lord Gower his wish to select some gentleman of abilities, who perfectly understood the French language, in order to assist in the projected arrangement of an office for the affairs of the emigrants, who had taken refuge in England. Lord Gower immediately mentioned Mr. Huskisson as being highly qualified for the situation, which Mr. Dundas then offered, and he accepted, early in 1793.

The stirring scenes which he had witnessed, and the great expansion of his mind, had unfitted him for following the example of the former members of his family, who had for so many years resided upon their own property, and he felt disinclined to the quiet life of a country gentleman. His father had been obliged to alienate a considerable part of his property, in order to make provision for his younger children (of whom he left eight by his two marriages), and his eldest son inherited only the entailed property at Oxley, the adjoining lands and the advowson of the parish of Bushbury having been directed to be sold. This circumstance, combining with others, induced Mr. Huskisson to take measures for cutting off the entail, to sell his landed property, and to devote himself to official life.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas were well qualified to judge of Mr. Huskisson's talents and capacity for business, and he enjoyed their friendship and high estimation to the end of their lives. In 1795 he succeeded the late Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean as Under Secretary of State in the office of Mr. Dundas; and at the general election of 1796 he was first returned to Parliament for Morpeth, together with the present Earl of Carlisle.

On the 6th of April 1799, Mr. Huskisson was married to Elizabeth-Mary, younger daughter of Admiral Mark Milbanke, a great-uncle of the present Sir John Peniston Milbanke, Bart., as also of the present Lord Viscount Melbourne and the dowager Lady Byron. Mrs. Huskisson survives her husband, without children.

In 1800 Mr. Huskisson purchased of Mr. Hayley the poet, and biographer of Cowper, his villa of Eartham, five miles from Chichester. "This originally unextensive domain," says the Rev. Mr. Dallaway, in his History of the Rape of Chichester, "was embellished by its late owner in the simple and genuine taste of the *ferme ornée*, as first introduced into this country by Shenstone, at the Leasowes. Mr. Huskisson has greatly enlarged the mansion house, in a style of accommodation and elegance; having likewise extended and made alterations in the immediate environs. The present estate includes about 300 acres."

On the retirement of Mr. Pitt in 1801, Mr. Huskisson also lost office; but by a grant dated the 17th of May that year, was allotted a pension of £1200, with a remainder of £615 to Mrs. Huskisson, to commence from her husband's death.

At the general election in 1802, Mr. Huskisson was a candidate for Dover. After a severe contest of five days, he polled only 466 votes, while one of his competitors, Mr. Trevannion, had 666, and the other, Mr. Spencer Smith, 534. On this he declined proceeding further, and took leave of the inhabitants in a very handsome and conciliatory speech.

Mr. Huskisson remained out of Parliament till the succession of the Hon. John Eliot to his father's peerage, occasioned a vacant seat for the borough of Liskeard. After a contest with Thomas Sheridan, Esq. and a double return, Mr. Huskisson was by a committee declared duly elected, May 15, 1804. On the

very same day, Mr. Pitt returned to power; and soon after Mr. Huskisson was appointed one of the joint Secretaries to the Treasury, together with Mr. Sturges Bourne. At the general election in 1806, he was re-elected for Liskeard.

During Mr. Fox's short administration, Mr. Huskisson was in opposition; but he returned with Mr. Perceval, and resumed his Secretaryship, being elected to Parliament in 1807 for the borough of Harwich. In 1809 he again retired from office with Mr. Canning.

In 1810, during the discussion of the bullion question, Mr. Huskisson published a pamphlet, which attracted considerable attention, entitled, "The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency stated and examined." (See it reviewed in our vol. LXXX. ii. 545.)

At the elections of 1812, 1818, and 1820, Mr. Huskisson was returned for Chichester. About 1812 he obtained the lucrative appointment of colonial agent for Ceylon, the salary of which was 4000*l.* a year; this he retained until 1823. On the 29th of July 1814, he was sworn a Privy Counsellor; and on the 6th of August following, was appointed a Commissioner of Woods and Forests; a post which he retained until taken into the Cabinet in 1823.

Mr. Huskisson was the most active ministerial member of the committee on the Corn Bill, which reported at such length in 1820; and he is understood to have made himself unpopular to the country gentlemen at that time, on account of the steadiness with which he advocated a more liberal system in opposition to them. He had a firm supporter in Mr. Ricardo, to whom he was, on several occasions, greatly indebted at that time. The Report was understood to have been chiefly his work.

From that time to the day of his death, Mr. Huskisson's name was, in one way or other, associated with every question of importance. He enjoyed a high reputation with his party for the inflexible determination with which he advocated and enforced, as far as he could, the doctrines of free trade, undismayed by the opposition of the country gentlemen, or the complaints of the manufacturers. As a parliamentary speaker, he was clear and vigorous. He could be severely sarcastic when he chose, and he was not a man whom any one would have wished unnecessarily to provoke, as he was always prepared both with facts and arguments. Mr. Canning held him always in the highest esteem, and in the discussion on the silk question, when Mr. John Williams, the barrister, gave utterance to some petulant remarks, implying that Mr. Huskisson was insensible to the distress he inflicted in the execution of his schemes, Mr. Canning pronounced a warm eulogium on his friend, whom he compared to Turgot.

On Mr. Canning's appointment to be Secretary of State, in September 1822, and his declining being re-elected for Liverpool, the freemen, solicitous to maintain their connection with him, chose his friend Mr. Huskisson for his successor. On the 31st of January 1823, the latter was appointed Treasurer of the Navy; to which office was added, on the 5th of April following, that of President of the Board of Trade. On the death of Mr. Canning, and formation of Lord Goderich's ministry, Mr. Huskisson succeeded his Lordship as Secretary for the Colonies, Sept. 3, 1827. In December following, he tendered his resignation to Lord Goderich, on account of the existence of a difference of opinion between himself and Mr. Herries, with regard to the appointment of Lord Althorp to be Chairman of the Finance Committee. However, when it was soon after found that Lord Goderich himself could not retain the premiership, Mr. Huskisson continued in office under the Duke of Wellington. Upon this it became necessary for him to explain to his constituents how he had acceded to the new Premier; and he intimated that something like a pledge had been given to him that the new administration would be conducted on liberal principles. This was contradicted in Parliament with very little ceremony, by his Grace, and Mr. Huskisson was obliged to remain silent. By this he suffered somewhat in the general estimation; so that when, on voting (May 19, 1828) in opposition to the Ministry on the East Retford disfranchisement bill, the Duke of Wellington sent him a dismissal, it was with greater ridicule than regret that the public parted with his services. The Duke's eagerness to force his resignation, and Mr. Huskisson's unwillingness that the matter should be pressed to that extremity (see our vol. XCVIII. i. 551), also afforded great popular amusement. But still, as a practical minister, intrusted with financial, commercial, or colonial interests, to organise and direct, to unravel, discourse upon, and defend, the bold innovations made within these few years in our maritime and commercial policy, Mr. Huskisson was invaluable to the Government, and his loss very difficult to be repaired. It was therefore very currently believed, that the ex-Secretary would speedily have been recalled to place; and it is most remarkable that

he had just shaken hands with the Duke of Wellington (probably for the first time since their political disagreement), when the fatal accident described in our last number, so suddenly destroyed all the hopes and speculations of his friends.

His sufferings, during the few hours he survived, were most acute; but they were not attended by any contortions of the face, though there was often much and violent contortions of the limbs. Ever and anon groans of the deepest agony were extorted from him by the intensity of the pains which he was enduring; there, however, were no screams,—no unnecessary ejaculations,—no murmurings against the dispensations of Providence; but every symptom of the most manly courage, the most unshrinking fortitude, and the most Christian resignation. In the course of the evening, when Mr. Blackburne, in reading the Lord's Prayer to him, came to the clause, "forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us," Mr. Huskisson said, in a firm and distinct tone of voice, "That I do most heartily, and I declare to God that I have not the slightest feeling of ill-will to any human being." His friends suppose that, in this expression, he was alluding to the virulence with which some of the opponents of free trade and free policy have attacked not only the system which he advocated, but also himself personally. He did not make any allusion or send any remembrance to his political friends. Nearer and dearer, and more awful interests were at stake; and in contemplating the approach of death, he appeared not so much to consider with whom he had acted, as how he had acted, during his political life. He showed a natural anxiety for the preservation of his character as a statesman. "The country," said he, "has had the best of me. I trust that it will do justice to my public character. I regret not the few years which might have remained to me, except for those dear ones," added he, grasping Mrs. Huskisson's hand, and looking with affectionate regret upon her dejected countenance, "whom I leave behind me." He dictated a codicil to his will, which was drawn up by Mr. Wainewright, his secretary as Member for Liverpool, and witnessed by the Earl of Wilton, and Lords Granville and Colvill.

On the day following Mr. Huskisson's death, an inquest was held on his body, the verdict of which was "Accidental death." In the meantime a requisition to Mrs. Huskisson was prepared at Liverpool, expressing the desire of the inhabitants that his remains should be interred in their new public burial-ground. The body was in consequence privately conveyed to Liverpool on Saturday the 18th; and the funeral took place on Friday the 24th, of September. On that day, the committee appointed to conduct the ceremony assembled at the Town-hall at eight o'clock, and at nine the doors were opened for the reception of the gentlemen who had announced their intention of joining the ceremony. At a quarter past ten, the procession began to move, and 25 minutes elapsed from the time when the mutes started, to the time when the last persons in the procession left the Town-hall. The distance which the procession traversed is about 2000 yards, and its own length was nearly half a mile. The following was the order of march:—

Two mutes on horseback.
Gentlemen dressed in mourning---164 lines, six abreast.
The Committee, four abreast.
The Clergy of Liverpool, in full canonicals, 28 in number, four abreast.
Two mutes on foot.
Fifteen private carriages: containing the pall-bearers, Sir G. Drinkwater (Mayor of Liverpool), Lord Stanley, Earl Gower, Lord Sandon, Mr. Stanley, M.P., Mr. Patten, M. P., Sir Stratford Canning, M.P., Sir John Tobin, Mr. Doherty (Solicitor-general for Ireland), Mr. Denison (ex-M.P. for Newcastle), Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Gladstone; the officiating Clergymen, the Rev. J. Brookes, and the Rev. T. Blackburn; the Medical Attendant, Dr. Brandreth; and Mr. Greene, M.P. for Lancaster, and Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, who had no official duties in the procession.
A Lid of Feathers.

THE BODY.

Four mourning Coaches: the 1st containing General and Captain Huskisson (brothers to the deceased); the 2d, Lords Granville and Colvill; the 3d, Mr. Littleton, M.P. and Mr. Milne, one of Mr. Huskisson's executors; the 4th, the Rev. W. Cockburn the other executor, and Mr. Wainewright, his private secretary for Liverpool.
The Mayor's state carriage closed.
Then four hundred gentlemen, six abreast, and nine close carriages.

The head of the procession reached the cemetery at a quarter before twelve o'clock, and at that moment the view from the gateway down Duke-street was most striking. In the centre of the street, but not occupying its entire

width, a long dark column of men, plumes, horses, and carriages, was seen advancing slowly through an immense crowd ranged in the most perfect order, and observing the deepest silence, on each side of it. As the hearse advanced, all this vast crowd uncovered, and the dark appearance of the moving procession, and the mottled appearance of the bare-headed and immoveable multitude which was gazing intently upon it, formed a very marked contrast to each other. A small piece of cannon, which had been previously stationed on St. James's Mount, was fired as a signal to the town as soon as the procession began to enter the cemetery.

The mutes on horseback took their position, one at each side of the entrance. The gentlemen of the town filed off to the right, breaking their lines of six into lines of three deep, and descended without delay into the cemetery. Part of their path ran through an arched passage or tunnel cut through the solid rock; and to a person standing on the neighbouring heights there was something very romantic and picturesque in the manner in which they alternately appeared and disappeared from view. They then proceeded to range themselves on the serpentine walks which skirt the centre grass-plot, where the vault was dug for Mr. Huskisson's remains. At a distance they appeared to have grouped themselves in the shape of a diamond, a vacant space being left at the angle nearest the spectator for the bearers of the coffin to carry it to the grave. Whilst this arrangement was taking place in the cemetery, the committee and the clergy were employed in forming along the road between the entrance of the cemetery and the door of the chapel. The different pall-bearers then ranged themselves in order to receive the coffin and to take the pall, and as soon as they had done this, and the mourners, clergy, and committee had taken their places in the rear, the Rev. J. Brookes, who had previously met the coffin, began to read the funeral service, and to move into the chapel. Immediately after, the gates of the cemetery were closed, and the gentlemen who had followed the hearse filed off to the gate at the top of Hope-street, where accommodation had been previously prepared for them.

As the body was proceeding from the chapel to the grave, the weather, which had been most unfavourable during the whole of the morning, suddenly changed, and a bright gleam of sunshine flung its radiance over the moving train.

The vault is twelve feet deep, and the lower part is cased all round with iron. A heavy lid of the same material was placed over the coffin. Nothing could be more imposing and magnificent than the *coup d'œil* around the place of interment. It is at the bottom of a dell, about 60 feet below the ordinary level of the streets of Liverpool. On the east is seen a solid mass of masonry, with four different tiers of galleries diverging from a centre, and running one above the other to the two extremities of the cemetery. Each of these tiers was filled with respectable people, habited in deep mourning, and to prevent the decorum of the ceremony from being interrupted by individuals passing and repassing, boards were erected at various places to stop the usual communication between them. Above were the people outside the railing; and above them again, houses and scaffoldings, covered with spectators. To the south a double gallery was filled in a similar manner. On the west the scene was still more picturesque, as the bank rises gradually till it comes to a double tier of terraces, and is then surmounted by the beautiful cluster of trees which crown St. James's walk. Every accessible point in this direction was occupied by ladies and gentlemen of the first families in Liverpool. The whole mass of people in the cemetery was nearly immoveable. Their numbers must have been nearer 20,000 than 15,000 persons. It is impossible to convey any adequate notion of the effect of the spectacle thus exhibited, in a spot where art and nature have combined together to produce one of the most picturesque and imposing scenes that the imagination can conceive.

A subscription for a monument, to be erected over the place of interment, is now in progress.

REAR-ADMIRAL HANWELL.

June ... At his house in Long Melford, near Sudbury, Suffolk, aged 64, William Hanwell, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

This officer obtained his first commission about the year 1793; and in 1798 we find him serving as senior Lieutenant of the Sheerness 44, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore James Cornwallis, on the African station.

There is a privilege existing, from time immemorial, which is not enjoyed on any other station than that of the coast of Africa: it is that of the next officer giving himself the rank of his deceased superior; and which self-appointments have ever been held good by the Admiralty. Commodore Cornwallis died of a fever July 31, 1798; when Lieutenant

rell, who succeeded him in the
and of the Sheerness, gained two
itions of rank, which, on his arri-
England, was confirmed by a post
ission, dated December 29, 1798.
rly in 1810, Capt. Hanwell obtained
ommand of the Grampus, a 50-gun
On the 26th October, in the fol-
g year, he was tried by a court-
al, upon a charge of repeated
tenness and unofficer-like conduct,
red against him by Lieut. John
hire; but the Court agreeing that
harge was not proved, acquitted
observing, that the prosecution
d to be malicious and vexatious.
bsequently commanded the Dicta-
4; and during the latter part of
ar superintended the depot for pri-
s of war at Norman Cross.
miral Hanwell married, in 1800,
Hanwell of Mixbury, near Brack-
n Northamptonshire.

MR. WILLIAM HAZLITT.

t. 18. In Frith-street, Soho, Mr.
m Hazlitt, a well known critical
iscellaneous writer.
Hazlitt was a native of Shropshire.
ather was an Unitarian minister,
ame originally from the north of
d, and who, after residing for some
n the above-named county, at an-
period of his life held a situation
University of Glasgow, under the
ated Dr. Adam Smith; he likewise
over to America, where he con-
d during nine years. He died only
years since, at the age of eighty.
William Hazlitt was educated at
nitarian College at Hackney. He
life as an artist, and thus obtain-
knowledge of art, which qualified
or the criticism in which he was
ards eminent. In a memoir of him
en by a very partial friend, if not
nself), which appeared in the Li-
Chronicle for August 26, 1826, it
ed, that "he executed some copies
Titian, which are looked upon, by
good judges, as among the best
ave ever been done after that mas-
whom it is almost as difficult to
s to rival.
though no one else was dissa-
with the progress he made in
ng, he himself was. He did not
ay he should be inferior to any
and when he found that he *was*
threw up his pencil in disgust,
as never touched it since.
He then came to London, and was
ed as Parliamentary reporter for
of the daily papers, particularly,
1809 and 1810, for the Morning Chronicle. From this laborious but useful drudgery, he was *promoted* to purveyor of theatrical critiques, and other occasional paragraphs."

Mr. Hazlitt's first acknowledged literary production was "An Essay on the Principles of Human Action," in which much metaphysical acuteness seems to have been displayed. In 1808 he published, in two volumes octavo, "The Eloquence of the British Senate; being a selection of the best Speeches of the most distinguished Parliamentary Speakers, from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. to the present time. With Notes, biographical, critical, and explanatory." In 1810, "A new and improved English Grammar, for the use of Schools; in which the discoveries of Mr. Horne Tooke, and other modern writers on the formation of Language, are for the first time incorporated." To which was added "A new Guide to the English Tongue, by Edward Baldwyn," printed together in 12mo. Mr. Baldwyn published a smaller abridgment of Mr. Hazlitt's book, in 1812, 18mo. In conjunction with Mr. Leigh Hunt, he next wrote a series of Weekly Essays in the Examiner, afterwards published in 1817, under the title of "The Round Table; a collection of Essays on Literature, Men, and Manners," two vols. 8vo. In the same year he published an octavo volume, "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays;" and in 1818, "A View of the English Stage; containing a series of Dramatic Criticism."

In 1818 Mr. Hazlitt was engaged to deliver some Lectures on English Poetry, at the Surrey Institution; they were published in an octavo volume.

Amongst the most popular of his writings are several volumes collected from periodical works, under the titles of "Table Talk," "The Spirit of the Age," and "The Plain Speaker." His largest and most eloborate performance is "The Life of Napoleon," which is in four volumes. In this, though tinged with party feeling, the writer displays much deep philosophical remark. Mr. H. was one of the writers in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; he has also published "Political Essays and Sketches of Public Characters," an account of "British Galleries of Art," "A Letter to William Gifford, Esq.," "The Literature of the Elizabethan Age," and "The Modern Pygmalion."

Mr. Hazlitt recently published a volume of "Notes on a Journey through France and Italy." At the very moment, as it were, of his death, his last labour issued from the press in an exceedingly pleasant and amusing volume, entitled,

"Conversations of James Northcote, Esq. R. A., by William Hazlitt." Many, if not all, of these "Conversations," had previously appeared as detached papers.

Notwithstanding his inaccuracies of style, and his love of paradox, Hazlitt was a man of genius. In politics he was rather a radical than a whig; he opposed with all the bitterness of sarcasm every constituted authority, and all the existing state of things. From a character written by an admirer, and published in the Atlas, we take the following extracts:—

"Perhaps it is the nature of genius to make its own circumstances, and to make them, too, of the troubled cast. Hazlitt made a name at little cost, and preserved it indifferently, as if it were to show the greatness of his powers, that could sustain without effort what the toil of others could not accomplish. Had he chosen to labour at the improvement of the faculties he had, and the enlargement of their application, there would be little need to inquire into the mysteries of his moral constitution. To those who knew him best he was the greatest marvel. They saw what the world could not see, the strangest combinations and the most perplexing contradictions.

"It is said that accident made Hazlitt a writer. He was originally a painter, or pursued his earliest studies with that end in view. But his taste was not satisfied with his labours; he never could embody his own conceptions, or transfer to the canvass his own principles complete. Instead of practising the art, he expounded it. Connected with the philosophical examination of painting and sculpture, the drama and the theatre came naturally within his inquiries. Into these subjects he poured the tide of his luminous mind, and soon acquired the reputation of being one of the highest critical authorities on the drama and the fine arts. He penetrated boldly, and wrote graphically, and whether his opinions were always profound or just, you felt that they were dextrously said, and hardly cared to question further.

"The history of his mind was this. He commenced with a certain stock of ideas, or, more properly, dogmas. These he never renounced, and rarely consented to modify. He was an indolent reader, and never increased them. To the end they remained with him, and were his *penates*. What he did, then, was out of his own thoughts, and not by any process of analysation or comparison of others. Reasoning was all in all with him. He started with a principle, and carried you through a chain of inductions admirable and perfect. The only doubt was, whether his first position were true. The results were generally incontrovertible. The obstinacy of mind, generated by a stern adherence to a few doctrines which, with inconceivable weakness, he applied equally to all questions, produced prejudices at last, and prevented him from seeing the whole of a topic. He seized upon a feature—perhaps a grand one, but still only a part—and arguing as if it were the whole, led the reader frequently into conclusions false as they respected truth, but true as they respected his view of it. He was deluded by his own powers of argument. They were so great that they made him indifferent to all other means of greatness. That was his primary failing. What his enemies called bigotry, was in him habit. It would surprise the cursory admirer of Hazlitt's works to learn how little, how very little, he actually read throughout his life. The whole action was in his mind, which, being thus thrown back upon its own resources, was frequently forced into old and beaten tracks over and over again.

"Much has been said of the caustic bitterness of his style when occasion demanded it, and the public have not hesitated to ascribe it to his natural disposition. The inference was hasty and erroneous. Hazlitt was mild, even to a child's temper; he was self-willed, but who needed to have drawn out the venom? Had he been suffered to pursue his career at his ease, he would not have afforded grounds for charging malignity upon him. The malignity grew up elsewhere, and extracted from him all the gall that was in his heart. For some unaccountable reason, which Hazlitt could never fathom, Blackwood's Magazine took an extraordinary pleasure in ridiculing him. They went beyond ridicule—they made him appear all that was base in public and private, until at last his fame became a sort of dangerous notoriety. It was not surprising that a man of Hazlitt's solitary habits should feel and resent this in his brooding moods. He did resent it, and fearfully, and the passion of revenge was instilled into his being, subdued only by the imperious presence of philosophy.

"When you were first introduced to Hazlitt, with this previous impression of his bold character on your mind, you were disappointed or astonished to meet an individual nervous, low-spoken, and feeble, who lived on tea as a regimen. There was not a particle of energy about him ordinarily. His face, when at repose, had none of the marks of extraor-

dinary intellect, or even of animation. The common expression was that of pain, or rather the traces left by pain. It was languor and inertion. But when he kindled, a flush mantled over his sunken cheeks, his eyes lighted up wildly, his chest expanded, he looked like one inspired, his motions were eloquent, and his whole form partook of the enthusiasm. This is commonly the case with men of genius, but it was so in a remarkable degree with him. His conversation, generally, was ragged in expression, exceedingly careless as to phraseology, and not always clear in purport. He used the most familiar words, and, for ease sake, fell into conventional turns of language to save himself the trouble of explanation. This was not so, however, when he grew warmed. Then he sometimes mounted into sublime flights. But his conversational powers were, at the best, below his literary capacity.

"As a periodical writer, for the reasons we have stated, Hazlitt was unable to sustain any rank. The best articles of that kind for which we are indebted to his pen, are to be found in the Edinburgh Review, where he had scope to enlarge upon his principles of taste and his political theories. Of his dramatic criticisms it may be remarked, that they cannot claim to be considered as being comprehensive. He could not read enough to make them so. But they are acute, sound, and in a philosophical spirit. Few had a higher zest for the poetry of the drama, but he did not permit it to develop itself freely. He warped and narrowed it. Taking a single point of beauty, he followed it up into all its aspects, but had no relish for judging by the context. His criticisms on the fine arts are more elaborate and liberal. There all was contemplation, and he could master it. The subject required no aids from drudgery in the library, and happened to fall in felicitously with his tastes.

"But the work by which Hazlitt will be remembered, and through which he desired to transmit his name and his opinions to posterity, is his Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. It was the greatest undertaking in which he ever engaged. It exhibits his powerful mind in a position most favourable for its display; and presents an imperishable record of the strength and versatility of his genius. As a history, it has the merit of rendering narrative subservient to instruction, by making events the keys to thought. Hazlitt was too abstract and philosophical for the labour of details; hence his work contains so much of fact as is necessary to the end of truth, and may be perused from the beginning to the end without inspiring in the reader a single misgiving that a page of matter has been wasted. That is a merit in an extensive history, not to speak of its other higher merits, that we have rarely an opportunity of applauding."

Mr. Hazlitt's death was occasioned by an organic disease of the stomach of many years standing. He retained the entire possession of his faculties to the last; and almost free from bodily pain, he died with perfect calmness of mind. His funeral, at St. Ann's, Soho, on the 25th September, was strictly private. He was twice married, and has left an only son.

JOHN KIPLING, ESQ. F.S.A.

Aug. 23. At Overston Hall, near Northampton, aged 80, John Kipling, Esq. one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, and for many years Keeper of the Records at the Rolls Chapel, and F.S.A.

Mr. Kipling was the younger and only surviving son of Henry Kipling, Esq of Fallesthorp, in Lincolnshire, by Hester, only child of Charles Kipling, Esq. He purchased the estate of Overston, consisting of a mansion-house, and park of nearly 800 acres, in 1791, of Earl Brownlow. In 1803 he removed the Old Church of Overston from the vicinity of the mansion, and erected a new one on a different site.

Mr. Kipling married Isabella, second daughter of Willoughby Wood, of Thoresby, in Lincolnshire, Esq. and Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Thorald, bart. That lady is left his widow; but, having no other near relation, except an aged sister, for whom he has handsomely provided, he has directed that Overston shall be sold, and his property divided among twelve distant relations of his own name.

EDWARD FERRERS, ESQ.

Aug. 11. At his seat of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warwick, aged .., Edward Ferrers, Esq., brother-in-law to the Marquis Townshend.

If a boyhood betokening all that is amiable in the man, with every fond anticipation subsequently realized; if the habitual exercise of cordial hospitality; if a bright exemplification of the domestic virtues; if the kindest consideration as a landlord; if acts of cheerful benevolence towards all, spontaneously flowing from an innate generosity; if, in short, an existence devoted to disinterested and patriotic exertion, (and the sphere

of that recently enlarged by the admission of Roman Catholics to the administration of justice), be entitled to the esteem of mankind; then, indeed, unfeigned regret for the too early removal of a character so estimable, cannot but be general.

Shortly after Mr. Ferrers had succeeded to his hereditary estates, he was induced (about the year 1809) to accept the command of a company in the Warwickshire militia. His promotion proved unusually rapid; for in little more than two years, we find him ranking as Major. During his long services in that regiment (which were continued till his death) he acquired the love and respect of the whole corps. With a high spirit, and invariable gentlemanly conduct, he knew how to preserve discipline in the field; while, on less formal occasions, in the daily routine of social intercourse with his brother officers, no one was more remarkable for unassuming manners, or an uniform display of courtesy and temperance.

Notwithstanding the troublesome uncertainty and inconveniences inseparable from a military life, Mr. Ferrers had the good fortune (on the eleventh of March, 1813) to contract a matrimonial alliance equally honourable and propitious, with the Lady Henrietta-Anne, second daughter of George second Marquis Townshend; with whom, to the latest period, he continued to enjoy uninterrupted connubial felicity; and by whom he has left a numerous offspring, of such tender age, as to be, as yet, but imperfectly aware of their privation.

In a man of the Major's sterling good sense, adventitious circumstances, the gifts of fortune, or a genealogy exhibiting a long line of illustrious ancestry, produced none other than the most salutary influence; for, while he traced, as emblazoned on the windows of his ancient hall, a direct descent from the heroes of the Norman Conquest, and intermarriages with not a few of the highest families of England; these accessaries served not to foster a sickly vanity, but rather, as it were, to kindle in his breast the laudable ambition of embodying in their representative, so far as might be, an unimpaired yet perfectly unostentatious pattern of the "*vera nobilitas.*"

Whatever cause Mr. Ferrers espoused, was sure to engage his earnest attention; and never did he lend his aid to any which his conscience could not strictly approve. During the late general election, his active zeal might possibly have overstepped the bounds of prudence. In truth, it is much to be apprehended, that his able and successful efforts to serve his near relative, the noble candidate for the borough of Tamworth, might have accelerated the fatal termination of previous indisposition.

W. W.

THOMAS BRYAN, ESQ.

Sept. 29. In Cadogan Place, Chelsea, Thomas Bryan, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex, and Treasurer of the Parochial Schools of Chelsea.

Kind, but not indiscriminate in his kindness; indulgent, but not indolently indifferent; liberal, but not lavish of his own donations, or of the contributions entrusted to his prudence and fidelity, this worthy man collected personally from subscribers the funds for the charity, superintended every minute expenditure, rebuilt the schools, increased the number of the children, and, at his unwelcome resignation, [See Faulkner's History of Chelsea, vol. II. pp. 77, &c.] he left in the minds of all the contributors to those establishments the deepest sentiments of regret. A salaried collector of the moneys has since been appointed. Mr. B. possessed a handsome competency, which principally devolves to his widow, by whom he had no issue.

If modest worth, and charity sincere, [tear;
Win our regard, and claim our honouring
Thine is this meed! Life's path thou well
hast trod:
A CHRISTIAN is "*the noblest work of God.*"

B.

JOHN MILWARD, ESQ.

Sept. 27. In Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, aged 94, John Milward, Esq. for many years an active Magistrate for Middlesex.

This gentleman was in his lifetime a very liberal supporter of the charitable institutions of the metropolis; and his will, which has been proved in Doctors'-commons, contains a list of donations to sundry hospitals and charitable associations, that has seldom been equalled, even in this land of splendid charity. The legacies are all in Three per cent. Consols, or Reduced. The governors of the London Hospital are named as the residuary legatees, and it is believed will receive a large surplus after the payment of the following, and other legacies to individuals:

The hospitals of Bridewell, Bethlem, St. Luke's, and the London, each 3000*l.*—Samaritan Society, for the relief of Patients in the London Hospital, 2000*l.*—City of London Lying-in Hospital, 5000*l.*—St. Luke's Charity Schools,

-Indigent Blind, 4000*l.*—Deaf imb Asylum, 4000*l.*—Opthalmic ıry, 3000*l.*—Society for the relief Widows and Orphans of Medical 000*l.*—Royal Sea-bathing Infir- 3000*l.*—Royal Lying-in Charity, -Finsbury Charity School, 2000*l.* Society, 5000*l.*—Refuge for the te, 3000*l.*—Society for the relief ons Imprisoned for Small Debts, -Infirmary for Asthmas, Con- ıns, &c., 2000*l.*—British Lying- ital, 2000*l.*—Female Orphan Asy- 000*l.*—London Female Penitent- 2000*l.*—Society for the relief of nd Disabled Merchant Seamen, -Philanthropic Asylum, 2000*l.*— London Truss Society, 2000*l.*— Dispensary, 2000*l.*—Orphan ıg School, 3000*l.*—Clapham New School, 2000*l.*—Upper Clapton mford-hill National Schools, 3000*l.* ety for the relief of aged and in- dissenting Ministers, 2000*l.*—So- for the relief of the Widows and ıs of Dissenting Ministers, 2000*l.* -Falgate Female Charity School, -Magdalen Asylum, 2000*l.*

MR. BARRYMORE.

7. At Edinburgh, aged 71, Mr. ıore, formerly a very useful per- chiefly in tragedy, at the thea- Drury-lane and the Haymarket. eal name was Blewit; and his fa- s a hair-dresser at Taunton. Young was placed in the counting-house Ladbroke, in London; but, pos- a convivial turn, he at once fell ıpensive habits, and imbibed a ır theatrical pursuits. For these, ıteel appearance, and somewhat ıs address—which he always re- were considerably in his favour. *rés* on the stage was made in the England; but—no unusual case ight were his emoluments, that arcely afforded him the means of ence. At length he was seen at ın, by the late George Colman, contrasted with his brother actors, eared possessed of powers that be useful in London, and he was ngly engaged by him for the Hay- Theatre. Mr. Colman, how- who had selected our hero for his powers, soon repented his bar- and Barrymore was dismissed with niary compensation in lieu of per- ce. Fortunately for the adven- Mr. Du Bellamy about that time from the London stage; and, in ur of distress, the proprietor of Lane Theatre engaged Barrymore successor, or rather substitute, until a performer of higher merit could be found. He made his debut as Young Meadows, in Love in a Village; but his reception was not of the most flattering nature. For several years he remained upon an insignificant salary, appearing occasionally in tragedy, comedy, opera, or farce, until a favourable opening occurred by the removal of Mr. Farren, who went to Covent-garden Theatre. Mr. Barrymore was immediately invested with most of his parts, which were not inconsiderable. By his spirited performance of Carlos, in Isabella, he first made a favourable impression on the public. Soon after this, Mr. Bannister, jun., alias "Jack Bannister," happening to be indisposed at a time when he should have personated Charles Oakley, in the Jealous Wife, Barrymore offered to read that part, at a very short notice. He accordingly commenced, with the book in his hand; but, putting it into his pocket in the second act, and proceeding with great spirit, he was rewarded with the most flattering applause, and soon afterwards he obtained a considerable increase of salary. The death of Mr. Brereton, and the desertion of old John Palmer—who went to ruin himself and others at the Royalty Theatre—concurred still further to his advancement; and, at length he succeeded in establishing himself in public favour. For many seasons he was a leading actor at the Haymarket. One of his most effective parts was that of Osmond, in Monk Lewis's melo-dramatic play of The Castle Spectre.

Barrymore's figure and face were unexceptionable; his voice was clear and strong; but his action and deportment were constrained; and, in his conception of character, there was little of intellectual discrimination—in his performance little of the electric fire of genius. Mr. Barrymore had several years retired from the stage. His son is considered skilful in the arrangement of pantomime and spectacle; and has been engaged in the management of most of the theatres.

MR. ISAACS.

July 6. Aged 39, Mr. J. Isaacs, a respectable vocalist and performer of Covent Garden Theatre.

He was the son of a tradesman. At the age of thirteen he possessed a beautiful falsetto voice, and was remarked for the taste with which he sung various scraps of songs: as he grew his voice broke, and by some little assiduity, he improved it very considerably. A friend of his having a benefit at the

Royalty Theatre, pursuaded the subject of our memoir, to make his first entré on that occasion; when he acquitted himself with such eclat, that the managers engaged him for the remainder of the season. From that Theatre he was transplanted to the Sans Pareil, where he remained for three years, and became a deserved favourite. From thence he accompanied Mr. Elliston to the Circus, where he attracted the attention of Mr. Arnold, under whose banners he enlisted in 1816. From the English Opera House, the step to Covent-Garden was not very far distant, and he was speedily engaged by the Conductors of that establishment for five years, at a liberal salary.

Mr. Isaacs was very successful as a bass singer, and always respectable as an actor. Latterly he was most unfortunate—his health having been rapidly declining, he was attacked with an affection in the eyes, which deprived him entirely of sight, and consequently rendered him unfit to fulfil his engagements at the theatre. His brother actors, much to their credit, stepped forward in his behalf, and a number of them (among the rest, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Rayner, and Mr. Abbot) formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of getting up a benefit for his relief. The proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre willingly gave the use of the house, on the 18th of January last. Mr. Wood, Mr. Keeley, and Madam Vestris, performed in the opera of Sublime and Beautiful; and Mr. Fawcet, Mr. Wrench, and Miss Foote, in A Roland for an Oliver; Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Harley, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Rayner, in short, the principal performers now at Covent Garden, or who have lately been connected with that theatre, lent their assistance gratuitously on the occasion. The Jews also showed great liberality, and came forward on behalf of one of their tribe in such crowds that the house was, shortly after the opening of the doors, crowded to excess. At a subsequent meeting of the committee, it was stated that the amount of the funds, after deducting expenses, was 320*l.* and that the committee had thought proper to allow Mr. Isaacs 3*l.* per week. His death ensued from a fit which seized him when in bed, notwithstanding the prompt medical assistance of Mr. Snitch, who immediately bled him to a large extent. Mr. Snitch, together with Mr. Beaman, who also rendered his assistance, were of opinion that the fit originated from chronic disease, which had long been affecting the brain, and which was connected with the state of blindness with which the deceased had been afflicted.

MR. SHERWIN.

Jan. ... At his father's residence in Durham, aged 31, Mr. Ralph Sherwin, an admirable mimic and comedian.

He was born in April, 1799, at Bishop Auckland, co. Durham, at which place he received the rudiments of his education, and from whence he was sent to the school at Witton. His friends had intended him for the medical profession, and he directed his attention to that study, partly in London, and partly in the University of Edinburgh, during a space of five years. Wearied, however, by its tediousness, or lured, in common with numbers, by the fascinations of a theatrical life, he forsook the study of Fyfe's Anatomy to improve his acquaintance with the Thane of Fyfe. Plays usurped the place of Vade-Mecums; and where the Pharmacopœia ought to have been found, was perceived Who Wants a Guinea, or The Road to Ruin.

He made his appearance on the York Stage in July, 1818, to the complete satisfaction of Mr. Mansell, the then Manager, with whom he remained (playing with success at Leeds, Hull, Sheffield, &c.) nearly two years. He quitted the York circuit for Birmingham, under Mr. Bunn's management, and continued there until the Theatre was burnt down, on which occasion he lost his wardrobe. He was then engaged by Mr. Brunton, for Brighton; but there the best rustic characters were in the possession of an admired performer, Mr. Mallinson. With that gentleman he divided some of the low comedy, and sustained also the principal old men with entire success. At the expiration of the season, he rejoined Mr. Bunn at Leicester, and on the erection of the new Theatre at Birmingham, re-appeared there with all his former popularity. On February 14, 1823, he appeared on trial at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, in the part of Dandie Dinmont, in Guy Mannering, and was immediately engaged on liberal conditions for three seasons. His personation of Yorkshire characters obtained for him a respectable standing amongst "his Majesty's servants;" but his irregularities were such as to induce the manager to dispense with his service; but being of active mind and eccentric habits, he betook himself to coach-driving, and succeeded eminently amongst the "Knights of the Whip," until accident plunged many of his passengers into the

kennel, and he then returned with promise of repentance to "fret and strut his hour upon the stage." Sherwin could sketch likenesses (particularly the various faces of his theatrical brethren) with astonishing quickness and fidelity —could imitate all the actors of eminence with a closeness which gave the hearer instantaneous possession of the manner and tones of the imitated; and was, moreover, an excellent companion —but sacrificed from irregularity, a life which, if spared, would have shed a lustre upon the histrionic art.

THOMAS LETT, ESQ.

Aug. 26. At St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, Thomas Lett, Esq. of the Commercial Road, Lambeth, one of the most useful and active Magistrates for the County of Surrey.

This gentleman was largely concerned in trade as an eminent timber-merchant in Lambeth, as his father had been before him. A few years ago he embarked in a speculation of great consequence, by taking from the Duchy of Cornwall, a lease of a considerable tract of land on the Surrey side of Waterloo Bridge; which Mr. Lett's activity has since converted into thriving and well-peopled streets. Mr. Lett's superior powers of mind raised him to the head of the parish in which he had resided all his life. Indeed, the parish of Lambeth will sustain a great loss in the death of this gentleman, as few parochial matters of importance have been undertaken for several years past, in which Mr. Lett's advice and assistance have not had a beneficial influence. Mr. Lett had the happy art of exerting this powerful influence without exciting the jealousy of other parishioners. He was, indeed, most highly esteemed, as was evinced on the day of his funeral, when a very great attendance of brother magistrates and friends joined the mournful procession. At half-past twelve, on Sept. 4th, the procession left the house of the deceased, in the Commercial-road, in the following order:—Hearse and six horses, followed by five mourning coaches and four, with the relatives of the deceased, and twelve carriages and pair. At St. John's church, Waterloo-road, the cavalcade was met by the boys and girls of the charity schools, and a numerous assemblage of the friends of the deceased. In this manner the procession moved down the Waterloo-road, through Oakley-street, to St. Mary's, Lambeth, where the body was interred in the family vault.

GENT. MAG. *October*, 1830.

12

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *George Benison*, formerly Curate of Heydon and Little Chishill, Essex. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. A.B. 1779.

In his 50th year, the Hon. and Rev. *William Beresford*, Prebendary of Laccagh in the Cathedral of Tuam; brother to Lord Decies, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Tankerville. He was born Nov. 20, 1780, the third and youngest son of the Most Rev. and Right Hon. William 1st Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam, by Elizabeth, dau. of John Fitzgibbon, Esq. and sister to John first Earl of Clare. He married July 19, 1804, Lady Anna Bennet, second dau. of Charles 4th and late Earl of Tankerville; and by her Ladyship, who survives him, had three daughters and two sons; 1. Emma, who died in 1826, aged 21; 2. Charles-William, who died in 1821, aged 13; 3. Elizabeth, who died young; 4. Alicia; and 5. William.

The Rev. *Samuel Bird*, of Christ's coll. Cambridge.

The Ven. *John Henry Browne*, Archdeacon of Ely, and Rector of Eakring and Cotgrave, Notts. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1803, as ninth Senior Optime, M.A. 1806. He was presented to both his livings by the late Earl Manvers; and was collated to the Archdeaconry of Ely by Bishop Sparke in 1816.

The Rev. *Joseph Cape*, Rector of Uldale, Cumberland, to which living he was instituted on his own petition, in 1786. His son, of his own names, is a Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

The Rev. *William Churchward*, Rector and patron of Goodleigh, Devonshire. He was of Caius coll. Camb. LL.B. 1791 (a former William Churchward, of that college, was M.A. 1741); and was instituted to Goodleigh in the same year.

The Rev. *John Squarey Clapp*, Rector of Long Benton, Northumb. and of St. Giles's on the Heath, Cornwall. He was formerly Fellow of Balliol coll. Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. 1784; he was presented to the former church by that Society in 1792, and to the latter by J. C. Rashleigh, Esq.

The Rev. *Roger Butler Clough*, jun. Vicar of Corwen, Merionethshire. He was son of the Rev. Roger Clough, Canon of St. Asaph; was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1806; M.A. 1812, and was collated to Morwen in 1811 by Dr. Cleaver, then Bishop of St. Asaph.

The Rev. *Thomas Cole*, Chaplain to the Foundling Hospital, Cork.

The Rev. *Charles Wicksted Ethelston*, Fellow of Manchester collegiate church, Rector of Worthingbury, Flintshire, and Perpetual Curate of Cheetham, Lanc. He

was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1790; M.A. 1793; was instituted to Cheetham on his own presentation in 1794, and to Worthingbury in 1801.

The Rev. *Thomas Evans*, Perpetual Curate of Seavington St. Mary and of Chillington, co. Somerset, to both which churches he was presented in 1809 by the late Earl Poulett.

The Rev. *Ponsonby Gouldsbury*, Vicar of Tullamore, co. Meath.

The Rev. *William Heath*, Vicar of Inkberrow, Worc. to which he was presented in 1792 by the Earl of Abergavenny.

The Rev. *P. Houghton*, Second Master of the Free Grammar-school, Preston, Lanc.

The Rev. *Hugh Hughes*, Rector of Hardwick, co. Northampton, and Head Master of the Free Grammar-school at Nuneaton, in Warwickshire. He was instituted to Hardwick on his own petition in 1805.

The Rev. *John Jones*, Rector of Llangynhavel, Denb. to which he was collated in 1817, by Dr. Majendie, the late Bishop of Bangor.

The Rev. *Thomas Jones*, M. A. Rector of Great Appleby, Leic. He had been long the resident Curate when he was presented to the benefice, in 1793, by Joseph Wilkes, esq. of Measham.

At Watton, Norfolk, the Rev. *James B. Kerr*, late Curate of that parish, and second son of Wm. Kerr, esq. late of the Bahama Islands.

The Rev. *Richard Lloyd*, Rector of Llaneugrad, Anglesey, to which he was collated in 1801, by Dr. Bagot, then Bp. of Bangor.

The Rev. *David Charles Parry*, Vicar of Kemmerton, and Perpetual Curate of Ashchurch, Glouc. He was presented to the latter in 1796, by John Parsons, esq.; and to the former in 1800, by the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester.

At Clifton rectory, Westmoreland, the Rev. *Henry Robinson*, late of Skipton in Craven.

The Rev. *John Smith*, Vicar of Pellerton Hersey, Warw. to which he was presented in 1813, by the Rev. Francis Mills.

The Rev. *John Templer*, Vicar of Collumpton, and Rector of Teigngrace, Devon. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B. A. 1774, M.A. 1778; was presented to Teigngrace in 1783 by G. Templer, Esq.; and to Collumpton in 1819.

The Rev. Dr. *Truell*, Vicar of Clonmanser, co. Wicklow.

The Rev. *John Kedington Whish*, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Gloucester. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B.A. 1812; as fifth Sen. Optime, M.A. 1815; held for some time the Vicarage of Corsham, Wilts, which is in the patronage of the Methuen family; was presented to his church in Birmingham by the trustees in 1829, and about the same time was collated to the prebend of Bedminster and Radcliffe, in the Cathedral of Salisbury, which was resigned in his favour by his ..... the Rev. Martin Whish, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary Radcliffe, Bristol.

The Rev. *Thomas Wilson*, Vicar of Linstead, Kent, to which he was presented in 1800, by the then Archdeacon of Canterbury.

The Rev. *John Wingfield*, Vicar of Monsford, Salop, to which he had been recently presented by Earl Powis; and of St. Issey, in Cornwall.

April 10. At Ceylon, aged 38, the Hon. and Rev. *Edward Finch*, the senior Colonial Chaplain, Rector of Bedworth, and Vicar of Meriden, Warw. He was born February 25, 1792, the fourth son of Heneage the fourth and late Earl of Aylesford, by Lady Louisa Thynne, eldest dau. of Thomas first Marquis of Bath; and was presented to both his livings by his brother the present Earl, in 1816.

June 17. At Islington, aged 65, the Rev. *Joseph Patten Rose*, Rector of Althorne-cum-Cricksea, Essex, and Minister of the Chapel of Ease, Lower Holloway. To the latter he was presented by Dr. Strahan the late Vicar of Islington, in 18.., and to the former in 1825 by the family of Robinson.

June 27. At Ecton, Northamptonshire, the Rev. *Thomas Whalley*, patron and Rector of that parish, and the fifth of the family that had held the living. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxf. M.A. 1789; and was instituted to Ecton in 1803, on the death of the Rev. Palmer Whalley (see our vol. LXXIII, p. 481); to whom the benefice was resigned by the Rev. Peter Whalley, the Editor of Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, in 1763.

June 29. At Higham Ferrers, after an illness of a few minutes, the Rev. *George Warcup Malim*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Irthlingborough; for many years an active Magistrate for Northamptonshire. He was son of the Rev. George Pasley Malim, also incumbent of both those parishes, and Rector of Harpole. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1782, M.A. 1792; and was presented to his livings by Earl Fitz-William in 1802, on the decease of his father. Mr. Malim has left a widow, and a family of four sons and two daughters.

July 11. At Frettenham, Norfolk, aged 64, the Rev. *Joseph Church*, Rector of Frettenham, and Vicar of Felmingham. He was formerly Fellow of Caius coll. Camb. where he graduated B. A. 1788, as 13th Senior Optime, M.A. 1791; was presented to Frettenham in 1807 by the late Lord Suffield, and to Felmingham in 1819 by the Bishop of Norwich.

July 13. At Great Staughton, Hunts, aged 52, the Rev. *Thomas Clare*, Vicar of that parish. We believe this gentleman to have been the son of the Rev. T. Clare, D.D. of Rugby, and brother-in-law to the late Michael Marlow, D.D. President of St.

John's College, Oxford. He was educated at Merchant-Taylors'-school, and thence elected Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1799; he attained the degree of M.A. in 1811, served the University office of Proctor in 1805, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1823. He married, Aug. 2 in the same year, Mary-Ann, daughter of Mr. Lee, of King-st. Covent-garden; and has left that lady his widow.

At Newton-hall, co. Durham, aged 61, the Rev. *John Fawcett*, M A. He was the only son of Christopher Fawcett, esq. Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Winifred, dau. of Cuthbert Lambert, M.D. of the same town; and nephew to the Rev. Richard Fawcett, D.D. Vicar of Newcastle, Rector of Gateshead, and Prebendary of Durham. Mr. Fawcett was of Univ. college, Oxford, M.A. 1793. He married Mary-Anne, 5th dau. of Ralph Bates, esq. of Newcastle, by whom he had four sons and four daughters (see the pedigree of the family in Surtees's History of Durham, vol. ii. p. 60.)

July 15. At Wrentham, Suffolk, aged 70, the Rev. *William Bee Barlee*, M.A. Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1788 by Miss Buckle, and of Bedingfield, in the presentation of J. G. Bedingfield, esq.

July 27. At his brother's, near Tenbury, aged 30, the Rev. *Richard Roche*, B.A. of Lincoln coll. Oxford, and Rector of Lyndon, Rutlandshire, to which living he was presented in 1828, by Samuel Barker, esq.

July 31. Aged 81, the Rev. *Tovey Jolliffe*, Rector of Skelton, Cumberland. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi coll. Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1772, B.D. 1781; and by which Society he was presented to his living in 1794.

Sept. 9. At St. Bee's, in his mother's house, aged 28, the Rev. *Joseph Benn*, Curate of Caton, near Lancaster.

Sept. 13. Perished in a snow-storm, together with his brother-in-law Augustus Campbell, esq. in crossing the Col de Bonhomme into Savoy, the Rev. *Richard Bracken*, M. A. formerly a Michel Fellow at Queen's college, Oxford.

Sept. 17. At Tiverton, aged 44, the Rev. *Charles Osmond Osmond*, Rector of Ashton Subedge, Glouc. Curate of Clare portion, Tiverton, and a Magistrate for Devon. He was presented to Ashton in 1816 by the Earl of Harrowby.

Sept. 22. Of an apoplectic fit, at the residence of the Hon. Percy Wyndham, Aldborough, where he had arrived the same day, aged 72, the Rev. *John Connor*, one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Rector of Sudbourn with Orford, to which he was presented in 1830 by the King.

Sept. 22. At Moulton, near Northampton, aged 87, the Rev. *William Stanton*, for sixty-two years Vicar of that parish. He was of Lincoln coll. Oxford, M. A. 1767; and was presented to Moulton in the following year by Miss Mostyn. During his long incumbency he had uniformly conciliated the affection of all his parishioners; and few die more deeply regretted by their neighbours than did this pious, faithful, and exemplary Christian. His funeral was attended by nearly the whole population of the district; the pall was supported by six of the neighbouring clergy, and the procession consisted of upwards of 400 persons. On the following Sunday a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Hornbuckle, M.A. the Curate; when the dissenters paid their tribute of respect by closing their chapel.

Sept. 25. At Thrivers, in Kent, aged 56, the Hon. and Rev. *Robert Digby*, Rector of Sheldon and Vicar of Coleshill, Warw.; only brother to Earl Digby. He was born April 10, 1775, the second son of Henry the late and first Earl and seventh Lord Digby, by his second wife Mary, dau. and heiress of John Knowler, of Canterbury, esq.; was a nobleman of Eman. coll. Camb. M. A. 1799; and was presented to both his livings by his brother in 1800. By the death of Mr. Digby without issue, (the Earl being also unmarried,) his cousin Rear-Admiral Henry Digby has become first heir presumptive to the family titles.

Oct. 8. At Coughton, Warw., the Rev. *Francis Gottwaltz*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Worc. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1818; and was presented to Coughton in 1828 by Sir C. Throckmorton, Bart. He married, in 1829, Laura-Anne, eldest dau. of John Jackson Blencowe, of Marston St. Lawrence, in Northamptonshire, esq. whose death is recorded in p. 381.

At Aston, near Birmingham, aged 39, the Rev. *George Peake*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Merton coll. Oxf. M.A. 18.., and was instituted to Aston in 1823, on his own petition.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Lately. In Albemarle-st. aged 39, Rich. Carpenter, esq. of Monkton-house, Taunton.

At Chelsea, Engelbertz, eldest son of Ashburnham Bulley, esq. Clerk of the Registers and Issues in His Majesty's Exchequer.

Sept. 18. In Regent-str. aged 42, Robert Strachan, esq.

At Brixton, aged 68, Constance, relict of R Demain, esq.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Geo. Simpson, esq.

Sept. 21. In his 85th year, Andrew Bredd, esq.

In Lower Seymour-st. Mary, widow of the Rev. Sir John Knightley, of Fawsley Park, co. Northampton, Bart. who died in 1812. She was the only dau. of John Baines, esq.

Sept. 23. At the residence of her dau.

Lady Lavie, Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. aged 89, Mrs. Sissmore.

Jean, 2d dau. of Zachary Macaulay, esq. of Great Ormond-st.

Sept. 24. Aged 75, Webster Gillman, esq.

Sept. 26. Aged 78, Major Jourdan, of Devonshire-str. Portland-pl. He was formerly of the East India Company's Madras Establishment. We meet with his name in the war with Hyder Ali Cawn in 1784; and as commanding the second regiment of cavalry in 1786; which he resigned at the close of 1787, and soon after returned to England.

Sept. 27. In Gloucester-pl. John Jebb, esq. late in the Direction of the hon. E. I. Company.

Sept. 28. In Mecklenburgh-sq. Eliza, dau. of the late J. Chambers, esq.

Sept. 29. At Upper Clapton, aged 27, Caroline, wife of the Rev. John Bathurst Deane.

Sept. 30. At Chelsea, aged 76, Edmund Chalmer, esq. of the Middle Temple.

In Waterloo-place, aged 67, Harriot, wife of Philip Cooper, esq.

Lately. Mr. D. M. Dight, pen and quill manufacturer, of 106, Strand, the person who prevented the death of George III. 32 years ago, by seizing the pistol from Hatfield in Drury-lane theatre. Hatfield is now in New Bethlem Hospital in good health.

Oct. 2. Aged 68, Alex. Innes, esq. of Guilford-street.

Oct. 4. Aged 77, Mrs. Susanna Webber, of Herne-hill.

Oct. 6. Aged 80, John Riland Mander, esq. of Stoke Newington and Cannon-str.

Aged 70, Thos. Orme, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair.

At York-ter. Regent's-park, J. Inglis, esq.

Oct. 8. In Milk-street, Cheapside, aged 73, J. Bell, esq.

Oct. 9. J. W. Ainslie, esq. of Upper Norton-street.

At Putney, Wm. Field Collier, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Oct. 10. At his father's, Stamford-hill, aged 34, Cha. Thompson, esq. of Upper Homerton.

Oct. 13. In Bolton-str. aged 23, Edward Agmondisham Vesey, esq. of his Majesty's Treasury, only surviving son of the late Major-Gen. John Agmondisham Vesey.

At Clapton, aged 51, Samuel Hayward, esq. of St. Dunstan's-hill, Tower-st.

Oct. 16. In Great Russell-st. aged 90, the widow of Adm. Sir George Young, of Formosa-place, Bucks.

Oct. 17. At Turnham-green, in her 69th year, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Dr. Curteis.

Oct. 20. In Gloucester-place, Rebecca, widow of Sir John Simeon, Bart. M.P. She was eldest dau. of John Cornwall, of Hendon-house, Middlesex, esq.; and by Sir John, who died in 1824, was mother of the present Sir Richard Simeon, Bart.; Edward Simeon, esq.; Capt. Charles Simeon, R. N.; and three daughters, of whom the youngest is the widow of Sir Fred. F. Baker, Bart. recently deceased.

BEDS.—At Husborn Crawley, aged 88, Mrs. Pardoe, mother of Capt. Wm. Pardoe, R. N. and Capt. T. Pardoe, Royal Waggon Train.

Oct. 14. At Bedford, Mary-Frances, wife of Thos. Williams, esq. of Rushden-hall, Northamptonshire; dau. of John Barthon, esq. and step-dau. to the late Rev. Robert Lewis, Rector of Chingford, Essex. She was married March 11, 1817, and has left a family of five sons and two daughters.

BERKS.—*Sept.* 26. At Windsor, at the residence of Lieut.-Col. Ellis, aged 20, Caroline Anne Thurlow, second dau. of Sir David Cunynghame, Bart.

BUCKS.—*July* ... At Great Marlow, Ann, widow of Rev. Jonathan Hammond, Rector of Henshurst, Kent.

Aug. 28.—Aged 70, Henry Provis, esq., civil engineer, of Sherington.

Sept. 26. At Delaford, in her 80th year, Ann, relict of Cha. Clowes, esq.

CAMB.—*Sept.* 21. Aged 91, John James, esq., of Little Shelford.

DEVON.—*Lately.* Nathaniel Grundy, esq. He has left the sum of 2000*l.* to each of the following charities: the Devon and Exeter Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Devon and Exeter Eye Infirmary, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in London, the Asylum for the Blind in St. George's Fields, and the Magdalen Hospital.

DORSET.—*Sept.* 23. At Upway, near Weymouth, John Stevenson, esq. of Binfield-place, Berks.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Sept.* 24. At Durdham Down, aged 86, Martha, widow of Thomas Thomas, esq. of Clifton.

Sept. 26. In her 25th year, Sarah Copner, wife of H. Poole, esq. Bristol, and dau. of late Wm. Leigh, esq. of Clifton.

Sept. 27. At Clifton, aged 68, Thos. Walker, esq. late Senior Registrar of the Court of Chancery, from which office he had retired about two years.

Sept. 28. At Clifton, Jane, relict of Lewis Cuthbert, esq. of Castle-hill, co. Inverness, and of Jamaica.

Lately. At Bristol, aged 56, Mr. John Atkinson, for many years a respectable druggist at Manchester, son of the Rev. Peter Atkinson, formerly vicar of Hollym-with-Withernsea, Yorkshire.

At Bristol, Susannah, relict of Kingsmill Grove, esq. of Thornbury, and aunt to Mr. Ald. Key, Lord Mayor (elect) of London.

At Bristol, aged 73, John Kemeys Gardener Kemeys, esq. of Bertholey House, co. Monmouth, and a magistrate of that county.

Oct. 10. At Bristol, aged 61, Wm. Acraman, esq.

HANTS.—*Lately.* Aged 100, Mrs. Biggs, of Cholderton, near Andover, whose husband lately died in his 99th year.

Oct. 4. At Gatcombe rectory, Isle of Wight, aged 32, Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Worsley, D.D., Rector of Gatcombe, grand-dau. of Sir Edw. Worsley, knt. by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Miller, Bart. and great niece of the Right Hon. Leonard Lord Holmes.

Oct. 6. At Hamble Cliff, aged 17, Julia, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur and Lady Augusta Paget.

Oct. 14. At Bentley, aged 84, John Farrington Butterfield, esq.

Oct. 15. At Stapleton, in the 86th year, Eliz. relict of the Rev. Alex. Adams, late of Belson House, Somerset.

HEREFORD.—*Oct.* 12. Joseph, eldest surviving son of Jos. Blisset, of Letton, esq.

HERTS.—*Lately.* John Williamson, esq. of Baldock, maltster, who from small beginnings had realized a property exceeding 700,000*l.* He has left his large estates in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire to his grandson the Rev. John Allington, of Little Barford, Beds. and a very considerable bequest to Messrs. Booth, the distillers.

Sept. 25. Aged 58, Thos. Haworth, esq. of the Manor-House, Barham Wood.

HUNTS.—*Lately.* At Brampton, aged 81, J. S. Dobyns, esq. Alderman of Huntingdon.

KENT.—*Aug.* 25. At Riverhead-house, Charles Carter Petley, esq.

Sept. 24. Drowned, in the Downs, Lieut. Harrison, late in command of the Stirling, tender to his Majesty's ship Ganges.

Oct. 3. At Broadstairs, in his 30th year, Cha. Bryan Clifton, esq. eldest son of the late C. Clifton, of Demerara.

Oct. 7. At Woolwich, by the accidental firing of a pistol, Lieut. Edw. J. Jones, R. A. It appears that the deceased, wishing to draw the charge, and finding the ramrod difficult to shift, had applied the teeth of his lower jaw to a ridge near the top of it, and that in doing so the jerk had caused the pistol to go off, by which his upper jaw was completely shattered, and the ball lodged in the back of his head.

Oct. 13. At Fairy-hall, in Mottingham, Wm. Smith, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Sept.* 1. At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. E. Hull, of Liverpool, aged 87, the relict of the Rev. John Sheppard, M.A. formerly Minister of St. Michael's, Cambridge.

Sept. 13. At Bury, aged 85, Dame Mary Cullum, the beloved wife of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. F.R., A. and L.SS. She was the dau. and at length the heir of Rob. Hanson, esq. of Normanton, in Yorkshire; and was married in Sept. 1774. During the long period of 56 years she had continued the affectionate and scarcely separable companion of the excellent Baronet, entering into all his literary and scientific amusements with the same warmth and zest as himself; and she has died much respected and regretted by a numerous and extensive acquaintance.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Oct.* 5. At the rectory, Kettlethorpe, aged 20, Henry Bole, youngest son of the Rev. C. B. Massingberd, and late a student of Lincoln College, Oxford.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept.* 29. At Enfield, aged 80, Mrs. Helen Petrie.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At the Rev. J. B. Collyer's, Hackford Hall, Miss Collyer, of Ipswich, dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Collyer, formerly of Wroxham-hall.

Oct. 3. At Burnham Market, aged 32, Anne Nelson, dau. of Thos. Bolton, esq. and niece to Earl Nelson.

Oct. 13. At Norwich, Arthur Branthwayte Beevor, esq. solicitor, third son of the late Rev. Geo. Beevor, Rector of Wilby and Hargham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*July* 7. At Blakesley, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Wm. Master, many years Rector of Paulerspury; and daughter of Wm. Ives, esq. of Bradden.

Lately. Mr. Alderman Armfield, of Northampton.

Aug. 28. Aged 50, John Jackson Blencowe, esq. of Marston St. Lawrence, a Dep.-Lieut. and Magistrate for the County. He was the eldest son of Samuel Jackson, esq. who took the name of Blencowe, by his cousin Anna, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Bree, Rector of Allersley, Warw. and Anne dau. and coheir (with her sister Jane, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Jackson, rector of Stisted, in Essex,) of John Blencowe, of Marston St. Lawrence, esq. (see the pedigree of the family, of which was Judge Blencowe, temp. Queen Anne, in Baker's Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 640). Mr. Blencowe succeeded his father in the estate in 1814, and was Sheriff for the County in 1827. He married August 16, 1804, Louisa-Anne, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Biker, Rector of Culworth (half-sister to his father's second wife) by whom he had issue—1. Laura-Anne, married in 1829, to the Rev. Francis Gottwaltz, whose death we record in p. 379; 2. Mary-Anne; 3. John Jackson; 4. Samuel; 5. Elizabeth, and 6. William-Gramer, who both died in infancy; 7. Thomas; 8. Anne, deceased; and 9. James.

SOMERSET.—*Oct.* 15. At Bath, aged 74, the Hon. Harriet, widow of Sir Watts Horton, Bart.; sister to the Earl of Derby. She was the third dau. of James Lord Stanley, by Lucy, dau. and coh. of Hugh Smith, of Weald Hall in Essex, esq.; was married to Sir Watts Horton, June 3, 1778; and had an only child, Harriet-Susannah, married in

1818 to Charles Rees, esq. Her Ladyship became a widow Nov. 22, 1811.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept.* 15. In her 75th year, Susan, widow of Geo. Hubbard, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, and only sister to Dr. Tomline, late Bishop of Winchester.

Sept. 23. At Whitton, aged 70, Mrs. Alice Flowerdew, an instructress of youth, for which situation her superior attainments rendered her eminently qualified. She was the authoress of a volume of "Poems on Moral and Religious Subjects."

Oct. 2. At Ickworth, the seat of her great uncle the Marquis of Bristol, aged 13 months, the Hon. Eliza Harriet Ellis, only dau. of Lord Howard de Walden.

Oct. 9. At Barsham, aged 28, Horace Geo. Suckling, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Horace Suckling, rector of that parish.

SURREY.—*Oct.* 1. At Tillingbourne-lodge, Jane, third dau. of late J. Kerrich, esq. of Harleston, Norfolk.

Oct. 19. At Sutton-hill, aged 64, John Webb, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Sept.* 20. At Lewes, aged 62, Jonathan Harrison, esq. late of Gower-st., Bedford-square.

Sept. 27. At Hastings, aged 40, Edw. Fred. fourth son of Mrs. Lazenby, of Edward-street, Portman-square.

Sept. 30. At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Philip Clarke, late of the Grenadier Guards.

Oct. 9. In Chichester, the widow of Lieut.-Col. Teesdale.

WORCESTER.—*April* 20. At Earl's Croome Court, aged 2, Gilbert-Thomas, 2d son of the Hon. William-James Coventry.

YORK.—*Sept.* 24. At Scarborough, Anthony Thorpe, esq. of York, solicitor.

Oct. 3. At Howden, in her 32nd year, Eliz. wife of Mr. Dinsley, solicitor, and dau. of Robert Spofforth, esq.

Oct. 6. At Bradford, Mary, wife of the Rev. Wm. Atkinson, of Thorp Arch, Rector of Warham All Saints, Norfolk.

Oct. 12. Aged 88, John Telford, esq. of York.

WALES.—*July* ... At Penglan-park, Carmarth. Elizabeth, widow of Chas. Symmons, D.D. (of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. xc. pt. i. p. 565), and sister to Adm. Sir Thos. Foley, G.C.B. commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

Sept. 17. At Wrexham, in her 32d year, Charlotte, wife of R. Myddleton Lloyd, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb.* 5. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 81, Anne, widow of Sir John Macgregor Murray, Bart. mother of Colonel Sir Evan John Macgregor Murray, Bart. and C.B. and sister to Sir William M'Leod Bannatyne, of Bannatyne.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 22, to Oct. 19, 1830.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males -	697	1373	Males -	541	1063
Females -	676		Females -	522	

Whereof have died under two years old 376

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

Between					
2 and 5	77	50 and 60	70
5 and 10	53	60 and 70	93
10 and 20	42	70 and 80	66
20 and 30	82	80 and 90	22
30 and 40	90	90 and 100	0
40 and 50	92		

CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 25.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
70	0	42	0	30	0	34	0	44	0	42	0

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 25.

Kent Bags	5*l.* 0*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	8*l.* 0*s.* to 15*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex	6*l.* 0*s.* to 8*l.* 15*s.*	Kent Pockets	6*l.* 0*s.* to 15*l.* 0*s.*
Essex	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex	7*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 15*s.*
Farnham (fine)	16*l.* 0*s.* to 20*l.* 0*s.*	Essex	7*l.* 0*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 25.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 18*s.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* Clover 3*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market. Oct. 25:	
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Beasts 3,397	Calves 154
Pork	3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 25,450	Pigs 240

COAL MARKET, Oct. 25, 32*s.* 0*d.* to 36*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 66*s.* Curd, 72*s.*——CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d*

PRICES OF SHARES, October 18, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.anr.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	£.84 0	£. 4 0
Ashton and Oldham	115 0	5 0
Barnsley	260 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	290 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0
Coventry	850 0	44 0
Cromford	— 0	17 0
Croydon	2 0	—
Derby	120 0	6 0
Dudley	60 0	2 15
Ellesmere and Chester	77 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	625 0	27 0
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8
Grand Junction	248 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	25½	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	15 0	0 10
Kennet and Avon	26¾	1 5
Lancaster	—	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	405 0	20 0
Leicester	245 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	90 0	4 0
Loughborough	2800 0	175 0
Mersey and Irwell	625 0	40 0
Monmouthshire	243 0	12 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—
Neath	330 0	18 0
Oxford	—	30 0
Peak Forest	76 0	3 0
Regent's	23½	0 12 6
Rochdale	85 0	4 0
Severn and Wye	20½	1 0
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0
Staff. and Wor.	770 0	38 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	—	1 10
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0
Swansea	273 0	15 0
Thames & Severn, Red	31 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	20 0	16 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	740 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	280 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	220 0	11 5
Wilts and Berks	5⅜	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	85 0	3 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	84 0	3 p ct.
London (Stock)	75½	3½ do.
West India (Stock)	188½	8 0 do.
East India (Stock)	78 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	87½	4 0 do.
Bristol	125 0	4 15 10
BRIDGES.		
Hammersmith	28½	1 10
Southwark	2¾	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	31 0	1 15
Vauxhall	19 0	1 0
Waterloo	5 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	25½	0 18 8
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	22½	0 16 4

RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div. p.an.
Forest of Dean	£45 0	£ 2 10
Manchester & Liverp.	200 0	—
Stockton & Darlington	200 0	5 0
WATER-WORKS.		
East London	126 0	5 0
Grand Junction	61 0	2 10
Kent	42 0	2 0
Manchester & Salford	43½	—
South London	95 0	4 p.ct.
West Middlesex	79 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Albion	69 0	3 0
Alliance	8¾	4 p.ct.
Atlas	11¼	0 10
British Commercial	5⅛	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	40 0	2 10
Eagle	—	0 5
Globe	155 0	7 0
Guardian	27½	1 0
Hope Life	6½	6s.6d.
Imperial Fire	—	5 5
Ditto Life	—	0 8
Protector Fire	1 8	1s.6d.
Provident Life	20¼	1 0 0
Rock Life	3⅞	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	199 0	5 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	33½	—
Bolanos	200 0	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	64 0	3 10
British Iron	7½	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	34½ dis.	—
Hibernian	5¾	—
Irish Mining Comp^y	—	—
Real Del Monte	55 0	—
United Mexican	13½	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^d.	60½	3 0
Ditto, New	12 0	0 12
City	191 0	10 0
Ditto, New	120 0	6 0
Phœnix	4¼ pm.	6 p.ct.
British	1½ dis.	—
Bath	30 0	8¾ p.ct.
Birmingham	103 0	5 0
Birmingham & Stafford	117 0	4 0
Brighton	9½	—
Bristol	36 0	8½ p.ct.
Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
Liverpool	375 0	10 0
Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.
Ratcliff	40 0	4 p.ct.
Rochdale	—	1 5
Sheffield	—	1 12 6
Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^l)	9½ dis.	—
Auction Mart	21 0	—
Annuity, British	19 0	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	27¾	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st class	—	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	—	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Sept. 26, to Oct. 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°		
26	57	60	50	30, 20	fair
27	55	64	52	, 30	fair
28	56	58	51	, 15	showery
29	56	58	51	, 00	cloudy
30	50	56	47	, 06	fair
*O.*1	55	61	54	, 06	fair
2	60	61	57	, 04	fair
3	59	61	57	29, 97	cloudy
4	57	61	48	30, 14	cloudy
5	54	60	49	, 35	fair
6	52	56	51	, 34	fair
7	54	62	54	, 30	cloudy
8	54	64	55	, 40	fair
9	54	59	54	, 47	cloudy
10	56	60	49	, 49	cloudy

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°		
11	54	56	47	30, 35	cloudy
12	51	56	48	, 25	cloudy
13	54	63	47	, 30	fair
14	53	58	45	, 28	fair
15	49	56	44	, 20	fair
16	50	57	48	, 25	fair
17	47	55	47	, 40	cloudy
18	51	60	51	, 20	fair
19	57	64	58	, 00	cloudy
20	63	68	57	, 01	fair
21	64	69	57	, 14	fair
22	62	69	60	, 24	fair
23	55	56	57	, 29	fair
24	54	58	56	, 40	fair
25	56	61	57	29, 95	showers

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Sept. 29, to Oct. 27, 1830, both inclusive.

Sept.&Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ perCent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind.Bonds.	New South Sea Ann^s.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l*.
29	—	—	88⅛ 7⅞	—	—	98⅛ 7¾	—	—	—	—	—	68 69 pm.
30	—	—	87½ 6¾	—	—	97⅜ 6⅝	—	—	—	58 55 pm.	—	67 62 pm.
1	—	—	86¼ ½	—	—	96¾ ½	—	—	—	53 48 pm.	—	58 53 pm.
2	—	—	87 6⅞	—	—	96⅞ ⅝	—	—	—	42 pm.	—	53 51 pm.
4	—	—	86½ ⅞	—	—	96⅜ ¾	—	—	—	49 50 pm.	—	54 59 pm.
5	—	—	87⅜ ½	—	—	97⅜ ⅜	—	—	228½	55 pm.	—	63 66 pm.
6	—	—	87¼ 7	—	—	97¼ 7	—	—	—	—	—	64 66 pm.
7	—	—	86⅞ ⅝	—	—	96⅞ ⅝	—	—	—	59 57 pm.	—	64 66 pm.
8	—	—	87¼ 7	—	—	97 ⅛	—	—	—	57 58 pm.	—	66 64 pm.
9	—	—	86¾ ⅞	—	—	97 6⅞	—	—	230	57 pm.	—	65 67 pm.
11	213	86⅜ ⅛	86⅞ 7⅛	—	95½	97⅛ 7	102	18¼	—	57 59 pm.	—	65 67 pm.
12	212½	86¼ 6	87 6¼	95¼	95⅛	97 6¾	101¾	18⅜	229	—	—	65 67 pm.
13	211½	85⅛ 6	86⅜ ¾	—	95	96⅜ ¾	101½	18⅛	229	—	—	66 67 pm.
14	212½	85¼ ⅞	86⅜ ¾	—	94⅞	96½ ¾	101½	18	228	54 56 pm.	—	66 67 pm.
15	211¾	85⅛ ⅞	86⅜ ⅛	94¾	94¾	96⅛ ½	101½	18⅞	—	—	—	65 67 pm.
16	211¾	86 5⅞	86⅛ ¾	94⅛	94⅞	96⅜ ¾	101⅜	18	—	54 52 pm.	—	65 63 pm.
18	212¼	85⅛ ⅞	86⅜ ⅛	—	94⅛	96½ ⅛	101⅛	18	229	51 52 pm.	—	63 60 pm.
19	212	85½ 5	86⅜ 5¼	94⅛	93¾	96⅜ 5¼	100½	18	228	51 pm.	—	60 50 pm.
20	—	84¼ 3⅜	85 4⅛	—	92¼	94⅞ ¼	99¾	17⅛	226	40 33 pm.	—	48 42 pm.
21	209	83 ¼	83¾ 4	92	92⅛	93¾ 4	99⅛	17½	—	33 25 pm.	—	41 32 pm.
22	211	83¼ ⅛	83¾ 4⅞	92½	92½	94 ⅜	99½	17⅛	—	33 pm.	—	40 43 pm.
23	210½	83½ ¾	84¼ ½	—	92⅛	94¼ ⅜	99⅜	17⅜	224½	37 38 pm.	—	43 40 pm.
25	209½	83⅜ ½	84 ⅜	—	92⅜	94⅛ ¼	99¼	17⅛	225½	38 34 pm.	—	37 39 pm.
26	210½	83½ ¾	84¼ ½	92¾	92¾	94⅜ ½	99¾	17¾	—	—	—	39 36 pm.
27	210½	83¾ 4⅛	84½ ⅞	93⅜	93⅜	94½ ⅞	100¼	17¾	—	27 30 pm.	—	34 36 pm.

South Sea Stock, Oct. 13, 97.—Old South Sea Stock, Oct. 15, 85¾; Oct. 27, 83⅞.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Lichfield.Liverpool7
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Norfolk..Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp.
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Rochester..Salisbury
Sheffield4..Shrewsb.2
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Staffordsh.Potteries
Stamford2 Stockport
Suffolk...Sussex
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
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[PUBLISHED DECEMBER 1, 1830.]

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Embellished with a View of OLDLAND CHAPEL, co. Gloucester;
And of the NORTH AILE of ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Beverley.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Urban,

I have to acknowledge a great oversight at p. 328 b. where I have said that the Docti et Prudentes seem to have become ashamed of their *latinizing* on Prepositions. I see from Crito Cantabrigiensis, p. 21, that I have no ground for saying of him, *Erubuit, salva res est.* I shall be ready to go with Crito over the whole of the lecture that he has received from Emlyn. In the mean time, I am contented with the passage which he himself produces, Apoc. v. 13, Whatever he may decide respecting the MSS. which give the reading that is rejected by Wetsten and Griesbach, I am ready to take for the Montfort, on 1 John, v. 7, 8. For I did not contend that it gives every word according to the autograph of the apostle. I merely undertook to let the world see what their dependance is, when they mutilate their Bibles on the authority of our six article Latinizers. The reader will see that I reckon upon Crito's lenity for not applying the *explosa fabula de Græcis codicibus latinizantibus*, at Rev. v. 13. What may be the reading of the Montfort there I know not; as both Wetsten and Griesbach, who give the MS. on all the other parts, omit it on Revelations.

Francis Huyshe.

*** We are obliged, by this Correspondent's consent, to withdraw from our publication (on account of the pressure of other articles which demand insertion) his copious remarks on the Britannic MS. of Erasmus, on the Ottobonian of Scholze, and on the Complutensian edition; not doubting they will soon meet the public eye through a more suitable medium.

A. C. C. says, "An Old Subscriber, who inquires, p. 290, for the situation of the river Tenglio, mentioned in 'Pollok's Course of Time,' is referred to a much better known poem 'Thomson's Seasons,' for the requisite information. Thomson mentions Lapland as the scene

'Where pure Niemi's fairy summits rise,
And fring'd with roses Tenglio rolls his stream,"

referring at the same time, in a note, to some French travels, which represent Lapland as a perfect paradise in the course of its short summer."

Dilettante, in reply to G. M. says, "that *gist* is the old shape of the French *gît*, from the verb *gesir*, to lie. The *Ci gît* of the old French epitaphs was written *Ci gist*, as we find in old books Prêtre, spelt Prestre; hôtel, hostel; être, estre; dit, dist; &c. The French expression 'Tout *gît* en cela,' is equal to ours, 'That is the *gist* of the thing:' so that *gist* means the *lying* or *bearing* of a thing, or the point upon which it *lies* or *bears*. *Gravamen*, burthen or weight, is nearly synonymous with it."

An Old Correspondent remarks, "A Synopsis of the Irish Peerage, on the plan of Nicolas's excellent book, was some time since announced from the pen of Sir W. Betham—has it been abandoned? A new edition of Nicolas's is much wanted, to rectify some few errors and omissions to be expected in a first edition; for instance, the titles of Earl of Tipperary and Baron of Arklow, peerages of the United Kingdom, are erroneously considered as Irish peerages.

The same Correspondent asks, "whether titles merged in the Crown, are in the nature of extinct titles or not? As to an English peerage, the question is immaterial; but, as his present Majesty was an Irish Peer as Earl of Munster, a point arises whether that Earldom may be inserted in a new patent of creation, as one of three extinct peerages now required by law to legalize a new promotion to an Irish dignity.—A family of King is stated to have existed at Feathercock Hall in Yorkshire, temp. Q. Eliz. or earlier; query, where can any particulars of that family be found? the late Bishop King was of a Yorkshire family."

P. H. enquires, "who was the author of a Poem written in blank verse, and divided into four books, which he has heard attributed to Bishop Lowth, entitled 'Choheleth, or the Royal Preacher,' published anonymously, Lond. 1765, 4to. and inscribed to King George III.? Dr. Lowth was born 1710, but not elevated to the Bench till 1766."

L. says, "Any particulars relative to the late General Haviland, and his family connections, in addition to those in vol. LIV. p. 719, will be thankfully received. It is presumed that the Christian name of Mrs. Haviland was Salisbury, that she was sister of Mrs. Townley Balfour, and mother of Mrs. Ruxton Fitzherbert, both of Ireland."

The communication of Academicus is inadmissible.

P. 268, *for* Viscount Tullamore, *read* Lord Tullamore; *for* —— Blaney, *read* Hon. Cadwallader-Davis Blayney.

P. 270, *for* Earl of Talbot, *read* Earl Talbot; *for* Lord Clarino, *read* Clarina. The late Lord Clarina had but one brother, an elder one; he died unmarried, and consequently "Richard Massey, Esq." could not be the late Lord's "nephew."

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1830.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF VOLNEY AND BARON DE GRIMM.

Mr. Urban, *St. Servan, France, Sept. 6.*

THE two following letters have never been translated into English, or even republished at home, that I am aware of. They are certainly a literary curiosity, whether we consider the eminent names which are attached to them, or the circumstances to which they relate. A French writer* observes, that the rule of an author's mind being depicted in his works, holds eminently good in the present instance, and asks, whether so selfish a character as Volney could possibly be a good friend, husband, or parent? This may be going too far; but, as sceptics are watchfully alive to the foibles of Christians, they must in this instance allow the same uncompromising scrutiny to detect the faults of their apostle, and hold them up to merited scorn.

A copy of Volney's Travels in Egypt and Syria, had been presented in 1787 to the Empress of Russia, Catherine II. by the Baron de Grimm, then minister plenipotentiary of the Duke of Saxe Gotha at the Court of France. The Empress sent Volney a gold medal, which at the French Revolution he thought himself bound to return, accompanied by the following letter to Baron de Grimm, through whom it had been received.

From Mr. De Volney to M. Le Baron de Grimm.

Sir, *Paris, Dec. 4, 1791.*

The open protection which her Imperial Majesty of the Russias has shewn to the French rebels, and the pecuniary assistance which she renders to the enemies of my country, permit me no longer to retain in my possession the memento of generosity she bestowed on me. You are aware that I allude to the gold medal which you forwarded to me on the part of her Majesty, in June 1788.†

While I could consider this present as a testimony of esteem, and of approbation of the political principles I have avowed, I have respected it as a noble instance of what power ought to be: but now, when I share this gold with men of perverted and unnatural character, with what eye can I regard it? How can I endure that my name should remain inscribed on the same list with those of the depredators of France? Doubtless the Empress is deceived; doubtless the sovereign who has set the example of consulting philosophers for the purpose of drawing up a code of laws; who has recognised *equality* and *liberty* as the basis of her laws; who in her administration has always aimed at the annihilation of the nobility and of feudalism; who has enfranchised her own serfs, and who, not being able to break the chains of such as belong to her boyards, has at least loosened them;—doubtless Catherine II. has not meant to espouse the quarrel of the unjust and absurd champions of the superstitious and tyrannous barbarism of past ages; doubtless, in fine, her misguided religion needs only one ray to be undeceived. But, in the mean time, a great and reprehensible contradiction exists, which just and upright minds cannot consent to be implicated in. Be so good, then, Sir, to return to the Empress a favour I can no longer be honoured with; and to tell her, that if I obtained it from her esteem, I restore it to her to preserve it; and say, that the new laws of my country, whom she persecutes, do not permit me to be ungrateful or un-

* Article in the Mémorial Catholique, Oct. 1824, signed H***

† Note by the author.—"In June, 1787, M. the Baron de Grimm having informed me, at the house of M. d'Holbach, that he proposed to send my Travels (in Egypt and Syria), which were about to appear, to the Empress, I desired him to take a choice and corrected copy; he offered obligingly to present it on my behalf; and this piece of politeness brought me a very fine medal seven months after. My 'Memoir on the Turkish War' was almost finished, and I said with truth, that I neither added to it, nor suppressed any part of it."

manly, and that after having made so many prayers for a glory which I believe useful to humanity, it is painful to me to find that I have only illusions to regret. VOLNEY,

Ex-Deputy to the National Assembly of France in 1789.

This decided step on the part of Volney gave rise to two pamphlets, one of them published under the name of *Petreskoi*, the other under that of Grimm. The first I have not seen, and only know that it is mentioned in a biographical article in the *Dictionnaire Historique*. The second however has been carefully preserved by his enemies. M. Barbier, the editor of the Correspondence of Grimm and Diderot, reprinted it in 1823, in the Supplement to the work, as well as Volney's own letter. Some attribute the actual authorship of this answer, published under Grimm's name, to Count Rivarol, a writer of some talent, but now principally known as the founder of a good French dictionary, which goes by his name. He was a royalist, wrote in favour of the monarchy, and emigrated into Prussia. Baron Grimm was equally opposed to the Revolution, but seems to have escaped the conviction that the *principles* he had espoused and maintained were the cause of its worst features. However, it is agreed upon that Volney made no reply; and it is impossible to read it, without owning that it has been justly termed *une sanglante reponse*.

From M. the Baron de Grimm, Agent of the Affairs of her Imperial Majesty of the Russias at Paris, in reply to the Letter of M. Chasseboeuf de Volney, dated December 4, 1791.

Coblentz, Jan. 1, 1792.

I have received your long letter, my dear Volney, and the little gold medal which I had granted you, after many solicitations, and many letters written by you to my friends, who hold themselves bound to produce them, if you wish it. Not for your sake who are well aware of it, but for that of the public, it is necessary to explain to you what these gold medals are, which have been given, in the name of her Imperial Majesty of the Russias, to the *pamphleteers* of Paris.

Her Majesty loves literature, and wishes to encourage it: she knows that little gifts coming from her hand may have the effect of developing talent, by exciting emulation. She accepts with sufficient goodwill all the books that are presented her. It is true that she reads only the good ones, but sometimes she pays for the bad: such details are beneath her consideration; the total only has engaged her regards for a moment, and she has granted her ministers at foreign courts permission to distribute these encouragements in her name, to the young men whom they consider as deserving them. This her determination is of the 15th of March, 1770. See, my dear Volney, what the public must be given to understand, that it may no longer wonder at the medal with which I honoured you. The wrong I did in giving it you is small, but still the blame belongs to me. You told me that you had so much talent! that you wrote such excellent books! It was my fault to believe you on your word. But, on the other hand, you wished my Sovereign so much success in her war against the Turks, that your wishes were well worth a medal; so that I cannot even now repent of having conceded it to your pressing solicitations. To-day, my dear Volney, you send it me back; in truth, if I might dispose of it, I should present it to Count de Rivarol, who, if I had listened to him, would have hindered me from thus committing myself on your account. Placed as he was for several years on the observatory of the republic of letters, he sets his microscope to discover and make known the grubs of literature; such a man could not be but useful to my Sovereign, to hinder her agents from disposing so improperly of the little medals. But in your letter of the 4th of December, you give yourself some airs which I will not pass by.

You desire that your name may not be found in the list of her Majesty's munificences: to feed one's self on such an idea, requires all the vanity of a small author. Be assured, my dear Volney, that when her Majesty, or one of her agents, grants a golden crown-piece, so much importance is not attached to the circumstance at Petersburg, as to record it in the archives; and the proof positive which I can give you of the little importance attached to these gifts, is, that you have one of them! Annual gifts or pensions are registered, but it is her Imperial Majesty herself that gives these; and no one knows better than you do that you have no chance of obtaining such a favour.

It is not easy to divine the motive which could lead you to take so ridiculous a step toward me, and which you well know can only be thought anything of in the Faubourg St. Marceau. But, as I know you, I have comprehended you quickly enough. You wish to make yourself talked of, my dear Volney, to renew your ties with the Jacobins, or make yourself paid by the monarchicals who dispose of the civil list. Your breast-plate is too short. If you had been pleased to consult me, I would have advised you against such an oversight, which carries you precisely where you would not be: it brings you to awake in the public mind the recollection of your eagerness to

gather up the crumbs of this same civil list; and this eagerness does not square with the display of republican virtues. It comes a little too near to the ways of *the depredators of France.*

But see the effects of consulting,—on politics, the physician Cabanis;—on the means of enriching one's self, the ex-Benedictine Abbé de La Roche, first a monk, then apostate, then Secretary of Helvetius, then atheist, then pensioner of Helvetius, then under-valet, then *the gossip of the wits*, then almoner of Monseigneur the Count d'Artois, then a pensioner of the same prince, then, at the Revolution, acquirer of the property of the clergy and of the possessions of the Abbé Morellet (his friend for twenty years), proprietor of the priory of Thimer; and—as for propriety and good sense, one Madame Helvetius, a sort of fool of the modern democracy, but who, before she was so enamoured of liberty, presented two requests to the minister of *Lettres de Cachet* to confine her own sister, on the pretence that she was an idiot, and in truth to hinder her from marrying and giving her property to any one but herself; who, having indeed obtained a *lettre de cachet*, had her sister publicly and openly arrested by the sentinels of observation, in the sight of all the inhabitants of the Place Vendôme, where she lodged, and shut up in the Abbey of Belle-Chasse. I have told you a hundred times, that this house of Auteuil is a rendezvous of the most ridiculous fools upon earth. What precious advice did all these folks give you in the month of December 1789?

You were one of the most eloquent dummies of the National Assembly. Your air of importance gave you a sort of position there; and your movements a sort of influence. You acquired admirably the appearance of a depository of all the secrets of the faction; which caused you to be termed so jocularly, by Count de Mirabeau, the *Basil of the Jacobins.** You could pique yourself on some fires in Anjou, and some dozen assassinations; with which advantages you certainly might, by remaining attached to the Jacobins, have gathered up the fritterings of what neither Mirabeau, Lechapelier, or the Duke of Orleans, could carry off; and by waiting patiently for the establishment of assignats, you had almost a certainty of being able to fill your portfolio therefrom. Instead of this course, which was so easy to follow, what have your friends of Auteuil made you do. They advised you to make the minister buy you; and you will remember all that I said to you, to guard you against this absurd foolery. It was labour lost.

* It is not clear to whom Mirabeau refers. There were several factious characters of that name under the Lower Empire.

In the month of December 1789, the stern republican Volney came in secret to M. de Montmorin, and proposed himself for purchase. The good M. de Montmorin, who had long made use of talent without having it himself, believed you on your word to be a person of importance in the Jacobin Club. I must forgive him, for I too believed you to be a man of some cleverness. With the same confidence, the bargain was soon struck; and assuredly, Fabricius Volney, who on the 4th of December, 1791, sends back to Grimm a golden crown-piece he had given him in 1788, had decreed himself a pretty good collection of them in his agreement with M. de Montmorin. Let us see what your bargain was.

You were to have the Intendance of the island of Corsica, and six thousand livres of appointments; the Inspector-generalship of the island of Corsica, and also six thousand livres of appointments; and moreover, the same sum allowed for the expenses of M. de Volney's voyage from Paris to the island of Corsica. Six thousand livres for M. de Volney to go from Paris to Corsica! Eh, my friend, when you travelled in Egypt, with a white stick in your hand, you were not so dear; and yet I cannot believe but that even then you had acquired a value.

Delighted with this step, and judging of your worth by the price that was set on it, you were at the summit of your wishes. I predicted to you prompt disgrace and an indelible stain, which was not long in arriving. The 14th of January brought you your first mortification. M. de Montmorin reported to the King's Council the result of his transaction with M. de Volney; and that devil of a Necker, who, whatever we may say, was to my conviction a traitor and a perverse fellow, but who had some tact, made such a face, that the King perceived it, and said, *I see that M. Necker does not think thus.* On which he spoke, and in discussing the difference between the real price of M. de Volney, and that he pretended to, he proved clearly that M. de Volney was not a scoundrel of so much importance as he would make himself out to be; that he was a low conspirator who wished to change his condition; and that if the breakers-in were thus to be paid, it was impossible, by any means, to satisfy the ambition of the ringleaders. M. de Montmorin persisted and obtained the *bonus* from the King. You thought yourself successful, and I again foretold you that your exposure would be all the greater, for I knew Necker, and his ways of doing business. The time was not long: he caused you to be denounced to the Jacobins, the 20th of January, and produced the scandalous conditions of your scandalous bargain. On the 27th of January, 1790 (*Journal des Débats et Décrets du 16 Janvier*), that exasperated Goupil de Prefeln

denounced to the National Assembly that three of its members were sold to the Minister, and that one of its runaways was the fiery republican Volney; and he called forth a decree which put an end for ever to these ignominious desertions. What a clattert here was! They would have it that the decree should have a retroactive effect to reach M. de Volney: for the Duke de Biron, without waiting for the decree, had resigned his place of Governor of the Isle of Corsica. MM. Lecouteulx and Nourissart, announced that they should follow his example. Last came M. de Volney, and he only opened his mouth to cover himself with disgrace. He declared plainly (*Bulletin de l'Assemblée Nationale*, du 26 Janvier, p. 7), that he should oppose the retroactive effect of the decree; that it was true he had obtained two places from the Minister; that he well knew it was impossible to be at once both judge of the Ministers and their subaltern, but that his choice was made, and that he would resign his quality of deputy. You know what the consequence of this speech was, and what tremendous hisses followed it. The prohibitive decree was pronounced. But as it possibly might not have a retroactive power, my Volney runs headlong on his disgrace; he sees MM. Leconteulx and Nourissart resign in form, the 27th of January; he hears the applauses with which they are greeted, and my dirty fellow resists. He struggles, and cannot part with his prey; but the Minister, who sees no use in leaving it to him, threatens to take it away. On the other side, the Jacobins menace him with that fatal lamp-post, with which Mister Volney not long since menaced the Nobles of Anjou. At length, the 29th of January, not daring to appear in the Assembly, he writes the poorest and meanest of letters, and resigns his intendancy. For this letter, see the *Procès-Verbal de l'Assemblee Nationale*, of the 29th Jan. 1790, p. 7. This disgraceful and tardy proceeding was received with a cold silence: it might have sunk into oblivion, if the mischievousness of the Abbé Latyl had not demanded and obtained its entry in the proces-verbal.

Such are the facts, my dear Volney; and since the loss of twelve thousand livres of income, as there remained only eighteen livres a day to you as a deputy, have you quitted the Assembly, as you vowed to do, on Jan. 26, whatever its decision might be? Oh no! These eighteen livres a day are better than nothing, and you remained there till the close. And this is the man who sends back to Grimm a golden crown-piece! Eh, my friend, you had better keep it; it was always thus. In losing it, you will find that neither side will buy you.

Your letter is even below the mediocrity of your other productions. You call the King's brothers, and the French nobles, *rebels*. Truly they are injured men; they are pillaged, insulted, burned, and assassinated; and they revolt against the heads of a faction where the great Volney holds the place of a labourer. You call them *perverse men*; you know yourself there, my dear Volney; but nevertheless, these perverse men give all their remaining funds to the King's brothers, without demanding a golden crown-piece of any one; they hold neither Intendant's or Inspector's places, nor is any meanness imputed to them. You term them *unnatural men*. Truly if it is natural, that a Volney should have Intendance of 6,000 livres, with an Inspectorship of the same sum, and must have as much to take him to Corsica, these gentry, who will not tolerate such a state of things, or any thing that comes near to it, are vastly *unnatural*, and I assure you that they will not tolerate it. I know well the difficulty of your position; and the close of your letter, when put into its proper meaning, expresses it well enough —" After so many prayers for a *Revolution*, which I believed to be *for my interest*, it is painful to have only illusions to regret." Here is, I make no doubt, the language of your heart: but have some regard for circumstances. All the world cannot dispose of itself so well as your friend Cabanis; he is a physician, and Mirabeau was his patient. Through Heaven he cured him speedily, to the great satisfaction of his employers. I acknowledge this to be a masterly stroke; so he has praised him after his death. We must agree that he had great obligations to him.

Before I finish this letter, tell me, my dear Volney, do you feel thoroughly the unworthiness of your position? What! when a man of your party, Jacobin or Monarchist, desires a little *éclat*, one need only examine his life to discover a thousand traits of meanness and infamy! You tell me that your Brissot de Warville is a good republican; true, but he was a spy of the police under M. Le Noir, at 150 livres a month. I defy him to deny it, and I add that he was turned out of the police, because M. de la Fayette, who was then beginning to plot, had corrupted him and taken him into his service. You quote your hack witness, Mister Morel, the assassin of Favras; but he has been twice in gaol at the Bicêtre, and once it was for unnatural crimes. You never cease to speak of the devotedness of M. Manuel, Solicitor to the municipality of Paris, a man who has been six months at the same prison, for an act of larceny. How fatal are all these recollections! Believe me, you had better procure a decree, on the motion of the Abbé Fauchet, that the memory of past time is an aristocracy, and that to speak of it is an act of incivism. Adieu, my dear Volney.

Yours, &c. J. T. M.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 22.

THE learned and amusing article on Macaronic Poetry, reminds me of a suggestion which I take the opportunity of your pages to press on the erudite. This is a compilation, to contain a selection of specimens from the poetry of English writers of Latin verse, who have attained the character of demi-classics--Milton, Cowley, Gray, with many others, whose names are less known to the general reader. It must be done with great taste and severe judgment, and accompanied by English notes, critical and explanatory; containing references and comparisons to English poetry of similar import, and preceded by short biographical notices of the authors, written with spirit and originality, by a genuine and practised scholar. Two small volumes of this kind would be exceedingly acceptable, and be likely to produce a good effect on the literature of the day. I will not say it is probable that the sale would be very extensive; but I see no reason why it should not meet a fair remuneration. In that case it might be followed by a similar selection from the Continental writers; especially the Italian, drawn from the eleven volumes of the *Poemata Italorum,* printed at Florence in 1720, now very scarce.

I do not think that a bare reprint of the text would do in these days. The biographical and critical notes combining it with English literature and English poetry, would be absolutely necessary to attract readers. It is a new field for annotators, who have now nearly exhausted our Shakspeares, Miltons, Drydens, and Popes. The editor must be sparing of his specimens, and not overload the public at once. The page must not be deformed by too many or too prolix notes; but long notes placed at the end. The poetry must be principally, if not entirely, lyrical or elegiac. Short pieces alone will be acceptable. Johnson showed bad taste, when he preferred the Latin poetry of Cowley to that of Milton. None of them have ever equalled Gray's celebrated Alcaic Ode.

This is an age of widely-spread general and popular knowledge, but not an age of erudition,—which is so rare that it is apt to fall into pedantry. Archdeacon Wrangham would do the work, I suggest, admirably. If the public should not have taste enough adequately to relish such a work, it would at least bring fame from those whose respect is most valuable.

It is not strange that the English literati are very slightly acquainted with foreign bibliography. Fabricius's truly useful Notitiæ Auctorum Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis, is a work which rarely occurs in English catalogues, and seems never to be mentioned by English scholars. A general history of modern Latin poetry would be very instructive. Two centuries ago were published *Deliciæ* of the Latin poets of every separate country--Italy, France, &c. A selection of short specimens from the very best of all these, with due notes, would be very acceptable. Some of the lyrical specimens from Italy are exquisite.

Milton, Gray, West, &c. were so profoundly imbued with classicality that they *thought* in Latin; and when Johnson said of Gray that it were to be wished that he had continued to write in Latin, the wish was not very extravagant. It is a mighty advantage of writing in Latin, that the author addresses himself to the scholars of every country.

I do not mean to complain of the literature of the present day; it has many merits. I am not among the mere *laudatores temporis acti.* Nor do I think these Cabinet Cyclopædias and Family Libraries to be contemned, as if they were frittering down and diluting solid learning—which some of my friends think. On the contrary, it seems to me that the effect will be this —that as the great mass of the people will in these days read, it will put into their hands works of highly accomplished genius, instead of low and mischievous trash: and when readers have once accustomed themselves to good composition, they will never endure what is mean and vulgar, any more than they whose eyes have been familiar with fine paintings will look upon daubs.

The great evil of the day is the immense spread of mechanical authors, without genius or sound knowledge, who obtrude on that purse which ought to be dedicated to the encouragement of profound works by writers of original and solid minds. Among the pests of the æra, are what are called fashionable novels, of which the bad taste, corrupt composition, and false repre-

sentations of life are truly disgusting. These are dedicated to the gratification of factitious appetites; but the offer of wholesome food would soon correct this bad propensity.

As to historic novels, there is some objection to them; but when well done, the good predominates. Such can only be produced by genius of a very high order. No author ever electrified the public with such just force as Sir Walter Scott: and he has had his reward; no genius was ever so well repaid before.

Yours, &c. W. M—NW—G.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

THE following account of the Nobility of Venice, which I accidentally perused in Moreri's Dictionary some short time since, appears to me so interesting, that I make no apology for sending it to be reprinted in your Magazine, as an accompaniment to the lately published history of the Nobility of Genoa (see pp. 195, 298).

Of the Venetian Nobility.

"It is divided into four classes; the first contains the families of the twelve Tribunes, who were the Electors of the first Doge of the Republic, who by a sort of miracle have been preserved *from the year* 709 (that of the election) to the present day.*

"These twelve houses, called Electoral, are the Contarini, Morosini, Badouari, Tiepoli, Micheli, Sanudi, Gradenighi, Memmi, Falieri, Dandoli, Polani, and Barozzi. After these twelve Electoral families are four nearly as antient, having signed the contract of foundation of the abbey of St. George the Greater, with the twelve preceding houses, *in the year* 800. These are the Justiniani, Cornari, Bragadini, and Bembi.

"There are also eight other very ancient houses, who rank amongst the Nobles of the first class, namely, the Quirini, the Delfini, &c. The second Order of Venetian Nobility is for the families of those who began to be written in the Golden Book, or Catalogue of Nobility, when the Doge Gradenigo established the Aristocracy, or Council of Chiefs, in 1289; and as there are several centuries that these houses have existed, their Nobility is much esteemed. In this rank are the Mocineghi, Capeli, Foscarini, &c. The third class of Nobility comprehends about eighty families, who have bought their Nobility at the price of 100,000 ducats, paid to the Republic, to enable them to carry on their wars against the Turks. These Nobles have no part in the high offices of the Republic. There is a fourth sort of Nobility which the Republic gives to princes, or persons illustrious for their merit. Henry the Third and Henry the Fourth of France were thus added to the Venetian Nobility. Almost all the princes of Italy have thus wished to be received as Nobles of Venice. The principal families of Italy who possess this title are, the Pio, Malahestes, Bentivoglio, Martinengues, Collaltes, Benzoni, and Savotnians."

Since the preceding extract was written, this passage has been met with in Sinclair's Autumn in Italy in 1827. "The Nobility is divided into four classes; and it is not a little surprising that until within a very few years, lineal descendants of all the twelve Tribunes of the first class, who elected the first Doge in the eighth century, were in existence. Even the second class, those whose names are found in the Golden Book of the Aristocracy, established in 1289, is, with very few exceptions, more ancient than our oldest English Nobility, and yet this is one of the newest states of Italy. Such is the comparative antiquity of different countries, or rather families."

I hope shortly to send you some particulars of the extraordinary wealth of the Genoese Nobles.

Maize Hill. S. G.

Mr. URBAN,

THE subject for the last Cambridge Prize Latin Epigram was SPATIIS INCLUSUS INIQUIS. Upon which a candidate for the prize *from Oxford*, wrote the following; meaning, no doubt, a sly lick *upon Cambridge*:

"Da Spatium," exclamant nantes in flumine Cami,
"Brachia nam cohibet ripa, simulque pedes;"
Sic nec ego possum diffusum scribere versum,
Namque habet et ripas omne epigramma suas.
Pieridum Doctores! si Spatium sit Iniquum,
Quô lepidum Musæ stringitur ingenium,
Dicite, cur lites proponere vultis inanes?
Nam *Velle*, ut scribam, nil sine *Posse* valet.

* 1753.

[illegible] Church, Glo'ster Terrace, N.W.

r. URBAN, *Bitton Vicarage, June 8.*

LLOW me to request your assis- tance in preserving on record recollection of OLDLAND CHA- which has lately been taken down rebuilt on a larger scale; a south- view of it accompanies this letter. *Plate I.*) Oldland is a Chapel ase to Bitton, situated in South ocestershire. Within the bounda- f the Chapelry (or hamlet as it is called) is a great part of Kings- l Chace; adjoining to which, about le from the Chapel, are the re- s of an extensive mansion, for- y belonging to the Newtons, called a Court, where, in "a fayre old ar place of stone, Master New- House,"* Leland rested awhile s way from Bath to Bristol.

ter much search and inquiry, no ds have been found relative to the or origin of the foundation of this el. It is not mentioned either in Taxation of Pope Nicholas, or in f Henry the Eighth. Before the rmation the parish of Bitton was e diocese of Worcester; and there e found a reference to "Bytton Capella de Oldelond," in Bp. Gif- time, about 1280. Though in dex, it is not to be found in the er.

e south doorway and porch were rly English style, also the pillars arches in the inside; and from ents of mouldings, capitals, and , found in pulling down the walls, fair to conclude that the Chapel n existence in the 13th century. venerable yew tree, indeed, speaks t as much.

e interior was divided into two , and a chancel, separated from are by a coarsely wrought screen. was a plain piscina on the east f the south doorway, and the re- of one on the south of the altar. font is very plain, but apparently l with the foundation of the Cha- Most of the sittings were of oak, l and wrought in the old style, pen at either end.

e register of baptisms and mar- in the chapelry are from 1586. 19 a Faculty was granted for bu- n the Chapel-yard.

e clergyman of Bitton used to serve this Chapel, and another at Hanham in the same parish, every alternate Sunday, having served the mother church at Bitton in the morning. But in 1817 a curate was licensed to these two chapels only.

By the last census, the whole parish contains 7,171 souls; 4,297 being within the Chapelry of Oldland.

In the year 1821 an ecclesiastical district was formed, and attached to a new Church (Holy Trinity) then built, which was consecrated the same year by the present Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, then Bishop of Gloucester. It was the first Church, I believe, consecrated, of those built by the Parliamentary Commissioners, by whose assistance, and that of the Church-building Society, and a subscription, this good work was effected in the midst of a dense and increasing population. Since that time a parsonage-house and a school-room have been built close to the new church.

John Wesley's celebrated school (an interesting account of which may be seen in his Life by Southey) is within the limits of this district.

The new Church will contain accommodation for 370 persons, in addition to 230 before provided. The old chapel was so much dilapidated as to require thorough reparation. The parishioners having resolved to do it with enlargement, were enabled to carry their resolutions into effect, by a loan without interest, obtained from the Church-building Commissioners, which the chapelry is to pay off by rate in ten years; also by a subscription in the neighbourhood, and a grant from the Church-building Society.

Yours, &c. H. T. ELLICOMBE.

MR. URBAN, *Mere, Wilts, Sept. 6.*

YOUR kindness in inserting my former letter on the Corruptions of the English Language, has induced me to offer you another.

The causes which have brought on these corruptions are—1st, a mixture of nations by conquest; 2nd, a want of new words, felt by the learned on the extension of the sciences and arts; 3d, the carelessness of translators; and 4th, the pomp of smatterers, who are fond of putting forth scraps of several languages, which they would be thought to know: and, as a noble language does honour to the national mind, like

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Itinerary, by Hearne, vol. vii, p. 87.

NT. MAG. *November*, 1830.

excellent works of genius or art, it may be worth while to inquire how far those causes might have been withstood, and how far their effects may yet be overcome.

The first cause is certainly irresistible: outcomers bring their own language with them; and where there is a mixed population, there will be an impure speech; so that it is not of that foreign branch which the Normans ingrafted on the Teutonic stock of our mother tongue, that we have to treat.

To the second cause I would not yield so readily. That the English did want new words as they found out new facts in science, or acquired new works of art, is clear enough: but if they had been anxious to keep the purity of their language, it would have given them as good combinations as those they borrowed or made up from others. Unfortunately, while Greek, and the languages of the Latin family have been studied with particular care, German, and other Gothic dialects, which, (from having a like origin, throw light on our own,) have been almost wholly neglected; and as writers, in filling the deficiencies of their language, borrowed or copied only from such others as they knew, English has been losing its Gothic character ever since the revival of learning; but I really believe that when German and other Teutonic dialects begin to be studied by our writers, many of the Grecian and Italian additions that have been made to the Gothic structure of the English tongue will be put aside, and that it will be restored, in true antiquarian taste, to a state of consistency with the original plan.

The German language, which has not (like ours) been withdrawn from its Gothic mother, and nursed from tongues of a different family, has grown to maturity in such strength and symmetry as are not often outdone; giving us a fine example of what ours might have been, if fostered in a like manner, and convincing every man who reads a page of High Dutch, that to say the English language will not give good combinations, is to state a very great error.

So ill suited for the author's use was English thought little more than a century ago, that writings of that age very often hobble along on alternate sentences of Latin and English, like a man with a wooden leg; but with this difference, that the writer considered the *dead* member (Latin) the stronger and the better.

The third cause of corruption that I named was the carelessness of translators. From not attending closely to the difference of idiom between the original language and their own, they often bring over their author's *words* instead of his *meaning*; and *repeat* his expressions, instead of *seeking their equals* in English. In short, they make him seem what he really is; a foreigner speaking English; and (as if he did not know the English names of many things which are as common to us as to himself,) speaking a broken English by using words and expressions of his own mother tongue.

It is often said that this or that expression cannot be given in English, because we have no equivalent for it; an assertion which is in many cases groundless; because, for things that are common to any several nations, of course those nations have words: though we cannot suppose that Europeans found a name for the Kangaroo before they found the animal; or that we can trace the word *orange* to the old British language, rather than to the *Vascuence* in Spain.

Somebody once observed that no Frenchman could be good-natured, because for good-nature the French had no word. By like reasoning, we should find that the English can never be about to do an action because they have no future participle, as the Latins had: that they have nothing large in its kind, because they have no augmentives, like the Italians; and that they can never keep repeating an action, because they have not the iterative branch of verbs, as the Russians. But the answer to all this is, that we treat these and many other things in a different way; a fact that every translator should bear in mind.

From the unwillingness of translators to find English idioms and words for foreign ones, we have such expressions as "mis hors du combat," sent out of the battle; "in petto," in one's heart; "ennui," listlessness, &c.; and I saw an instance of this feeling, some time ago, in a translation of a German work, in which the idiom "Mit verhängten zügeln" was given, word for word, "with loose reins," instead of "in full gallop."

The last enemy of purity that I

named was the pomp of smatterers; with which, however, I should have put the pomp of puffing citizens, quacks, &c.; but I am not inclined to be severe with these feelings, as their effects are bounded to the talk of private company, and the columns of the newspaper; and are not likely to hurt the glory of the national mind, our literary works.

Having now considered the chief causes of the corruption of our language, it may not be useless to ascertain how far their effects can be lessened.

In the first place, we should not use foreign words when we have good English ones of like meaning: as envelope, for cover or wrapper; veracity, for truth; termination, for end; chiaro scuro, for duller lights, &c. Secondly, our present manner of forming compounds should be looked into and extended.

The use of the prepositions and adverbs, as in overseer, backslider, &c., may be much extended, by which we may obtain many expressive words, as

Backfight,	the skirmishing in a retreat.
Backshine,	to reflect light.
Backblame,	to recriminate on one.
Forefeel,	to have a presentiment of.
Foretake,	to anticipate.
Forespeech,	prologue or preface.
Foredeem,	to form a premature opinion.
Foredoom,	to predestinate.
Forelike,	to be prepossessed in favour of.
Outland,	to expatriate.
Outroam,	to take an excursion.
Outstand,	to persevere against.
Offcast,	exuviæ.
Overgo,	to go beyond orders, power, &c.
Underhold,	to keep in subjection, &c.
Underworker,	a journeyman.
Underriser,	one who rises by patronage, a [protégé.
Unhallow,	to desecrate.
Bribe down,	to overcome by bribery.
Threaten down,	to overcome by threats.

The word *ward* or *warden*, as in *hayward*, *churchwarden*, &c could be more used.

Storeward,	a keeper of stores.
Rollwarden,	custos rotulorum.
Racewarden,	clerk of the course.
Fleetward,	a convoy at sea.
Placewarden,	keeper of things at an institution, museum, &c.
Folkward,	parapet or railing to prevent overfalling.

And the word *screen*, as in *firescreen*.

Weather-screen,	a shelter of trees, &c.
Birdscreen,	covering on fruit-trees, &c.
Glarescreen,	shade over the eyes.
Cattlescreen,	railing round haystacks, &c.
Sunscreen,	viranda. [keep off people.
Folkscreen,	boarding, railing, &c. to

Also *mis* as in *misname*.

Mistiming, anachronism.
Mismanner, an error in method, &c.

Likewise *giver*, as in *lawgiver*.

Airgiver,	a ventilator.
Forcegiver,	first mover in machinery.
Watergiver,	a reservoir.
Sleepgiver,	a soporific.
Harmgiver,	one who does one harm, without being one's declared enemy.

Meter is as much an English word as *measurer*; the old word *mete** coming from the Greek, and *measure*, through other tongues, from the Latin, so that

Chronometer	may be	Timemeter.
Barometer	—	Airmeter.
Anemometer	—	Windmeter.
Perambulator	—	Waymeter.

By the adjective *lone*, otherwise, we may make combinations for words of the *mono* class, as

Lonesong,	monody.
Lonestring,	monochord.
Lonespeech,	monologue.
Lonesale,	monopoly.
Loneseller,	monopolist.
Lonebuy,	to monopolize.
Lonesound,	monotony.

For words of the *poly* class, by *many*.

Manywedder, a polygamist.
Manyspeeched, polyglot.
Manygodhood, polytheism, &c.

For the names of optical and other instruments of the *scope* class, we may use *seer* or *learner*, because it is by them that we the better see or learn something of the things to which they are applied.

Farseer,	telescope.
Closeseer,	microscope.

And the noun *writ*, as in "holy writ," or *writing*, may often serve instead of *graphy*, and the endings from *scribo*, as

Lifewrit,	Biography.
Earthwrit,	Geography.
Placewrit,	Topography.
Handwriting,	Autograph.
Handwrit,	Manuscript.

But one of the best means of making good English combinations, would be to study, and bring into wider use, our endings; such as *y*, *ly*, *ish*, *some*, *ful*, *like*, *ship*, *hood*; as in windy, daily,

* "With what measure ye mete," &c.

clown*ish*, quarrel*some*, merci*ful*, workman*like*, friend*ship*, man*hood*; and, to learn what Latin endings they are equal to, I will help myself with the German; in which the corresponding ones are very widely used.

y	is the German	ich *or* ig.
ly	———	lich.
ish	———	isch.
some	———	sam.
ship	———	shaft.
hood	———	heit.

Y, or *ich*, *ig*, is everyhow equal to the Latin *osus*; and notes that the noun to which it is put, has much of, or of the nature of, that it is combined with.

windy	windig	ventosus.
watery	wässerig	aquosus.
grassy	grasig	graminosus.
cloudy	wolkig	nubilosus.
dusty	staubig	pulverosus.
reedy	rohrig	arundinosus.

Lich (and consequently *ly*), is equal to the Latin *alis*, *ilis*, *anus*, *inus*, and *icus*

kingly	königlich	regalis.
ghostly	geistlich	spiritualis.
usely	gewöhnlich	usualis.
bishoply	bischoflich	episcopalis.
popely	päbstlich	papalis.
fatherly	vaterlich	paternalis.
bodily	leiblich	corporalis.
lovely	lieblich	amabilis.
mayly	möglich	possibilis.
manly	männlich	virilis.
hearly	vernehmlich	audibilis.
usely	tauglich	utilis.
otherly	veranderlich	mutabilis.
frightly	schrecklich	horribilis.
friendly	freundlich	amicabilis.
worldly	weltlich	mundanus.
menly	menschlich	humanus.
godly	göttlich	divinus.
womanly	weiblich	fœmininus.
housely	häuslich	domesticus.
landly	ländlich	rusticus.

Isch (ish) is equal to *lich (ly)* with these differences, that *isch* is the ending to denote belonging to a country, as

Romisch	Roman.
Böhmisch	Bohemian.
Tartarisch	Tartarian.
Wallachisch	Wallachian, &c.

And that it means a quality that is not desirable, as in

foolish,	pettish,	clownish,
childish,	foppish,	doggish.

This ending may be widely extended; and so may *some*, which means an aptness or liking for any thing; as may be seen by the use of its equal *(sam)* in German and Danish.

	(German).	
quarrelsome,	———	apt to quarrel.
frolicsome,	———	liking frolic.
tiresome,	———	apt to tire.
worksome,	arbeitsam,	liking work.
peacesome,	friedsam,	liking peace.
actsome,	wirksam,	apt to do (active).
lonesome,	einsam,	apt to be alone.
longsome,	langsam,	apt to be long (slow or tedious).
marksome,	aufmerksam,	apt to take notice.
heedsome,	achtsam,	apt to be careful.
troublesome,	mühsam,	apt to give or take trouble.
usesome,	diensam,	apt to be useful.
	(Danish).	
unheedsome,	oaktsam,	apt to be negligent.
sparesome,	sparsam,	apt to spare (frugal).
darksome,	———	apt to be dark.*

Ful and *like* need no observation; *ship* and *hood* are equal to *ism* and *cy*, and other foreign endings which we use; and from the above given comparisons, &c., I think it will be clear that with very little help from other tongues, the English may be made as copious and expressive as can be wished.

Yours, &c. DILETTANTE.

Mr. URBAN, *Clifton, Oct.* 9.

ONE lovely evening in July 182-, while on a visit at Frescati, I wandered into the little church where the remains of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, commonly designated the Pretender, lie interred. The monument is extremely simple, and indeed might pass altogether unnoticed by the eye of the English traveller, were it not for the cast of the British arms with which it is surmounted. I sat down on a bench, and began indulging, as my custom is, in one of my reflecting reveries. I pictured to myself the day of his entry to Holyrood House, before yet a battle had been fought, and none had to mourn the loss of friends fallen before his victorious arms. Young, handsome, chivalrous, he came to the land of his fathers, claiming the support of his countrymen for the repossession of his father's throne; the desperate enterprise upon which he had entered, the royal line whence he was descended, a line still embalmed by

* "And when they saw the *darksome* night," i. e. not one particular night, but night generally, which is *darksome*; apt to be dark: one particular night is or is not *dark*. This distinction shows the value of the ending *some*.

recollection and historic interest in many a Scottish heart; his graceful and gallant bearing—in short, all the charm that romance could throw around him, could not fail to make the ardent and youthful of his followers enthusiastic in their devotedness to his cause, and the more cautious and timid fondly cherish a hope for his success. And when, but a short time after, he returned from Preston Pans with the lustre of victory fresh upon his arms, many a young female heart at least must have secretly or openly exulted in the brave Adventurer's triumph.

Opposed to him, however, were the abstract yet powerful principles of love of civil freedom, and liberty of conscience. His grandfather's conduct was not forgotten, and his own attachment to the Romish church but too well known.* While, therefore, the romantic feelings and fervid imaginations of the young and thoughtless, and the desperate fortunes of the interested, drew them around his standard; the calm calculation and better reason of the considerate, determined them to opposition. Speaking metaphysically, the contest was between imagination on the one hand, and judgment on the other.

Well, I turned my thoughts to Culloden—and what must have been his feelings on that fatal day! driven almost to the extremity of the kingdom—his brave army, whose military lustre was still untarnished by defeat, now reduced to a fearful want of common necessaries—the numbers, discipline, and completeness of equipment of the enemy, anxious to recover their lost laurels and blemished honour—his anticipations must have been gloomy and anxious! And when he beheld the steady advance of the Royal army, and the roll of the drums fell upon his ear, and the artillery began to tell with dreadful effect among the clansmen!—and when the combat closed, and he saw his brave mountaineers, though fighting with the frenzy of despair, slain, scattered, and chased away, anxiety must have sunk into dread, and dread into despair. He had come to gain *a crown or a coffin!* the latter appeared only to remain for him. And then his wanderings among the wilds and wildernesses, the solitary lakes and lonely islands, his hairbreadth escapes, and calm courage in the hour of danger; to think that the hero of so many interesting adventures slept below the cold slab before me, could not fail to excite lively emotions, and cold indeed must be the heart of that Scotsman, who, however politically opposed to the party of the unfortunate Prince, can visit his simple tomb, and feel no train of melancholy thought raised within him, nor drop a tear upon the stone that covers the remains of poor *Prince Charlie.* "Prince Charlie!" said I, forgetting where I was; the words were fraught with pleasing recollection; they reminded me of days long gone by, of places far distant, of school scenes and school associations, when the words *Prince Charlie* were the rallying cry of one of the parties into which our little republic was divided. Well do I remember my devotedness to the Prince's party, which, contrasted with my after political sentiments, make me wonder at myself. The solemn chaunt of the evening service now called my attention, and well accorded with my melancholy retrospective thoughts. The rays of the setting sun, shining through a painted window, shed a soft and chastened light upon the monument. I continued to listen to the music, till the last sunbeam trembled on the English arms; and when the hymn had ceased, and all had assumed the grey garb of twilight, I left the grave of the Royal Stewart, with a softened and humbled heart. Yours, &c. I. S. M.

* By the way, however, I have heard he became a Protestant.

Mr. Urban, *London, Sept. 2.*

I SHOULD consider myself much indebted to any of your readers or correspondents who would communicate any information relative to the ancient family of "De Carteret, Seigneurs of the Lordship of Saint Ouen in the Island of Jersey," who resided there several centuries preceding the Conquest, and which lordship is at this day in the possession of the eldest heir of the female line; in addition to what follows.

It is recorded in the History of Jersey, that during the reign of King John, when that island was severed from France, "Philip de Carteret, Seigneur of Saint Ouen, postponing all views of

interest to those of duty and of honour, and remaining immoveably fixed in his allegiance to the crown of England, had all his extensive possessions of Carteret, Angeville, &c. &c. in Normandy, his ancient patrimony, confiscated by the King of France; whereby none lost and suffered so much as that family for their loyalty."

During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. they gave an asylum to his son, then Prince of Wales; and subsequently on his again leaving England, when Charles II.

The junior branch settled in this country about the year 1640; George de Carteret was created a Baronet on the 9th May, 1645, 21 Car. I.; his grandson was made Baron Carteret of Hawnes in the county of Bedford, the 19th Oct. 1681, 33 Car. II., and afterwards Earl Granville the 1st January 1714-15; which title became extinct in April 1776, on the death of Robert Carteret, Earl Granville.

The elder brother was made a Baronet on the 4th of June 1670, 22 Car. II., as "Sir Philip de Carteret, Seigneur of the Lordship of Saint Ouen in the Island of Jersey," which title also became extinct on the death of his grandson, Sir Charles de Carteret, Baronet, Bailly of Jersey, and Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Anne, who died in May 1715, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. At his decease, Frances de Carteret, wife of Elias Dumaresq, esq. of Saint Ouen; Anne de Carteret, wife of James Corbet, esq. of Saint Helier; Riviere de Carteret, wife of Daniel Messervy, esq. of Mont-auprêtre House; and Elizabeth de Carteret, wife of George Bandinel, esq. of Saint Martin; all of the island of Jersey; became co-heiresses of the abovenamed Baronet, and representatives of the eldest branch.

Sir Philip de Carteret, Seigneur of Saint Ouen in the reign of Elizabeth, married Rachel, daughter and heiress of the Hon. George Paulet, of Hinton St. George in the county of Somerset, eldest son of Lord Thomas Paulet, second son of the Duke of Bolton.

What relationship exists between that highly respectable nobleman Viscount Granville (brother to the Marquess of Stafford) and the Carteret family? He was advanced to that title on the 15th July 1815.

Yours, &c. G. C.

"Celsâ sedet Æolus arce,
"Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos, et temperat iras." Æn. i. 56.

Mr. Urban,

THE ancients appear to have almost invariably dedicated some particular spot to the administration of justice. And, from the fact of the Hebrew Judges sitting at the gates of cities, they obtained the name of "Elders of the Gate."* In Zechariah,† the Jewish people are commanded, upon their restoration, to "execute the judgment of truth and peace, in their gates."

The Athenians selected a small eminence, near Athens, for the seat of the "Areopagitæ." It was termed "Ἄρειος πάγος," "the hill of Mars;" because Mars was supposed to have been tried there for the murder of Hallirothius. At Granada in Spain, the street "Calle de los Gomelles,"‡ leads to a massive gate at the entrance of the magnificent palace of Alhamrā, or Alhambrā.§ Over the gate is a large tower, called "the Gate of Judgment," "the Gate of Justice," "the Gate of the Law;" and upon which there is the following inscription, written in the Arabic language:

"Turn pale, O wickedness! wheresoever you go, I will follow! Punishment always speedily follows crime! Draw near, come without fear, ye deserted orphans, here ye shall find the father ye have lost!"

In China, there is an old willow, celebrated from the fact of the Emperor Kang Vang having sat under this tree, when he gave judgment upon the differences of the labourers in agriculture. Out of respect to the Emperor, its branches were never cut. St. Louis often used to sit under the shade of an oak, in the wood of Vincennes; when all who had any complaint freely approached. At other times he seated himself upon a carpet spread in a garden, and heard the causes which were brought before him.‖

In the vicinity of Scone, there is a tumulus, where the stone chair removed by Kenneth II. from Argyle

* Deut. xxii. 15, xxv. 7; Prov. xxxi. 23; Lament. v. 14. † viii. 16.

‡ So called, after an ancient Moorish family. § The red city.

‖ Joinville, Hist. de St. Louis, p. 13, edit. 1761.

was placed; and in which the Kings of Scotland were crowned in the more more ancient times. Upon this hill the King held his court of justice, and promulgated laws. From the "Pleas of the Barons" being determined here, it was called "Mons Placiti de Scona, omnis Terra," or the "Mote Hill of Scone." But among the common people, it bore the name of "Boothill," from a tradition that "at the coronation of a king, every man who assisted, brought so much earth in his boots, that every man might see the king crowned, standing upon his own land." The "Hill of Strife,"* at Ulinish,† and the hills called "Laws," as "Kelly Law," "North Berwick Law," were places probably devoted to the seat of justice.

What a source of gratification must the scientific always discover, in the contemplation of sites which have been thus dedicated, or have formed the scene of some great and important historical event. Take for instance:—the White House‡ on the river Tav, in Dyved.§ Here Howel the Good, son of Cadell, and King of all Cambria, in the tenth century, upon his return from Rome, which he had visited with a view of improving the laws of Cambria, and obtaining a knowledge of the laws of other countries, and of those which the Emperors of Rome put in force in the Isle of Britain during their sovereignty, summoned all the chiefs of the tribes, the family representatives, and all the wise and learned men, both of the clergy and laity, to a collective convention. The laws of Dyvnwall Moelhund being found superior to the whole, were systematized by Blegwryd, and after the approval of the convention, constitutionally established over all Cambria.

The Ruins of Iona.—Her monastery and cathedral recall to mind the learning and superstition of even classic ages; while her cemeteries of Kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, painfully remind the traveller of the short but momentous passage between life and death.

The island of Runeymeed or Runnymead, where the brave English barons forced from the reluctant Plantagenet the Great Charter of English liberties, and the Charta de Foresta.

The stately hall of Eltham, built by Edward I.* and the chief residence of Edward II., and where probably the famous statutes "De officio Coronatoris," "Of Mortmain," and "Prerogativa Regis," were enacted. The hall is approached through a long vista of wide spreading trees; and the picturesque scenery of the spot, the gorgeous roof of the building, and the castellated remains, all remind the beholder of historic times, and hours of regal grandeur.

The Parliament chambers in the old palaces of Scotland, and particularly Linlithgow and Stirling,† the latter of which presents a fine view of the windings of the river Forth, to Alloa, the once famed residence of the chieftains of Mar,—the age of Wallace and Bruce are remembered, and the eye of sympathy sorrows for their fate, and finds a melancholy reflection that these patriots, born in the land of chivalry, became worthy sons of Caledonia.

The site of Fotheringay, which holds a prominent space in our annals, as the birth-place of Richard III. and the place where the beautiful and accomplished Mary Queen of Scots suffered! Filial piety removed every vestige of its castle, but the name and scite still exist. Westminster Hall, where the fatal judgment was given against John Hampden. And lastly, the rocks in Switzerland, where William Tell, clinging to the crags, braved the abyss, and escaped from his tyrants.

I shall conclude my present observations, with the words of our great moralist, "That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

TEMPLARIUS.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 2.*

WITH great deference to E. I. C. may it not have happened that the old figure of a Crusader has been made part of a more modern monument in Brading Church? Such mis-

* The English signification of the Erse word.

† In the island of Sky or Skye.

‡ "Ty Gwyn," so called, because it was made by a wattling of white rods, for the convenience of hunting.

§ This spot is still recognized in the ruins of Whitland Abbey, above Tenby, on the small river Tav, in Carmarthenshire.

* Our correspondent gives too early a date to the present Hall, which was probably built in the reign of Edw. IV.—EDIT.

† Barr. Obs. stat. 41.

appropriations have not been uncommon. I venture to believe that there are no cross-legged monumental effigies which can be identified with any other persons than those who had either undertaken or performed the crusade. If reverence for that symbol of Christianity had been the motive for adopting such representations, surely they would not have been confined to military persons, but such only are represented with their legs crossed; and I believe never ecclesiastics. The notice given of the Brading Monument reminds me of a trivial anecdote respecting another in the Isle of Wight, which I remember to have heard related by the late Sir Richard Worsley. That Baronet happened to visit the church of Gatcombe (where many of his ancestors were buried) in company with a gentleman whose mental faculties were unfortunately so much obscured that he was commonly deemed *insane* (and whose name on that account only is suppressed): and upon Sir Richard's observing that he thought of displacing an old carved wooden figure, and causing a monument to be erected there for himself, the gentleman alluded to, seeming to recover himself from a fit of abstraction, instantly said, "Then I will make an epitaph for you:

> 'When a saint is removed,
> To make room for a sinner,
> We'll burn one, to roast t'other
> For Beelzebub's dinner.'"

Which, from such a person, and on such an occasion, was an impromptu not readily forgotten.

Yours, &c. VECTA.

MR. URBAN, *London, Oct. 22.*

AT page 40 of the second edition of Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs, recently published, there is a note relating to the descendants of Thomas Smythe, Esq. of Ostenhanger in Kent, Farmer of the Customs to Philip and Mary, and to Queen Elizabeth; and ancestor of the Viscount Strangford.

I wish to be informed by the learned and ingenious Editor of Lady Fanshawe's Autobiography, from what branch of the family of Smythe the gallant Sir Sidney Smith derives his descent. Notwithstanding the difference of spelling in the names, it is to be presumed that this highly distinguished officer must be of the family of Ostenhanger, as he gives precisely the same arms as that family, with the addition of an honourable augmentation, granted to him in memory of his heroic exploits at Acre. I believe too, that in the instrument recording this augmentation, it was expressly acknowledged by the competent authorities, that the *paternal arms* of Sir Sidney Smith were — Az. a chevron engrailed between three lions passant gardant Or: in other words, the very coat borne by the Smythes of Ostenhanger, and by the Viscounts Strangford. The same arms are also used by Sir Sidney's brother, Mr. Spencer S. (formerly his Majesty's Minister at Stutgardt), who, moreover, appears to have adopted the motto of the Lords Strangford, viz.: *Virtus incendit vires.*

As the note in Lady F.'s Memoirs professes to correct the erroneous statements of Peerages respecting the family in question, I think it desirable that its connection with the heroic defender of Acre should be fully ascertained.

Yours, &c. FABER.

MR. URBAN, *Bride Lane, Fleet-street, Oct. 28.*

YOUR correspondent on Ossian, (p. 223) says, that "the chivalrous events have been retained in oral tradition, and all that Macpherson had to do was simply to collect them." I am old enough to remember this controversy, and so far from their authenticity having been established by Dr. Blair, his dissertation or essay went only to the era of Ossian. Mr. Macpherson always spoke of manuscripts, and Dr. Johnson challenged him again and again to show them, which he never could do. In the second volume of Dodsley's Fugitive Pieces (p. 119), were inserted "Fragments of Ancient Poetry, *collected* in the Highlands of Scotland, and *translated* from the Gaelic or Erse language." These "Fragments" first came out in 1760. Mr. Macpherson says, in the preface to them, "that the diction in the original is very obsolete, and differs widely from the style of such poems as have been *written* in the same language two or three centuries ago;" "in a fragment of the same poem, which the translator has *seen*;" and further on he says, "by the succession of these bards, such poems were handed down from race to race, *some in manuscript*, but more by oral tradition."

Dr. Johnson, in a letter to Mr. Bos-

NORTH AILE OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BEVERLEY.

well, dated Feb. 25th, 1775, observes, "that, if Macpherson had not talked unskilfully of manuscripts, he might have fought with oral tradition much longer."

I am of Dr. Johnson's opinion with regard to the non-authenticity of Ossian's poems; for it is very unlikely that a long poem such as Fingal could be preserved by oral tradition; and as to any ancient manuscript of this poem, it could never be shown. Mr. Macpherson, together with Chatterton, must therefore be looked upon as the ingenious fabricators of their respective poems, till such time as the manuscripts of Fingal, as well as those of Rowley, are produced for the inspection of competent judges. S. H. H.

Mr. Urban, *Goswell Road, June 12.*

THE Church of St. Mary, Beverley, is one of the most interesting specimens of decorated pointed architecture in the kingdom. It consists of a nave, transepts, chancel, and ailes; with a noble tower in the centre. The interior is equally interesting with the exterior, and displays many architectural features not existing in any other church in the kingdom. The subject of the annexed engraving *(see Plate II.)* from Scaum's Beverlac, is a portion of the north aile of the Chancel, looking east. It has a peculiarly curious groined stone roof, which has attracted the attention of many antiquaries and architects, and makes a singular appearance, from the mode in which the ribs spring from the piers, and cross each other as they rise upwards.* The ribs which form the groins of the roof unite on the north side in a cluster at the impost, and are continued down the pier, forming with it one unbroken line, being destitute of impost, mouldings, or capital; but on the opposite side they all enter into rings, without appearing below them; they do not spring, as is usual, from the same circumference of one circle, but are distributed; the arrangement produces this singular effect, that the ribs upon the south side cross each other, whereas those on the north side diverge uniformly; a contrast which is extremely curious. The mouldings of these groins are highly indented and characteristic; their strongly marked indentures produce a great effect in the crossings, and upon the north side all the mouldings, except the most prominent, coincide and disappear in the body of the column, the upper fillet and mouldings of each groin only appearing, and producing, by their assemblage, a set of flutes not unlike those of a Corinthian column. The diagonal arch is a complete semicircle. The windows of this part of the aile, which there can be little doubt was originally intended for a chapel, are enriched with tracery, and the eastern one has a very fine effect. There is also a side chapel out of this aile which is likewise groined, and through which there is now a passage leading to the vestry; all these are of decorated character, and, as before observed, curious for their moulding and details, some of which are by no means common.

The following inscription to the memory of Dr. Drake, the author of Eboracum, has not been printed in either of the Histories of Beverley which you have recently reviewed. A beautiful ancient niche near the west door of this church has been most perversely mutilated, to admit the monument of a topographer and antiquary.

"Memoriæ sacrum Francisci Drake, armig. Reg. Soc. necnon Antiquar^m Socii; eruditione et studio quantum profecerit Historia ejus Eboracensis, necnon et Parliamentaria, palam testantur; si amicum, si civem, si sodalem spectes, quaque in vitæ conditione, omnium gratiam et amorem mirum in modum conciliavit; adeo benignus, adeo benevolus, adeo urbanus, ut nihil supra. Franciscus Drake, S.T.P. filius ejus e natu maximus, et hujusce ecclesiæ Vicarius, patris tam bene meriti haud immemor, hoc monumentum fieri voluit. Obiit anno Christi 1771, ætatis 76."

Yours, &c. Thomas Allen.

Mr. Urban, *Sept. 14.*

AMONG the Additional MSS. in the British Museum is a volume consisting of the original proceedings of the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester, from the 2d Hen. IV. to the 5th Edw. VI. and containing copies of a variety of curious instruments, touching the liberties, customs, and topography of the city. On the last folio but one (the 81st) is the following memorandum:

"Md y^t ye xv^th daye of october, a° regni Reg' hērici octavi xxxviij°, there were nūbred and left in this *blake book* lxxxj levis, and so delyu'id to Mr. Williā heicroft, then mayer."

* We believe a somewhat similar crossing of ribs occurs in the roof of part of York Cathedral.

By what chance this "Black Book" escaped from the vigilant custody of the Mayor, those best can tell who know *how* such records are often kept; viz. utterly neglected, until some antiquary begs to be favoured with a sight of one of these documents, probably covered with dust and half destroyed by damp; and then, for the first time, they are considered of such value as not to admit of the gaze of any eyes but such as are unable to read them!

But to return to the said Black Book of Winchester. On the verso of the 31st folio, is a curious inventory of the effects of the hospital of St. John in that city, taken in the time of Peter Hulle, Mayor; which, without further preface, I shall transcribe, for the amusement of your Hampshire readers.

"*Temp'e Will'i Wyke Custodis.*

"*Vtensilia dom' s'ci Johis.*—This present indent'e berith' wittenez th^t Petrus Hulle,[1] Mayre of the cite of Wynchestr', & all' the Commez of the same Cite hath' delyu'ed to s' William Wyke to our' kep' of our' hous of synt Joh'nis of Wynchestr' al our' goodes and Catellis vnderwrite. Firste viij Corporas, iiij tuellis for the autres in the Churche goode & v hode,[2] ij litel tuellis for the lauytory olde, j paxebrede of siluer & ou' gyld' & j neth' paxbrede, & a hede of syn' John' the Baptiē of alabastre; j Box of siluer w^toute ouer gylde, ij Chales of siluer w^tynne ouer gylde, j Chales of siluer ygylde w^toute, ij ymagez of syn John' the Baptiē of alabastre, j ymage of oure lady of alabastre, v chothis[3] of sylke & a litel pelew, viij p'ie[4] vestimentez w^t all' the apparell', ij surplis feble, j awbe w^t parurys, j Cristalstone, j Box w^t dyu's reliquis, iij Missalez, ij Antiphou's, ij Portous[5], vj sawters, ij legendez, ij Grayellis, j episteler, j Marteloge and vij other diuerse bokes, iij sakeryng belles, iiij Cruettez, ij lampes of brasse, j mettable[6] w^t ij trestallis, ij belles for the Churche w^t the Trunke pond. viij c. l., j forme, ij Meteclothis conteynyng in lenthe xiiij zerdes, w^t a tuwell' conteynyng in lenth^e iij zerdes & a half, ij Ba lauer, j litel Morter of Brasse for Sp pounde on', weying xij lb.; iiij Brasp[illegible], j belle and j litell' posnette,[7] j hangynglan', xj payre of Shetes, iij payre blankettz, xxiij[8] keu'lytes, j Crowe, j Spade, j Shouele, j howe,[9] j Rake, j Spytele, j Dongpyke, j whelbarew, j bounde w^t Ire, j Cofer in the Chambre w^t Munimentez and Chartes. In cui' rei testimon', &c."

Some account of this Hospital may be found in Milner's Hist. vol. 2, p. 194; from which may be learned how it came under the administration of the city magistrates, and its recent appropriation as a council chamber of the Corporation. I will only make a short extract: "In the *dust-hole*, (writes the historian) near the apartments of the windows, *amongst other curious antiques*, is seen the figure of *St. John the Baptist's head* in the dish, being the bust of the holy patron of the house which formerly stood over the principal doorway." In all probability, this is the very head of alabaster specified in the above inventory.

Yours, &c. HANTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct. 2.*

THE erection of a splendid Monument in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, in memory of the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, M.A. F.S.A. one of the authors of "The History of Shrewsbury," having been already noticed in your Magazine, I herewith send you a notice of a memorial which has this day been completed to his revered colleague in the arduous labours of that invaluable work, which alone would have carried their names down to posterity by every true Salopian with lasting honours; nevertheless it is gratifying to see that *Salopia's* willow is thus snatched as it were from the brink of her beauteous river, to entwine a wreath to flourish around their tomb,—a wreath which will never fade, whilst Salopians estimate their zeal in rescuing from destruction and the hands of time the very few remaining monuments indicative of the pristine splendour of their native town.

The memorial is erected on the north side of the chancel of St. Julian's Church, over which parish the Archdeacon presided with assiduous attention to the welfare of his flock for the space of thirty-five years.—It is a

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[1] Peter Hulle or Hille was Mayor of Winchester, the 20th Hen. VI. 1442, as appears from fol. 26-b, of the same MS. His name will not be found in the list of mayors printed at the end of Milner's Hist. of Winchester, which I suspect to be in great measure a fabrication, for I cannot find in it one name in ten of the Mayors recorded in the "black book," a series of which might be extracted from thence with great facility.

[2] Old. [3] Clothes? [4] Pair.

[5] Breviaries. See Tyrwhitt's Note on Chaucer, v. 13061.

[6] Meat-table.

[7] Pipkin. [8] Counterpanes. [9] Hoe.

plain tablet, with a Grecian pediment inserted on a square slab of dove-coloured marble, having the following inscription in Roman capitals.

Sacred to the memory
of the Venerable Hugh Owen, M.A. F.A.S.
Archdeacon of Salop,
Prebendary of Salisbury and Lichfield,
one of the Portionists of Bampton,
Oxfordshire,
formerly Minister of this Parish,
and afterwards of St. Mary in Shrewsbury.

He was the only son of Price Owen, M.D. and Bridget his wife, and the lineal representative of an ancient British family. Distinguished for the extent and accuracy of his antiquarian researches, and knowledge of the principles of ecclesiastical and civil architecture, by the judicious application of this talent, joined to a firm but mild exertion of his official authority, he greatly contributed to the decent and substantial restoration of many venerable fabrics within his archdeaconry. His "Account of the ancient and present State of Shrewsbury," originally published in a single volume, was afterwards embodied in a complete History written by him, in conjunction with the Reverend John Brickdale Blakeway. He died Dec. 3, 1827, aged 67 years. Harriet his wife, daughter of Edward Jeffreys, esq. died April 3, 1825, aged 59 years.

Yours, &c. H. P.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 11.

HAVING had occasion to make some researches respecting the family of Martyn, I am enabled to correct a most material error in the biography of Sir Henry Martin, the celebrated Civilian and father of the Regicide, as it is given in Wood's Athenæ. He is there stated to be the "son of Anthony Marten of London, son of William Marten of Oakingham, in Berks, and Margaret, his second wife, daughter of John Yate, of Lyford in the same county." The appearance of a Henry in the Visitation of Berkshire, as the son of the above Anthony, seemed to favour this supposition. Two grounds of doubt however existed. One, the mode of spelling the name with an i, and not with a y; the other, the total difference in the armorial bearings; the family seated at Oakingham bearing Argent, on a bend Sable, cotised Ermine, three cinquefoils Or; whereas the coat on the monument of Sir Henry, at Longwich in Berkshire, seems to have been, Argent, two bars Gules, each charged with three Bezants. To prove, then, that the Henry, mentioned in the Visitation, as the son of Anthony Martyn, and grandson of William Martyn, was not Sir Henry the Civilian, but another Henry, who was seated at Upham, in the parish of Albourne, in Wiltshire:

Anthony Martyn of London, Citizen and Grocer, of St. Dunstan's in the West suburbs, by his will (proved in 1579), directs to be buried in that Church, and mentions his wife *Anne*, his daughter *Anne* Cooke, his brother Giles *Jacob*, his daughter *Jane Stampe*, and his son Henry Martyn, to whom he leaves all his lands "to be holden of the head Lords of the fee by the services thereof due, and of right accustomed." One of the witnesses was *Simon Stampe*. That this was the Anthony Martyn, son of William of Oakingham, is proved by the fact of the Visitation mentioning the marriage with *Anne*, the daughter of John *Jacob*, and the names of two daughters, *Jane* and *Anne*.

The books of the Inner Temple contain the entry of "Henry Martyn de London," and "Symon Stampe de Cholsey," both on the same day in 1567, and both with the same sureties.

In 1594 the will of "Symon Stampe of Wanborough, co. Wilts, gent." was proved; he names his son *Martyn* Stampe, his wife *Jane*, and his "good brother *Henry Martyn, of Upham*, esq." thus establishing the fact, that Henry the son of Anthony, the son of William of Oakingham, was not Sir Henry the Civilian, but another Henry seated at Upham. That they were not one and the same individual, is proved from the will of an Edward Walrond of Albourne, esq. (whose niece, Jane Walrond, was the wife of Henry Martyn of Upham), dated 1614, in which he bequeaths ten angels to his "friend Mr. Dr. Martyn," and six angels to his "cousin Mr. Henry Martyn of Upham," besides making both of them his executors. I am not enabled to show who was the father of Sir Henry, but we collect from the will of Edward Walrond abovementioned, that Sir Henry's wife was his cousin, inasmuch as he leaves to his "cousin Martyn, wife of Mr. Doctor Martyn, a ring of 10*l*."

The lands bequeathed by Anthony Martyn to his son Henry, "to be held of the Lords of the fee," were

obviously those at Upham, which were held under the Duchy of Lancaster, and were purchased between 1554 and 1576 by Anthony Martyn, of his cousin James Yate, as appears from the pleadings 19 Eliz. "Anthony Marten, gent. v. Thomas Goddard, gent." They continued in the Martyn family for a considerable period, and descended, if I am not mistaken, to Henry Martin, the author of several papers in the Spectator.

The coat which appears impaled by that of Sir Henry at Longworth, bears some resemblance to Besil, and it is highly probable that his wife was of a Berkshire family, from the circumstance of his having invested the profits of his profession in lands in that county.

The difference in the mode of spelling the names, is shown in the books of the Civil Law Court, in 1596, when Sir Henry signed his name with an i, in his admission; and again in the books of the Inner Temple in 1620, when his son Henry (the Regicide) was entered; whereas in the same books, in 1601, Edward the son of Henry Martyn, of Upham, is entered with a y, his father signing as one of his sureties.

The Martyns of Oakingham were a family of some antiquity in Berkshire; their ancestor, John Martyn, having been returned as one of the gentry in 1433. Many discrepancies exist as to the history of Sir Henry Martin. In one account he is stated to have been born in the parish of St. Michael Basinghaugh; in another at Stoke in Buckinghamshire. Le Neve (Harl. MSS. 5801-2) gives him the same arms as those on his monument, but marries him to the daughter of ——— Weld, whom he states as dying in 1677, while the monument at Longworth makes his wife die in 1618; and the pedigree of Weld, 3. D. 14, mentions Frances the daughter of Sir John Weld, as marrying "—— Martyn, brother to Sir Henry Martin." To add to the confusion, the Visitation of Hants, 1544, Harl. MSS. gives a strangely complicated coat, totally unlike either of the coats abovementioned, to "—— Martyn, Doctor of the Arches." His will, a document more to be relied on, names his niece Frances, "now serving me;" son Henry; grandchildren Mary, Edmond, and Margaret Martin; William Pullen, "kinsman and auncient servant;" son George Marten, daughter Edmonds, and daughter Rogers; and alludes to the will of his brother William Martin deceased. A.

Mr. Urban, *Thetford, Nov.* 4.

I HASTEN to comply with the wishes of your Correspondent, S. S. A. R. in p. 290.

Punch is an abbreviation for *Punchinello.* In the American edition of Johnson's "English Dictionary, as improved by Todd, and abridged by Chalmers, Boston, U. S. 1828," we have:

"Punch, *n. s.* Ital. Polichinello, the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.—Gay.

"Punchinello, *n. s.* [Ital. Polichinello,] a sort of buffoon, a punch.—Tatler.

"Punch, Punchy, *a.* short, thick, fat."

Ficeroni, in his "Dissertatio de Larvis Scenicis et Figuris Comicis Antiquorum Romanorum," published at Rome in 1754, enters into the following explanation:

"Quæ sequitur persona, e prototypo delineata est, qui in Museo RR. PP. Societatis Jesu, olim Marchionis Capponi, asservatur. Brachiis caret hic homuncio, et humili, ut ita dicam, penula infra genua tegitur, quadam sandaliorum specie calceatus, quæ parvis tæniis supra pedes obligata calceamenti quoddam genus præ se ferunt a socco et a cothurnis diversum. Itaque neque cothurnatus, neque soccatus dici potest, et ne *planipes* quidem, id est nudis pedibus, quibus tribus modis solebant in scenam actores prodire. Præterea hæc persona tam a tergo, quam dextrorsum gibbosa apparet, capite abraso, naso pando, recurvo, et crasso, et sannis argenteis de ore protendentibus, ita ut ipsius vultus a reliquo corpore abnormis, verum monstrum, veramque stultitiæ et hebetudinis speciem ostendat, instar fatui illius, qui Pulcinella dicitur, et hodie in scenam induci solet, ut risum moveat. Videndum quid de hac persona scriptum fuit *(fuerit)* in calce ectypi ære incisi jussu ejusdem Marchionis Capponi. Tertia, quæ sequitur persona, ex quadam meæ collectionis gemma affabre, ut apparet, delineata, amplo pallio cooperta est, nudatis pedibus, et capite abraso. Os ejus et mentum a naso satis recurvo contegitur. Ex tarda et ignavi corporis habitudine, stat enim flexis brachiis, ac intra vestem, quæ supra gremium colligitur, involutis, similis dici potest personæ, de qua superius loquiti sumus, quæ Pulcinella nuncupatur, et quam doctorali toga indutam vidimus Romæ anno 1728, quum quædam ageretur comœdia, cui titulus erat, Pulcinella *finto Dottore*, populo maximopere plaudente."

Of the foregoing, and some other Italian authors, Mr. D'Israeli has availed himself in his "Curiosities of Literature:"

"Even Pullicinella, whom we familiarly call Punch, (he observes) may receive, like other personages of not greater importance, all his dignity from antiquity; one of his Roman ancestors having appeared to an antiquary's visionary eye in a bronze statue. More than one erudite dissertation authenticates the family-likeness; the nose long, prominent, and hooked; the staring goggle-eyes; the hump at his back, and at his breast; in a word, all the character which so strongly marks the *Punch*-race, as distinctly as whole dynasties have been featured by the *Austrian* lip, and the *Bourbon* nose. This statue, which is imagined to throw so much light on the genealogy of Punch, was discovered in 1727, and is engraved in Ficoroni's amusing work on *Le Maschere Scenicke e le Figure Comiche d'Antichi Romani*, p. 48. It is that of a mime called *Maccus* by the Romans; the name indicates 'a simpleton.' But the origin of the more modern name has occasioned a little more difference, whether it be derived from the *nose*, or its *squeak*. The learned Quadrio would draw the name Pullicinello from *Pulliceno*,* which Spartianus uses for *il pullo gallinaceo*, (I suppose this to be the 'turkey-cock,) because Punch's hooked nose resembles its *beak*. But Baretti, in that strange book the *Tolondron*, gives a derivation admirably descriptive of the peculiar-speaking nasal sound. He says.—'Punchinello, or Punch, as you well know, speaks with a squeaking voice, that seems to come out at his nose, because the fellow, who in a puppet-show manages the puppet called Punchinello, or Punch as the English folks abbreviate it, speaks with a tin-whistle in his mouth, which makes him emit that comical kind of voice. But the English word *Punchinello* is in Italian *Pulcinella*, which means 'a hen-chicken.' Chicken's voices are squeaking and nasal, and they are timid and powerless, and for this reason my whimsical countrymen have given the name of Pulcinella, or *Henchicken*, to that comic character, to convey the idea of a man that speaks with a squeaking voice through his nose, to express 'a timid and weak fellow, who is always threshed by the other actors, and always boasts of victory, after they are gone.' (*Tolondron*, p. 324.)"

Baretti, in illustration of his opinion, refers to the comic character *Bogiganga*, or *Mogiganga*, in the Spanish of Don Quixote, which also refers to a squeaking nasal sound, from *ganga*, which in Spanish signifies "a goose."

E. H. Barker.

* "*Qui eos ex ovis ac pullicenis, Pullicenos* hic vocat 'pullos fasianorum, pavonum, perdicum, anatum, et gallinarum.' Inde nostra vox *poucins* de 'pullis gallinaceis.' *Pulli, pullici*, et *pulliceni*. *Pullitras* dixit Varro in genere gallinaceo, et *pullitras* opponit vetulis galliuis, *de R.R.* 3. 'Et ea, quæ subjicias vetulis potius quam pullitris.' *Pullitros* etiam 'pullos equinos' dixerunt, qui recentioribus *poledri* pro *pulitris*; atque ita scriptum occurrit in Legibus Salicis. *Pulletrus anniculus* in Legibus Visig. Hinc nos *pullitras* vel *pultras* 'equulas' vocamus."—Salmas. *ad Script. H. A.* 227.—E. H. B.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 6.

"Eager is the disposition which the most unpractised men betray for change, and fixed is the conviction which the most ignorant express for the propriety and even the necessity of attempting it."—Parr.

YOUR readers will learn with pleasure that the advocates for the preservation of the Choir of York Minster in the original perfection and beauty of its costume, have checked the execution of the injurious plans which for a long time have engrossed the attention of the Chapter. All good antiquaries will rejoice that the elegant taste for English architecture which so eminently distinguished the late Dean Markham, enters among the accomplishments of his son the Reverend Archdeacon Markham, whose exertions to save the same beautiful Cathedral which his father protected from injury and innovation with unequalled assiduity and regard, are beyond praise. The final debate on the *alteration* of the internal arrangement of the choir is fixed for December.

It might have been expected that the redemption of the Choir from its ruins, and the restitution of its furniture with the strictest fidelity to the original, would have proved the sole objects of the care and solicitude of those in authority. The interruption which fanciful schemes have occasioned to the steady progress of the repairs, will delay the completion of the interior far beyond the time originally proposed,—not that *delay* is a question of any weight in the balance with *injurious alteration*, though the sooner the Cathedral can be perfected the better. It has, however, been deemed judicious to follow the maxim of Sir Nicholas Bacon, "*Let us stay a little that we may have done the sooner.*" It is melan-

choly to view so fair a building in ruins,—the painted glass in holes, the clustered pillars defaced, the costly monuments mutilated, the floor broken up, and all the evidences of extensive destruction.

The discoveries under the floor of the choir are very interesting, consisting of a series of Norman pillars, the remains of the crypt of a church more ancient than any part of the present edifice, either above or below ground. These pillars stand *within* the space of those of the choir, are very finely constructed, ornamented in spiral lines, and have smaller pillars attached to them for the springers of the stone roof, which was destroyed with the Norman choir.

The new roof is on. It is a very fine and correct piece of workmanship, and is calculated to protect the building for many ages. Mr. Smirke may be proud of this performance; no living architect could have executed a more faithful imitation of the original. It evinces the true spirit of restoration. Every procurable authority was consulted; *modern taste* was locked up: but, alas! that monster broke loose during the deliberations on the restitution of the Choir, and destroyed the harmony of the proceedings. To speak plainly; there are two parties, one urging the beauty of a new arrangement in the Choir, the other defending the old. It is my part to consider the object and arguments of those on the former side. Their first object is to displace the entrance Screen, which the architect of the choir fixed where it now stands, doubtless choosing for it the position best suited to the extensive plan of his own church. Their next object is to *cut down* the height of the same screen, which the architect of the Choir suited in proportion and ornament to his noble building. The plea of showing the great pillars, or the great east window, to more advantage by these injuries, is similar to the excuse always urged when the alteration of an ancient arrangement is propounded,—*the opening of a pretty prospect.* But surely those who designed York Minster were the best judges of its internal costume and effect. Neither its proportions, nor its beautiful ornaments, were the result of chance or accident. Indeed so correct is the architecture in all these particulars, that they must have resulted from profound study, and from skill and talent of the very highest order. It is evident that the ancient architect never intended to open the whole beauty of the Choir to the view of the nave. A screen was invariably (in this country at least) placed before the entrance to the Choir, and those features which from without are only imperfectly seen, are, on passing this boundary, fully displayed. The plan proposed to effect this pernicious piece of novelty without altogether removing the screen, is, as I have before named, to cut off the upper part, and terminate the stone-work just above the point of the doorway; the organ to be *divided*, so as to admit a view of the great east window between,—the same window which is seen so much more advantageously after the screen has been passed.

The affectation of showing the beauty of the great pillars, which it is boldly asserted are *injured* by the gorgeous screen, is truly astonishing. Those who are so very anxious to preserve the beauty of the pillars, scruple not to dilapidate the screen—to rob it of its just proportions, diminish its ornaments, and reduce it to a mere wreck: these mirrors of good taste would be puzzled to prove that a prescriptive right to remain in its present position, does not as fully belong to the screen as to the pillars, or any other constituent member of the Cathedral. The able architect of antiquity thought proper to give the greatest possible breadth to his screen, and he chose for it the most prominent situation; and shall we who owe the little we know of the architecture he practised so well, to his own scientific works,—to the very buildings we condemn, the style of which has been laid aside more than three centuries,—shall we their humble imitators presume to assert that he decided wrongly? Can we—who know neither the origin of the style, nor the rule which governed its various proportions—with truth or modesty impugn the taste which designed the plan of York Minster, or the talent which adorned the least considerable of its constituent features! The architect evidently considered that the more ample and prominent the screen was made, the better it would harmonize with the gigantic dimensions of the church, and show its own exquisite enrichments. A screen limited to the *clear* opening of

the pillars would, between its position and its scale, have ill-accorded with the amplitude and space of the aisle, and it would have wanted breadth for the display of statuary and other appropriate enrichments. How shockingly incongruous then to fix the screen beyond the pillars; i. e. *within the Choir*, as though the screen alone determined its western limit!—thus destroying the straight line of boundary which extends quite across the church through its centre from the angle of one transept to the angle of the other. The propriety and beauty of this line, so distinguished by elegant architecture, should not be overlooked or disregarded by the reformers of the Choir of York Minster. The scheme is monstrous. The beautiful pillars of the lantern arch, now so greatly admired from the choir, would be hidden; the choir itself would be shortened, or the Lady Chapel reduced to a mere passage.

We had flattered ourselves that the false taste which disgraced the abilities of James Wyatt had departed for ever, but there are those who would recal it in one of the noblest churches in the empire. The guardians of York Minster have declared that they can *improve* the beauty of their Church, which all the world ages ago pronounced to be as perfect in form and proportion as human ability could make it. The disciples of Wyatt, like their master, aim at *effect* in the alteration of ancient churches; but it is evident that they destroy effect by throwing together the beauties of several distinct members of the building. This is the result of the removal of screens: the harmony of the arrangement is broken, and consequently the beauty of the effect diminished, if not destroyed. Architecture it seems is not exempted from the pernicious experiments of *levellers*: but in this, as in every other case, its advocates level *down*—they level architecture down to their own notions of beauty and costume, instead of levelling it *up* to the grandeur and sublimity of venerable antiquity.

In conclusion, I implore those who have hitherto exerted their abilities to save York Minster from sacrilegious alteration, to persevere against corrupt taste, ignorant meddling, and arrogant pretension.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

"IT is very curious to remark" that your correspondent TEMPLARIUS, p. 229, in communicating the facts which he had collected relative to the earliest copies of Littleton's Tenures, should have prefaced them by gravely relating some of the stupid fictions in Geoffrey of Monmouth's history; it is more "curious to remark" that he should have mentioned the Anglo-Saxon laws, as if they had never been noticed before, or as if Lambard, Wheloc, Selden, Somner, Wilkins, and Turner, had never written any thing about them: it is still more "curious" that your *Jurisperitus intimis Templariorum adytis eruditus* should have mingled Latin with bad English in such a manner as he has done, and even have given his own quotations from old historians for the real *titles* of the codes mentioned by them. But it is most "curious" (that is, most absurd,) that a lawyer should betray such ignorance or forgetfulness, as to "remark that we have no distinct data of the *precise period* at which ANY *Law Treatise* was written."

The intention of your Correspondent, however, seems to be so good, that we may pardon these and other curiosities for the sake of the smallest contributions toward a "Critical Bibliography of ancient Treatises on the English Law." The canonists and civilians of the middle ages are sufficiently known; but many early treatises which are extant relative to the constitution and laws of our own country, several of which are in print, have not been (so far as I can observe) *described collectively*. In such a work as Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales," it is surprising that a more detailed and accurate account of them was not given, than what we there find in two or three short chapters: and though it was not agreeable to Bishop Nicolson's plan to enter further on the subject than he has done in the third part of his English Historical Library, yet his work seems to contain the most useful and important information within a small compass, that can be met with. Though I do not consider myself qualified to enter fully into the merits of all the law MSS. that come in my way, yet I consider the design so important, that I beg your acceptance of

these hints and of some trifling contributions.

In the Cottonian MS. Nero A. VI. (which was compiled in the reign of Edward III. chiefly from the records of the City of London), there is an anonymous tract in Latin, on the Preambles of Writs, of which 29 different kinds are enumerated. It is very short, and equally perspicuous; it begins, "Hec sunt proprietates Narrationum. Et primo in brevi de Recto," &c. (fol. 109—114b.) At the end the title is given in this short colophon, "Expliciunt Proprietates Narrationum." The second article may serve as a specimen of its method, and is curious for mentioning the ancient practice of marriage at the church-door, which is repeatedly alluded to by Chaucer.

"In brevi de Recto de Dote,—quantitas tenementi, qua villa, injustum deforciamentum, quod sit recta dos que ipsam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit, etc. Item quod *vir dotavit eam ad ostium ecclesie, hora qua ipsam sponsavit*; et tendatur secta."

The last title is, "De secta ad Molendinum;" and the writs are nearly in the same order as in the "Registrum Brevium," a formulary whereof all the ancient MS. copies that I have seen, differ from each other. I do not know of any critical account of the different texts, nor do I remember any notice of the origin of that compilation. Some of the MSS. contain copies of actual instruments, from which I have drawn out pedigrees.

On the subject of Writs, which form an important part of our common law, there is another ancient tract in a MS. of equal antiquity with the foregoing, entitled "Natura Brevium" (Harl. 990, f. 22—29b), which seems to have been the prototype of Judge Fitzherbert's treatise bearing the same title. It begins thus:—

"Cum sit necessarium conquerentibus in Curia domini Regis, ut sibi in suis casibus congruum exibiatur [lege *exhibeatur*] remedium; *ad instantiam quorundam sociorum nostrorum* doctrinam subscriptam, ut sciatur que brevia et in quibus casibus, tam in accione reali quam personali, dari debeant et concedi; non modo quo debui, set ut scivi componere dignum duxi."

It is followed by another tract in French, by the same nameless author, entitled "Les Excepciones ad Brevia cassandum," f. 30—35b.) which is thus introduced by the concluding passage of the former tract.

"Set quia consuetudo regni Anglie talis est, quod placita coram Justiciariis per narratores *in Romanis et non in Latinis pronunciantur*, ideo hujusmodi exceptiones in lingua Romana in scriptis rediguntur."

It begins *cum excepcion pur br' abatre;* and ends with a reference to a case in Michaelmas term, anno 31 Edward I., and with the following colophon and verses:

"*Explicit Modus cassandi Brevia:*

"Taylle vos faylle, fey vous ment,
Oue plegge plede, mes gage rend;
Il est sage, qe prent gage
Qe plus vaut, come soun argent."

"Accopa decipit, fides mentitur, fide jussor litigat, pignus solvit: ille sapit qui pignus capit quod plus valet sua pecunia."

The Harleian, Cottonian, and especially the Hargrave collection of MSS. in the British Museum, will afford ample scope for the investigations of any lawyer who may devote his attention to our ancient law-books. As for Lord Hales's MSS. they are unfortunately "buried in one of those sepulchres of ancient MSS." the library of Lincoln's-inn; and the sight of one of them was on one occasion denied to a barrister of that society, and to an order from two benchers, by their uncourteous keeper; nor is there any other catalogue of them in existence, but the scanty list published in Dr. Bernard's general Catalogue, in 1690, at Oxford, in folio.

MELAS.

W. H. R. says — "In p. 880, is recorded the death of a Mr. D. M. Dight, 'who preserved the life of George III. *thirty-two* years ago, by seizing the pistol from Hatfield at Drury-Lane Theatre.' On referring to the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXX. p. 478, I find a detailed account of the attempt on the life of Geo. III. by Hatfield, on the 15th of May 1800, from which it appears, that, on His Majesty entering the Theatre Hatfield stood up, and levelling a horse pistol at the Royal box, fired it, but that *Mr. Holroyd, of Scotland Yard*, fortunately raised the arm of the assassin so as to direct the contents of the pistol towards the roof of the box; that Hatfield then drop the pistol, which *Mr. Wright, a Solicitor of Wellclose-Square*, found under the seat; but neither in the account of this transaction, nor in the trial of Hatfield, is the name of Dight ever mentioned."

THE EDITORS OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

AT THE SUIT OF

WILLIAM BERRY, COMPILER OF "COUNTY GENEALOGIES."

SINCE the last number of our Magazine was published, we have been called upon to defend ourselves before a Special Jury of the Country, in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, in an action brought by the above-named compiler of Genealogies, to recover damages for a presumed libel in our Magazine for August 1829, when we reviewed his compilation; and, as we have nearly completed our circle of one hundred years without incurring even the imputation of libellers (the present instance alone excepted) we must offer a few observations upon the subject; although there can be but little need to say more than that the Jury, after hearing the whole of the plaintiff William Berry's witnesses, and the ingenuity and eloquence of the present Lord Chancellor Brougham, did, without our offering any evidence, decide in our favour—or, in other words, the Jury found a verdict for the defendant, on the plaintiff's own evidence.

The case was shortly thus:—The plaintiff William Berry having taken up the pursuit of travelling into the counties of England to collect Genealogies, and then of printing them, with the additions of any other pedigrees which he considered fit accompaniments, did, in a prospectus which he published, call himself "William Berry, late, and for fifteen years, Registering Clerk in the College of Arms;" and we, having ascertained that there was no such officer as "Registering Clerk," and that the plaintiff had been simply a writing clerk, in the private employ of two members of the College,* who were Registers of the Corporation, did think it an important part of our duty as reviewers to state those facts.

In the course of our review, it became also necessary to point out some few of the numerous defects of the work.

As we had taken considerable trouble to ascertain the truth of our remarks, we were of course much surprised to find that the plaintiff, immediately after our publication, employed an attorney to commence an action against us, which action has been in progress from that period until its termination in this present month; and although the plaintiff was in the earliest stage informed that if any fact had been misrepresented, his correction of the error should find insertion in our pages, yet nothing but the tender mercies of the law would satisfy him.

The Editor of the Literary Gazette, alluding to this discreditable proceeding, observes that "the author had recourse to the wretched law of libel, in the hope of catching a farthing or a shilling damages, and thus punishing his critic with the usual ruinous expense by which justice is defeated, and the reverse done. He was nonsuited; and, if he had not been so, there must have been an end of all fair and honest criticism."

The law of libel is certainly discreditable to the Legislature. In its present undefined and uncertain state, it enables any person to harass with legal proceedings, even to an indefinite period, either the editors, publishers, or printers of any publication which has the integrity and candour to expose the unfounded pretensions of literary assumption. We are decidedly of opinion that some means should be devised by the Legislature (when a plaintiff is insolvent) to render the attorney engaged in these disreputable cases responsible for the costs incurred by a defendant, on the Judge's certifying that the action was "frivolous and vexatious." A regulation of this kind would soon put an extinguisher on that petty system of annoyance to which the conductors of the public press are too frequently exposed.

The following report of the trial is mainly extracted from the Times newspaper of Nov. 2. It took place in the Court of King's Bench, Nov. 1, before Lord Tenterden and a Special Jury.

* In 1810 the plaintiff printed a book, where he gave himself the very designation for using which he sought to obtain damages of us; viz. "William Berry, fifteen years Clerk to the Registrar of the College of Arms."

BERRY *v.* NICHOLS AND ANOTHER.

This was an action for an alleged libel, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in August, 1829.

Mr. BROUGHAM stated the case for the plaintiff. His client, he said, was a person who had published a book, and the libel of which he complained purported to be a criticism upon that book; but, under the mask and in the shape of a criticism, it was an attack upon his (the plaintiff's) own personal character and conduct. He (the learned counsel) was willing in the outset to admit that the utmost latitude was allowable to reviewers, in making remarks upon what they conceived to be the merits or demerits of any work which an author thought proper to bring before the public; and it was not merely a right, but it might be a duty for them so to do, and this was as full an avowal as his learned friend the Attorney-general could desire on behalf of the defendants; but it by no means followed—God forbid it should—that a man, by publishing a work, put it in the power of another to attack with impunity his personal character for honesty and veracity, from motives of jealousy or rivalry. Whether the remarks published by the defendants had been indited in the fair and ordinary spirit of public criticism, or whether they were of a slanderous and libellous character, and an unfair attack upon the plaintiff personally, it would be for the jury to determine when they should have heard the facts, which he should now proceed to detail to them, and call witnesses to prove. The plaintiff, Mr. Berry, had been many years employed in the College of Arms, London. He was not a member of that corporation, but was employed in the office; first under Mr. Harrison, the then register, and afterwards of his successor, Mr. Symonds, who was appointed to the situation by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, on the resignation of Mr. Harrison, many years ago. The plaintiff continued to perform the duties attached to his office for a period of fifteen years, and he naturally became attached to heraldic pursuits,—pursuits which were undoubtedly of great interest to some people, though whether or not they were of so much importance as some persons ascribed to them he (Mr. Brougham) was not prepared to say. The plaintiff (Mr. Berry) having devoted a good deal of time to this art, or science, or branch of literature, if it might be so called, had published several works on the subject of heraldry and genealogy; and some time ago he announced for publication a work entitled the *County Genealogies;* beginning with the genealogies of the county of Kent. The zealous heralds, however, did not think that he was qualified to interfere in these high matters, which in their estimation formed the proper and exclusive province of Clarencieux, Garter King at Arms, of Rouge Croix, Rouge Dragon, and a personage of the name of Portcullis, with whom he (Mr. Brougham) had not been before acquainted; their presiding deity being the Earl Marshal, the very "God of Arms!" These personages were, it appeared, jealous of the plaintiff and of his interference with their mysteries. The first part of the Kentish genealogies was published in the course of last year; and in the month of August in that year the article of which Mr. Berry complained was published by the defendants. It was quite clear that this article, though it was signed with the initial "G." only—perhaps it meant "Garter King at Arms"—had come from no other quarter than the College of Arms, which, according to the defendants' own account, was a place of great antiquity, and had been long known as the registry of the pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry. In the same number of the Magazine which contained the criticism in question, was published, under the review department, some observations on a work, entitled *Nichols's Autographs*, lately published by the defendants themselves. Those observations were headed "*Nichols's Autographs*, parts 9 to 11," and contained a dissertation upon the manner in which a man's character might be discovered by his handwriting. God forbid, however, that character should be judged of by hand-writing, for if it were, he (Mr. Brougham) and many of his learned friends around him would, he feared, appear to have very bad characters; his learned friend the Attorney-general's character would appear to be very tiny in comparison with that large space which he now occupied in the country; and his (Mr. Brougham's) character would, he feared, prove rather irregular. The observations upon Mr. Nichols's book on Autographs commenced in these terms:—"Our attention having been much occupied by this valuable and elegant work, we have, in ruminating upon it, attempted to discover traces, if any, between hand-writing and character;" and after giving some extracts from the book, the writer said, "Here we shall leave this work, and can say conscientiously that it is curious, interesting, and valuable." Now he (Mr. Brougham) had not the least objection to make to this article. All reviewers were allowed to speak favourably of their own works; but he did wish that the author of this publication had meted out something like candour and fairness to Mr. Berry in speaking of his book. If he had used only one of the words "curious, interesting, and valuable," which he had applied to Mr. Nichols's work, Mr. Berry would not have had so much reason to complain. The Jury would now see what a different measure he dealt to the plaintiff, from what he dealt to himself. They should judge whether those parts of the article which he would

now read to them were not of an unfair and libellous character. The article was headed "Heraldic Visitations and County Genealogies," and after giving a history of the visitation of counties by the King's Stewards and Officers at Arms, and speaking of Mr. Berry's undertaking as one of novelty, and of the defendants being bound, therefore, to take some notice of it, proceeded thus:—"It must be considered undeniable that all-important as truth and honesty are, at all times, and in all places, there are occasions on which these qualifications are of greater importance in their results than they would be in other events; and the tracing of a pedigree is one of those sciences which requires its professors to be surpassed by none in true and honest dealing." Now, Mr. Berry never professed to have traced any of the pedigrees which his book contained, nor to have compiled any of the genealogies. All he undertook to do was, to give copies of the pedigrees which he had collected, either from his own researches or from facts communicated to him by members of the different families to whom he applied. But the defendants, in order to give a sting to their remarks, chose to assume that Mr. Berry professed to be a tracer of pedigrees; and then, having this peg to hang their remarks upon, they proceeded in these terms:—"The genealogist should be of liberal education, in modern as well as ancient languages,—well skilled by study in his pursuit,—of talent rather above than below mediocrity; and if not of 'gentle blood' himself, the allowed equal and associate of those who are so, with a very quick perception of the truth or falsehood of evidence. Without these qualities, each and every of them, the man who undertakes the compilation of a volume of pedigrees is undertaking that for which he has not the full necessary qualifications. How far the present compiler is entitled to our approbation, we regret to say we must, from the importance of the subject, proceed to inquire. The prospectus (which we use for want of a title-page) informs us that the *Genealogies* are 'by William Berry, late and for 15 years Registering Clerk in the College of Arms, London;' but with what astonishment will our readers learn that there is not, and never has been, such a situation or office belonging to the College of Arms, as 'Registering Clerk;' and that no person of the name of William Berry has ever been a member of that college, from its incorporation by Richard III. to the present hour; and that the author or compiler of the work before us, was a writing clerk in the private employ of Mr. Harrison, and afterwards of Mr. Bigland, members of the College, and registrars of the corporation, at the ordinary salary usually given to writing clerks. And thus the common clerk of a herald and Register of the College of Arms has the vanity to call himself 'Registering Clerk in the College of Arms.' The word 'late,' which this compiler prefixes to his title of Registering Clerk, is also used with corresponding impropriety, since we believe that his services were dispensed with, even as a clerk, so far back as the year 1809." Here there were two charges made which were fatal to the reputation of Mr. Berry;—first, the want of truth and honesty, which, it was assumed, was clearly proved by Mr. Berry having taken upon himself the title of Registering Clerk; and secondly, that he had been dismissed from his situation. The fact as to his employment under Mr. Harrison and Mr. Symonds, the successive Registers in the College of Arms, could not be disputed; and ought it not therefore in common fairness and candour to have induced the defendants to state, that, although he was not what was technically called the Registering Clerk (it being admitted that there was no such office) yet that he was in fact employed in the business of registration in the College of Arms? The libel proceeded to say, "It may, however, afford some relief to the disappointed holders of this volume to be informed, that we think most of the pedigrees will be found to have been copied from some one of the volumes of Kentish pedigrees in the Harleian Manuscripts, in the British Museum;" and then, after pointing out what the writer conceived to be other defects in the work, it concluded with these observations—"Though we consider this work a failure, there is, notwithstanding, due to the compiler the credit of much industry and perseverance, as well as much spirit in being the first to renew a mode of collecting pedigrees long disused; nor ought the engraving of the arms to be passed over without approbation. But as we cannot think that a work conducted on so faulty a system as the present can be continued without pecuniary loss, so we shall not regret, nor consider it any injury to Mr. Berry, to hear that a better sort of visitation has been undertaken by some person in our opinion better qualified. Such a work might be made of great value, and ought to be, and we must believe would be, patronized by a majority of the country gentlemen of England, very few of whom have contributed their pedigrees to the present undertaking." The learned counsel insisted that the defendants had no right to make these remarks, and said he should prove that the plaintiff went round to the different families in the county of Kent, and collected from them personally the particulars relating to their pedigrees, and inserted them with such additions as his own researches and information enabled him to supply. This was the case which he should lay before the Jury. Mr. Berry complained not of an attack upon his book, but upon his character for truth and honesty; and it would be for the Jury to say, when they had heard the evidence, what compen-

sation in damages he ought to have awarded to him for such an attack.

Admissions (by Mr. J. S. Burn the defendants' attorney) were then put in and read, that the defendants were publishers of the Gentleman's Magazine; that the plaintiff was the compiler of the Kentish Genealogies; that plaintiff was the person alluded to by the name of William Berry, &c. &c.

The alleged libel was put in and read. It contained some comments on the plaintiff's publication, besides those read by Mr. Brougham, and pointed out a great number of defects in the work.

Major Hook stated that he accompanied the plaintiff to different families in the county of Kent, for the purpose of procuring from them particulars of their pedigrees. This was after the publication of the first part of the Kentish Genealogies. It was in June last.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—That was after the action was brought.

Lord TENTERDEN observed, that the plaintiff could not give evidence of the fact of any pedigrees being furnished to him subsequently to the commencement of the action.

Mr. BROUGHAM then proposed to compare the manuscript pedigrees with the plaintiff's book; but

Lord TENTERDEN said, that would not do. *Non constat* that the manuscript pedigrees were taken from the print. The manuscript pedigrees could only be made evidence by showing that they came to hand before the plaintiff's book was published.

Mr. BROUGHAM said he was not in a situation to prove that fact.

Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe, of Maidstone, a solicitor, and connected with the Bargrave family, stated that, prior to the publication of the book in question, he furnished the plaintiff with several pedigrees, some of which he had made out from his own papers, and others from papers which had been furnished to him by families to whom he applied.

Edm. Lodge, esq. Norroy King of Arms, stated that he had been in the College of Arms since the year 1784. The plaintiff was formerly employed there. Witness first knew him there in the year 1793 or 1794. He was there during the late Mr. George Harrison's time, and afterwards during Mr. Symonds's time; in all about fifteen years. Mr. Bigland was the Deputy Register to Mr. Symonds. Witness should have called the plaintiff the Register's clerk, or clerk to the Register. The Register had no other clerk.

One of the Jury asked the witness whether, if any one had come to the office and inquired for "the registering clerk," he should have referred him to Mr. Berry?

Witness—I might, perhaps, have sent him to Mr. Berry, if it had occurred to me at the moment that he was clerk to the Register; but it is very likely I should have said, "We have no such officer as Registering Clerk."

G. F. Beltz, esq. Lancaster Herald, produced 23 books of grants of arms, &c. and spoke to numerous entries in them; they were chiefly by the plaintiff. The plaintiff, he said, had received a yearly salary from the Register, under whom he acted.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-general—Although the chief of the entries were by the plaintiff, yet they were not all; some were by Mr. Bigland, Mr. Townsend, and by himself (Mr. Beltz).

Mr. T. J. Burt stated that he furnished the plaintiff with a pedigree prior to the publication of the book in question.

Mr. Berry, jun. the plaintiff's son, stated that he was residing with his father at the time he was preparing the first part of the *Kentish Genealogies*. Had many communications with persons connected with Kentish familes, respecting their pedigrees, and they furnished the plaintiff with the particulars. The pedigrees produced, together with many others, were printed in the first part of the work.

Cross-examined.—The persons who furnished the pedigrees came to the plaintiff's house; he only knew them by their own introduction; they came to his father's house, and introduced themselves as so and so. There were about a dozen of them. They were all subscribers to the work.

Major Hook proved the signatures of the members of several Kentish families to the MS. pedigrees produced. He stated that he accompanied the plaintiff, after the present action was brought, to several gentlemen who had furnished pedigrees, for the purpose of obtaining their signatures, attesting the fact.

Cross-examined—Had known the plaintiff about 7 years; had only known him intimately about 2 or 3 years. Knew that this action had been brought by plaintiff before he went to obtain the signatures.

Mr. Berry, jun. was recalled to prove that his father's book had been highly patronized.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL addressed the Jury for the defendants. There had not, he observed, been the least tittle of evidence produced in proof of Mr. Brougham's assertion that the defendants, or the writer of the article complained of, were members of the College of Arms; although it had been insinuated that the remarks had been made by some of those members. There was no evidence that the defendants were the authors of the remarks alluded to in the review of "Nichols's Autographs," any more than that the signature "G." to this alleged libel implied that it was the composition of *Garter King at Arms*. That this was not the

production of the Heralds' College, he (the Attorney-General) would read from the alleged libel:

"Since the year 1686, there has not been, as we have mentioned, any commission issued, authorizing a Visitation, and the pedigrees of the Gentry of England have never since then been recorded, except in those comparatively few instances where the prudent members of families have registered them at the College of Arms, London. The neglect (the word is perhaps too severe, but we find it applied by great authority,) therefore, of the Heralds in making their usual progresses, is a public injury, affecting the fame, and sometimes that more substantial treasure, the land, of every gentleman in the kingdom; and rendering, as Mr. Justice Blackstone remarked, 'the proof of a modern descent, for the recovery of an estate, or succession to a title of honour, more difficult than that of an antient.'"

Was it likely that the College of Arms would have made such a charge against themselves? Mr. Brougham had said, that reviewers, when they reviewed their own works, were exceedingly tender with respect to them; and he supposed that the work which was called Nichols's Autographs was the production of one of the defendants, but he had produced no evidence of that fact. If it were so, however, the privilege which reviewers claimed when they criticised their own works was allowed by his learned friend (Mr. Brougham) to be reasonable; and there might, he had heard, be found instances, in certain "quarterly" publications,—he did not mean known by that name, but published quarterly,—in which articles had been ascribed to the authors of the works reviewed.

Mr. Brougham.—Falsely ascribed, by liars,—by liars! (The learned gentleman repeated the words "by liars," with great vehemence.)

The Attorney-general.—They might be falsely ascribed for any thing he (the Attorney-general) knew; but as his learned friend had said "falsely," it appeared by that he must know something of it. All that he (the Attorney-general) meant by the observation was, that supposing it had been proved that Mr. Nichols was the author of the work reviewed, and the reviewer of that work, he had, at least, some great examples to justify him. He (the Attorney-general) concurred with his learned friend in the observation that "people's characters ought not to be judged of by their hand-writing." His learned friend's character, for instance, could not be inferred from a set of large straggling letters, making deviations from the right line. The Gentleman's Magazine was *one of the most ancient publications in the country, and it had been distinguished for its literature, its moderation, and its learning. It had been in existence for the period of a century, and this was the first time that it had been brought before the public under an imputation of its having published any thing of a slanderous character.* If Mr. Berry had brought this action for the purpose of disproving the statement made respecting him, he had been singularly unfortunate, for that statement had been substantiated by the evidence of his own witnesses; if he had brought it for the purpose of advertizing his work, he (the Attorney-general) could not blame him; but as far as regards his criminating the reviewer, his action had wholly failed. That the writer of the article had no malice towards Mr. Berry, was evident from those parts of the publication in which he spoke in terms of commendation of his book. He said, "Though we consider this work a failure, there is, notwithstanding, due to the compiler the credit of much industry and perseverance, as well as much spirit, in being the first to renew a mode of collecting pedigrees long disused; nor ought the engraving of the arms to be passed over without approbation." These observations showed, that on those parts of the work which the reviewer could approve of, he had bestowed commendation, and it was only because he thought that there had been an attempt made to delude the public in the statement that the plaintiff was Registering Clerk in the Heralds' College, when, in fact, there was never any such office, that he felt it his duty to state what situation the plaintiff really had filled, for, in fact, he had been sailing under false colours. Would not the public have inferred, from the title of the work, "*County Genealogies*, by William Berry, late, and for fifteen years, Registering Clerk in the College of Arms, London," that the plaintiff had filled an office of some authority,—an office that was recognised and known in the College of Arms; and, moreover, that he had until lately been in the occupation of it? And yet it had been proved by his own witnesses that no such office ever existed, and that he had quitted the situation which he did fill, as writing-clerk to the Register, ever since the year 1809. Mr. Berry was, in fact, Mr. Harrison's hired clerk, to transact whatever business he ordered him to do; and, had he been his footman instead of clerk, he might with equal propriety have called himself footman to the College of Arms. The defendants had not denied that he filled a situation under the Register; on the contrary, they had stated precisely what he was, lest the public should be misled by his own statement; and what the defendants stated in their review, had been proved by the plaintiff's own witnesses. It was alleged in the declaration that he had filled a situation or office in the College of Arms, and his own evidence had disproved that allegation.

Lord TENTERDEN observed, that the allegation in the declaration was certainly not made out.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then proceeded to call the attention of the Jury to those parts of the publication which Mr. Brougham had not read, and amongst others to the following:—"The first objection that occurs to us is, that the work wants system; there is no arrangement of the pedigrees, either alphabetically, topographically, or chronologically, with reference to the time of compilation of such descents—a pedigree traced 200 years since, occupying the same or following page as one compiled yesterday. Thus, in p. 1, is the pedigree of a family named 'Man,' ending in the year 1625, copied, we presume, from the Harleian MS. 1106 or 1432; but why such an unmeaning pedigree commences this work, or, we may almost say, why such an unmeaning pedigree is inserted at all, we cannot discover. In p. 2 and 3, we have a pedigree of the family of Bergrave, brought down to the present day. In p. 4, we find a pedigree ending in 1619. In p. 5, we observe two short pedigrees without any date whatever; and in this manner is the whole volume put together. In p. 92, we have, for the second time, the pedigree of Man, verbatim, as in p. 1. And we may safely affirm, that the absurdity of many of the pedigrees is beyond description, the book abounding with entire genealogies unsanctioned by a single date from beginning to end; so that whether such pedigrees relate to families flourishing before the flood, or to the *parvenus* of latest origin, the reader is not informed. Another defect of no small importance is the publishing a volume of pedigrees, of no possible utility unless as a book of reference, without referring to an authority for any one genealogy in the work; and whether this has been done intentionally, or ignorantly, it is much to be reprehended. The ancient pedigrees in Mr. Berry's work ought to have a reference to the manuscript from which they have been transcribed, with some general account of its author, its date, its character, and the like; whilst modern pedigrees ought to have been sanctioned by the name of the party authorizing their insertion." The learned counsel referred to the book, and pointed out those facts to which some of the above observations applied, and contended that the whole article was written in a spirit of fair criticism, and without any intention of maligning the plaintiff.

Lord TENTERDEN, in summing up the case to the Jury, observed, that the question for them to decide was, whether or not the publication in question was one of which the plaintiff could justly complain, as containing observations affecting his personal character. When a person published a work, he submitted it to public criticism, and any one had a right to make observations upon it without being subject to an action of libel. But if, in the form of a criticism on the work, he attacked the character of the author, he was amenable for his observations in an action of this description. The complaint made by Mr. Berry was, that the defendants had said that he had not filled the office of Registering Clerk in the College of Arms; and it was quite clear from the evidence that he had not, for there was no such office in that corporation; but there was an officer belonging to the college, called the Register, and Mr. Berry had been clerk to that officer. This was what the defendants had stated in their publication. His Lordship then read the principal passages in the alleged libel, and left it to the Jury to say whether they contained any thing falsely injurious to the plaintiff's character. If they did, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict; if not, the verdict must be for the defendants.

The Jury, almost immediately, found for the defendants.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 17.

THERE are certainly some very incorrect statements in the work entitled "Kentish Genealogies," which has been forced peculiarly on the public notice by some extraordinary proceedings in the course of the present month; and thinking it of some importance to what hands the public entrust the preparation of such a work as a general View of the Genealogy of the English Nation, for nothing less than this seems to be contemplated, I shall, with your permission, lay some of these statements before the public, in a manner in which they will meet the public eye.

1. We are told, p. 479, that Nicholas Sidney, grandfather of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G. married "Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Brandon, knt., cousin and co-heir of Charles, Duke of Suffolk." This lady was no co-heir of Sir William Brandon, whose co-heirs were the daughters of his son, Charles Brandon, the first Duke of Suffolk. She was aunt and co-heir of Charles Brandon, the third Duke of Suffolk, who died a youth, his sisters being only sisters of the half-blood.

2. At p. 351 we find Edward Pole marrying "Elizabeth, daughter of Geo. Wentworth, and heir to the Earl of Strafford, ob. 1691." This is a most extraordinary statement to be made by one who ought to be conversant with the descents of our nobility, and is wholly unfounded in fact.

3. A very pleasant officer of the Court of Elizabeth is for the first time introduced to our notice in the pedigree of Astley, p. 372, in the person of John Astley, who is described "jest-master" to her Majesty. We would suggest that the manuscript from which this pedigree was transcribed had "Jewel Master," for Master of the Jewel House, an office which we believe was held by a gentleman of that name.

4. We have a pedigree of Scott, of Scott Hall, at p. 170. We find in it that eminent statesman, Thomas Scot, alias Rotherham, Archbishop of York, of whom we are told that he was a son of Sir John Scott, Comptroller of the Household to Edward IV., Marshal of Calais, &c. There is no attempt at proving this statement, which is at variance with all that has been written respecting this distinguished prelate; and no proof could be given, for the statement is unfounded. A very little research would have satisfied the author that it was so; and we have here a good practical illustration of the effect of the principle of *non-enquiry*, which he does not scruple to advance in his preface, as one of the principles on which his work is constructed.

5. If I have been too hard upon the author's skill in decyphering the written character of the old Visitation Books, in supposing that he mistook *jewel* for *jest*, I would refer him and the reader to the pedigree following this of Scott. It is Lee, a family dignified by another Archbishop. The residence of this family is printed throughout, *Delee*. A little familiarity with the topography of the county would have shewn him that *Delce* was the reading of his manuscript. But there are some other strange names in this pedigree. I know of no place called *Anne*, in the Isle of Thanet; and have no doubt that the reading of his authority was *Clive*. *Comorum* is such a surname as few people ever heard of, and I verily believe it is a blunder for *Coignieres*, unlike as the words are. *Brake* also is open to suspicion, and I have every reason to believe that it was a *Drake*, of Surrey, and not a *Brake*, who married the daughter of Richard Lee, of Delce.

6. We will take another pedigree from amongst those which the author professes to give from the Visitation Books. It shall be that of Bosville, p. 480. *Darfeld* is printed *Dersford*; *Drangfeld*, *Bransfeld*; *Cressere*, *Gussere*; *Sprotburgh*, *Sprolburghe*; *Gunthwaite*, *Guilthwayte*, three times over; *Lewknor* is *Stuknor*. This is too bad. Whether the fault is in himself, or in his manuscript, I do not pretend to decide, not having access to the manuscript; but if the text is correctly represented, I submit that there can be little use in multiplying copies of what is so exceedingly faulty; and that there is great necessity for the careful revision, by some competent person, of manuscripts such as this, before their contents are sent forth by the press, to poison the current of our genealogy.

7. In the Mantell pedigree, p. 332, we find John Mantell dying in 1540, at the age of 25, and yet having a son, who was executed in 1533. The son was named Walter. And in the same page we have another Walter Mantell, executed at the same time and place.

8. The Sondes pedigree is printed with the name Sandes, p. 244: and at p. 260 we have a pedigree of a family named Hunt; but we dare not trust the book, when we see the arms those which belong to the name of Hurt.

9. Archbishop Sandys is said, p. 41, to be the son of George Sandys, of London, by Margaret Dixon, his wife. This is a statement wide of the truth; and a very little research would have sufficed to prevent such an error from disfiguring the book.

10. We have the letters F.S.A. annexed to the name of a John Kempe, whose æra is said to be 1541: p. 486. We well know what these letters are now used to designate; but we are quite at a loss to comprehend what they mean, as applied to a gentleman of the reign of Henry VIII.

Now, really, the public require a little more research, and a little more exactness than this.

Yours, &c. A Genealogist.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 9.

YOUR Reviewer was justly severe on Mr. Berry's book of Kentish Genealogies. The Kentish Visitation of 1619, which it professes to copy, is itself worth but little. Some of its numerous errors are most gross and unpardonable. The carelessness of the heralds in compiling these pedigrees is unaccountable. They seem never to have examined deeds, wills, registers,

nor to have sought sufficiently for that oral information which was easily within their call. Heads of families signed as carelessly the most deficient and erroneous genealogical tables. These pedigrees are legal proof; yet they are a very dangerous sort of evidence; and, if exclusively trusted, will often mislead.

Since the commencement of the last century, a great part of the most ancient aboriginal families of Kent are extinct, such as Aucher, Digges, Hardres, Colepeper, Hales, Fogge, Waller, Scott of Scott's-Hall (property sold), Lewknor, Evering, almost all the numerous branches of Boys, Gibbon, Roberts of Glassenbury, &c. &c. The most ancient which remain (I mean of those sprung from the county) are Dering, Twysden, Honywood, Finch, Oxenden, Toke, Darell of Calehill (from the time of Henry VI. but anciently from Yorkshire), &c. The great families of Sackville, Sydney, Fane, Wotton, Wyat, Astley, Sondes, &c. are extinct in the male line, or have emigrated from the county. Knatchbull sprung in the time of Henry VIII. W. M—G.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY OF THUCYDIDES, TRANSLATED BY S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 323.)

IN our last number we had advanced as far, in our brief survey of the principal contents of the venerable Greek Historian, as c. 60 of the 2d book. But before we proceed further, we must somewhat retrace our steps, in order to notice the merits of the learned annotator on the latter part or portion of the author just mentioned. Our limits will only permit us to extract a few samples of the many masterly annotations which occur in the work.

At p. 101 is a note which will be very interesting to naval readers; in which it is proved that the nautical manœuvre of overpowering an enemy's fleet by cutting the line, was no new discovery of Rodney, but had been acted on by the ancients. At p. 145, we observe a note which will arrest the attention of Jurists, on the *συμβολαῖαι δίκαι* of the Athenians. At p. 168-170, is a cluster of notes peculiarly interesting to antiquaries and architects, on the methods pursued in building the walls of Athens. At p. 180 is a complete refutation of one of the most confident assertions of the redoubtable critic, Gilbert Wakefield; which, therefore, it may be proper to lay before our readers.

"Gilbert Wakefield, in his Silva Critica, pt. iv. p. 31, does not scruple to accuse *all the Commentators* of Thucydides of gross ignorance, and directs *τοῦ σεισμοῦ* to be understood of a *civil commotion*. This he seeks to prove from a parallel passage at 3, 34, *μετὰ τὸν σεισμὸν τῶν ἐς Ἰθ., Εἰλώτων ἀποστάντων*. But that is totally mistaking the construction there, which is like that of Malaeus apud Athen. 267. A. *δοῦλοι ἀποστάντες εἰς τὸ ἐν νήσῳ ὄρος*, and Pausan. 72, *οἱ Ε. ἐς Ἰθώμην ἀπέστησαν*. And so our author, infra, *οἱ Εἵλωτες ἐς Ἰθώμην ἀπέστησαν*. In these passages the earthquake and the insurrection are plainly *distinguished;* as also at 2, 27, *ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμὸν καὶ τῶν Εἱλώτων ἐπανάστασιν*; also at 4, 56. Mr. W., indeed, endeavours to destroy all belief that such an earthquake ever took place; but in vain. Its existence is attested by, or alluded to, in numerous passages of various ancient authors. Besides those above adduced from Thucydides may be noticed Plutarch Amat. Narrat. who there calls it, *τὸν μέγαν σεισμὸν*; as does our author at 1, 128, and Diod. Sic. t. 6, 426. The earthquake is plainly *distinguished* from the insurrection, by Pausan. p. 357, 17; and p. 72, init.; Aristoph. Lys. 1142.; Plutarch Lycurg. C. 28.; and Cimon, c. 16.; Pausan. 4, 24, 2.; Aristid. t. 1, 273, B. & 3, 257, D. By Pausanias, 4, 24, 2, the origin of the rebellion is rightly ascribed to the horrible earthquake."

At p. 215 is a curious note, proving that in Greece, at the time of the Peloponnesian war, the Temples were the great *national banks*, where alone money or other valuables could be safely deposited, and from which it was allowed to take what was indispensably necessary to the defence of the state, so that the same value were afterwards faithfully returned.

At p. 224 is the following masterly annotation on the puzzling words "ou

which the city, in full concourse, offer up many, not living victims, but the old country sacrifices."

"There are few passages of our author on which more difficulties have been raised than this. Some have doubted the correctness of the reading; others have questioned the accuracy of the narration. Castellanus de festis Græc., referred to by Duker, endeavours to prove from Xen. Anab. 7, 8, 5, and Aristoph. Nub. 407, that bloody sacrifices were used in honour of Jupiter Milichius on the *Diasia*. But the former passage will only prove it of sacrifices to Jupiter Milichius *generally;* though no good reason can be imagined why such should not have been offered also on the Diasia. The words of Aristoph. Διασίοισιν ὤπτων γαστέρα τοῖς συγγένεσι, are more decisive; for as to what Duker urges, that the roast meat in question might have been sacrificed to *other* gods *on the Diasia*, or *to none at all*—that seems no very creditable way of evading the argument. It might as well be pretended respecting the kinds of food used on certain festivals in the Romish church, that the use of them in any particular case was no proof of the religious duty, because the persons, perhaps infidels, may have no regard to the festival. *Custom* is here all that is necessary to be supposed. Again, when Suidas in Διὸς κώδιον speaks of the skins of animals sacrificed to Jupiter Milichius, it is in vain urged by Duker, that these *might not be slain on the Diasia*. Such an argument is so evidently strained as to merit no attention. Are we, then, to conclude that Thucydides has been mistaken, or has written what is contrary to fact? *Neither* can well be supposed; and therefore some alteration of reading may with reason be thought of. Gyraldus read in a MS. οὐχ ἱερεῖα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ. But that is merely a conjecture, devoid of authority. The Scholiast, indeed, supplies us with one (for his words contain, not an *explanation*, but only a *var. lect.*) namely, πανδημεὶ ἑορτάζουσι. θύουσι δὲ πολλοί, &c. And this is adopted by Abresch. and Hemsterh. on Lucian, Timon 7, the latter of whom also reads ἀλλ' ἄγνα θύματα, which he supports from Pollux 1, 26. But though Pollux evidently reads ἄγνα, yet it seems to have been from the margin, especially as it is found in *no one* MS.; which also is a sufficient argument against the former conjecture, it evidently savouring of *alteration, to get rid of a difficulty*.

"The words must therefore be left as they are, and our endeavours turned to remove the difficulty by change of punctuation or interpretation. And here I have nothing better to propose than that of Bredov., Haack, and Goeller; ἐν ᾗ πανδημεὶ θύουσι, πολλοὶ οὐχ ἱερεῖα α. θ. τ. The πανδημεὶ and the πολλοὶ are, as they observe, inconsistent with each other. At θύουσι there is the usual ellipsis of ἄνθρωποι, like the Germ. *man*. In this, therefore, I must acquiesce; though I cannot but wish for some example of a similar idiom.

"The ἱερεῖα were the animals sacrificed; the bloody sacrifices. See Schweigh. on St. Thes. 4416. A. And from the evident opposition in the next clause, θύματα may very well be supposed to mean the *unbloody sacrifices*, consisting of the fruits of the earth, or some preparations from them. Pollux, indeed, understands by θυμ. the ἀρώματα and θυμιάματα, such as σμύρναν, λιβάνωτον. But, though such were in use in sacrifices (thus I find from Athen. p. 3, that the inside of the victim was sometimes stuffed with those) yet they would hardly be called θύματα; not to mention that the use of θύμα for θυμίαμα is confined to the *Ionic* dialect. Besides, I suspect that Pollux had not in his copy ἐπιχώρια, which is by no means favourable to that sense of θύματα. I therefore acquiesce in the explanation offered by the Scholiast, who takes the θύματα (or rather the θύματα ἐπιχώρια, for so the Scholium should be headed) to denote certain cakes, or paste figures, formed after the similitude of animals. On which curious, but obscure, subject the commentators are silent. The following illustrations may therefore be acceptable. Pausanias 10, 8, 5, and 7, 24, 2, makes mention of these πέμματα ἐπιχώρια in this sense; and especially at 8, 2, 1. Διὰ τε ὑπέμασιν Ὑπατον πρῶτος, καὶ ὅσοσα ἔχει ψυχήν, τούτων μὲν ἐξίωσιν οὐδὲν θύσαι, πέμματα δὲ ἐπιχώρια ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ καθήγισεν, ἃ πιλάνου καλοῦσιν ἔτι καὶ ἐς ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι. See Harpocr. in πίλανος. These πέμματα are also mentioned in other pas-

sages, which throw some light on the *origin* and purpose of this kind of sacrifice. So Herodo. 2, 47, speaking of the sacrifice of animals to Luna and Bacchus (i. e. the Isis and Osiris of the Egyptians) says: οἱ δὲ πένητες αὐτῶν ὑπ' ἀσθενείης βίου, σταιτίνας πλάσαντες ὗς, καὶ ὀπτήσαντες ταύτας, θύουσι. Also Plut. Lucull. 493, A. C. 10: οἱ κυζικήνοι ἠπόρουν βόος, πρὸς τὴν θυσίαν, καὶ σταιτίνην πλάσαντες τῷ βωμῷ παρέστησαν. Appian, 1, 752: ἐπελθούσης δὲ τῆς ἑορτῆς, ἐν ᾗ θύουσι βοῦν μέλαιναν, οἱ μὲν οὐκ ἔχοντες, ἔπλαττον ἀπὸ σίτου. Æsop, Fab. λς.: ἐπειδὴ βοῶν ἠπόρει σταιτίνους ποίησας βόας, ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ κατέκαυσεν. Bekker, too, refers to a passage of Suidas, where paste oxen are mentioned.

"This custom, I suspect, was very ancient, and introduced into Greece by the Cadmæan colony from Egypt. And probably it had been for time immemorial in use in the East, since it seems to have been carried from thence into the earliest of all oriental colonies, the one to America. See Humboldt's Researches into the Monuments of America, vol. 1. p. 196, who speaks of these πίμματα as in use among the Mexican idols, made of the flour of kneaded maize. And so Dionys. Hal. Ant. p. 31, 25, says, εἴδωλα ποιοῦντας ἀνδρείκελα. Hence we may see the force of ἐπιχώρια here, which does not mean *peculiar to the country*, as Hobbes and Smith render, nor *usual in the country*, as Goeller; but *such as the old inhabitants of the country used*, and which were probably still in use among the rustics, or the old fashioned and more religious, especially of the poorer sort. For such πίμματα were held to be as agreeable to the gods as sacrifices of animals. Nor is the above sense of ἐπιχώρια unfrequent in our author. That in the earliest ages the fruits of the earth alone were offered, we have the authority of holy writ; and Kistem. refers, as testimonies of this, to Porphyr. de Abstin. 2, 6, and Paus. 1, 2, 6."

At p. 233, is a note interesting to the antiquary, on the propriety of keeping distinct the names *Median* and *Persian*; and in which are distinguished the modes of dress which distinguished each nation. At p. 241 is another note, on the temple of Minerva Chalciœcus at Sparta, so excellent, that, though somewhat long, we cannot refrain from laying it before our readers.

"The temple here mentioned was the most venerated and celebrated in Sparta. The epithet Chalciœcus, of course, properly appertained to the goddess; but, by a frequent metonymy, was often applied to the *temple*. So Livy, 35, 36; 'Ætoli circa Chalciœcon (Minervæ est templum æreum) congregati cæduntur.' The goddess, however, obtained her epithet from some peculiarity in the building of the temple. What that was, interpreters and antiquaries are at a loss to discover. The Schol. supra 128, gives *three* opinions, the two first of which alone deserve attention. 1, Either because it had a brazen chapel; or 2, from the solidity of the edifice. Thus the *murus aheneus esto* of Horace; and so Zach. 6, 1, *mountains of brass*. Of these two, the former seems preferable. From Pausan. 3, 17, 3, we learn that it was built (or formed) by Tyndareus. And he seems to have thought that it had been of brass, from his words at p. 321, 15, which are as follows: 'That the temple should have been of brass is no great wonder, since we know that Acrisius formed a brazen chamber for his daughter, and that the Lacedæmonians had the temple of Chalciœcus, which remains to this day.' He also says that both the temple and the statue were of brass. And he adduces other examples of brazen buildings. To which it may be added that Procop. p. 204, ult. says, the temple of Janus was ἅπας χαλκοῦς. Livy, too, (ubi supra) seems to have been of the same opinion. Yet it is difficult to believe this of any more than the ναὸν (cella) or sanctum sanctorum, at least if we understand it of solid brass. But I cannot help suspecting that the edifices in question were only *coated with brass plates*. And, indeed, Dr. E. D. Clarke, in his Travels, vol. ii., 153, and iii., 734, says that the Greeks sometimes *coated buildings with metallic plates*. And he testifies that he saw vestiges of them in the ruins of the gymnasium at Alexandria Troas; to which I would add, that Livy, 1. 41, 20, says the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus had not only the roof of gold, but that all the *walls* were plated with gold. His account may be illustrated from Procop. p. 97, 92, who says that the roof was of brass, richly *plated* with gold. In like manner I would under-

stand the *aurea domus* of Nero, mentioned by Suetonius, and also Hom. Od. 4, 72, φραζίο—χαλκοῦ τε στεῤῥόπην καδδώματα ἠχήεντα Χρυσοῦ τ', &c. Vestiges, too, of metal plates have been found in the ruins of Memphis and other Egyptian cities, and of Persepolis. The custom of thus adorning buildings is not only of oriental origin, but of the most remote antiquity; for it seems to have been carried to America in that colony which ascends far beyond the records of history, or even of tradition. So Bernardo de Diaz, in his History of Cortez, says that the inside walls of the temple at Mexico were cased with silver plates. So also were those of the royal palace in Peru."

At p. 276 is a most curious and instructive note on the site of the city of Platæa. At p. 283, we have a note interesting to mechanics, giving a full explanation of some difficulties which had puzzled all the commentators.

"*Using the ferrule of a spear,*" &c. This whole passage has been but ill interpreted by all the commentators, except the very recent ones, Bredow and Goeller, who, however, have not cleared up the obscurity. One thing is plain, that στυρακίῳ cannot denote the *wooden shaft* of a spear, since, as the Scholiast observes, that might have been pulled out of the staple. Neither does it mean what Portus, Hobbes, and Smith make it, *spiculum, jacula,* or the *spear's head.* That would have been unfit for the purpose, for it would have allowed it to be drawn out with the fingers; and, moreover, its name was ἐπιδόρατις. Now, the Scholiast explains it by σαυρωτήρ, which, by the testimony of Hesych. and Eustath., and, by its use in Herodo. 7, 41, Polyb. 6, 25, 6 and 9, 11, 8, 4, Pausan. 3, 36, Joseph. 117, 6; appears to signify the *ferrule* with which the lower end of a spear was shod, in order to admit of its being fixed in the ground, and for the same reason that we defend our walking-sticks with a similar ferrule. It was so called from some rude resemblance to the tail of a lizard, or of a certain fish; and hence, also, it came to signify a *thimble.*

"As to the βαλάνου, we learn from our Schol. and the Schol. on Aristoph. Vesp. 155, as also the Greek lexicographers, that that word denoted an *iron peg,* which was thrust into the bar. The mode in which the thing was effected, the Schol. does not explain; and, as the machinery of the antients must necessarily be imperfectly comprehended by us of the present times, it is not made very clear even by Bredow and Goeller, who have done most for the elucidation of the passage. One thing is manifest, that the main instrument of security was the μόχλος, or *bar;* and the object was to keep this firmly in its place, by which, whether there was *one* door, or a *pair* of folding doors (as in the present case) the same purpose would be attained. Now one end of this *bar* (which was of massy wood, plated with iron,) was firmly fastened to a strong staple driven into one of the door-posts. It was then raised, and drawn across the door, or doors, and let into the other post by a niche or groove, made to receive the end of it. Then, from the other side of the post, and exactly opposite to it, was drilled an orifice which extended to the whole of the bar. Through this orifice, which was called the βαλανοδόκη, was introduced the βάλανος, a peg or bolt, which extended to the end of the orifice, and also ran into the end of the bar, which had a hole drilled into it, for the purpose of receiving it. Thus the bar was secured in its place by this bolt, which, morever, was so deeply let into the orifice, that it could not be drawn out by the fingers, but required a certain instrument called the βαλανάγρα, something like a pair of pincers, by which it was drawn, or (to advert to the metaphor in βαλανάγρα) *fished* out.

"The only remaining obscurity in our author's words may be removed by supplying, what he should properly have *expressed,* καὶ αὐτὸ ἐμβαλὼν before ἐς τὸν μόχλον, as in a kindred passage of Aristoph. Vesp. 200, καὶ τὴν βάλανον ἔμβαλλε πάλιν εἰς τὸν μόχλον."

At 294, et seq. we have a cluster of notes, full of new and curious information on the several kinds of oracular and other predictions, and the various classes of seers, or predictors of future events. At p. 294, on the words "a little before these events took place, Delos had been shaken by an earthquake, which had never before happened in the memory of the Grecians," there is a very satisfactory reconcilement of what has been thought an utter discrepancy between Herodotus and Thucydides. At p. 312, et seq. there are five notes on a subject

which has exceedingly exercised the learned, both in this country and on the continent; namely the exact dimensions of Athens, and especially the direction, extent, and even the number of the long walls which united the city with Piræus. The mode of explanation pursued by the learned annotator seems to leave no difficulty worth mentioning. A discrepancy, too, is there satisfactorily removed, which seems to exist between the number at which Thucydides estimates the Athenian navy, and that given by Xenophon and others. At p. 321 there is a note which will be peculiarly interesting to classical antiquaries, on the *Enneacrunus* at Athens; and another equally so at p. 324, et seq. on the *Pelasgicum*. At p. 377 there is a most instructive note on a passage which has much perplexed the learned, but which, when properly understood, throws great light on the state of society at Athens, and shows what part the agricultural and manufacturing classes took in legislation. At p. 433, we have a curious note on the *self praise* which Pericles has been censured for employing, and on the use of self commendation among the ancients in general.

But to return, and take up the thread of our remarks on the History, one of the most interesting portions of it is the narrative in lib. 2, of the siege of Platæa. This is the most ancient detailed account of a siege we have on record, and is therefore exceedingly curious and important. And here, as every where else, on passages of more than ordinary importance, the annotator has exerted himself to the utmost to unravel the difficulties. Indeed, on all matters which concern the military system of the antients, the annotator is evidently quite *au fait* by a familiar acquaintance with the works of Polybius, Arrian, Ælian, and others who throw light on that subject, as well as by being intimately conversant with the whole range of ancient historians, where similar details are occasionally found. At p. 479, on the words ἐπιτόλῃ ἀρκτούρου, is a long and interesting note illustrative of the state of astronomy among the antients. We were also much struck with the following note, at p. 532, on the words "formed, or cut out, straight roads."

"The ἔτεμε and εὐθείας refer to the *mode* in use among the antients, of forming roads, which was by cutting deep trenches (in an exactly straight direction, in order to save labour) of the width of the road required, and filling them up with various layers of materials; the inequalities of the ground being at the same time previously levelled, by filling up the hollows, and cutting through the hillocks. Gottleber refers to Herodo. 4, 136, ὁδοὺς εὐθείας ἔτεμε, where Wesseling cites from Philo τέμνειν and ἀνατέμνειν ὁδὸν, of the general formation of roads. But to show the antiquity of this custom, I would refer to the appellation σχιστὴ ὁδὸς mentioned in Soph. Tyr. 733, and which appears to be as ancient as the time of Œdipus; a proof, too, that σχίζειν was formerly used to denote this.

"The words of Isaiah, 46, 4, plainly allude to this very mode; and there we have, perhaps, the most minutely descriptive passage on this subject in being; though the following of Plutarch is very illustrative: Vit. C. Gracch. εὐθεῖαι γὰρ ἤγοντο (scil. αἱ ὁδοὶ) διὰ τῶν χωρίων ἀτρεμεῖς, καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐστόρνυτο πέτρᾳ ξεστῇ, τὸ δὲ ἄμμου χώμασι συνακτοῖς ἐπυκνοῦτο· πιμπλαμένων δὲ τῶν κοίλων, καὶ ζευγνυμένων γεφύραις, ὅσα χειμάῤῥοι διέκοπτον· ἢ φάραγγες. See also the description of road-making, as conducted by Semiramis, in Diod. Sic. 1, 127, 78. Wessel. Other passages on this subject may be seen in my note on Matth. 3, 3."

But we must hasten to an examination of Vol. II., which comprehends Books III. IV. and V. Almost at the beginning of the 3d book, we have a masterly narrative of the revolt of Lesbos, the origin and progress of which is described in the most lively colours. In this portion are comprehended some of the finest orations in the history;—one, of the Mytilenæans addressed to the Congress of the Peloponnesians at Olympia; two others, one by Cleon, and the other by Diodotus, the respective leaders of the democratical and the aristocratical parties at Athens. On these consummate orations the translator has bestowed his usual care; and his annotations leave little to be desired in the way of explanation and illustration. In the course of the above narrative, is interposed, by way of episode, a most interesting and graphic description of the mode by which the greater part of the besieged Platæans forced

their way over the lines of circumvallation, and made their escape to Athens. After the conclusion of the narrative respecting the Mytilenæans, the story of the unfortunate Platæans left behind in the city is resumed. The miserable wretches, reduced to the most horrible extremities by famine, are induced to surrender themselves at discretion to the Lacedæmonians, in order to stand trial, in which they obtain leave to be heard in their own defence, by two persons appointed by themselves as spokesmen. Their address to the Lacedæmonians is, perhaps, the most impressive and pathetic thing of the kind to be found in ancient literature. We shall, we conceive, gratify our readers by laying before them two brief extracts from this *chef d'œuvre*.

"We say, then, in answer to the brief question 'if we have done the Lacedæmonians and their allies any good during the war?' that if ye ask us as *enemies*, ye are not aggrieved in having received no good at our hands; if as *friends*, then those who thought us such, and yet warred upon us, are most to blame. We, for our parts, both in the time of the peace, and in the war against the Mede, acquitted ourselves well; in the one case, not being the first to violate it; and in the other, we alone of the Bœotians cooperating for the freedom of Greece: and though inlanders, we fought by sea at Artemisium; and at the battle which took place in our own country, we fought by the side of you and Pausanias; and whatever else of peril was at that time encountered by the Greeks, in all we participated even beyond our strength. To you, too, O Lacedæmonians, in particular, when the greatest danger encircled Sparta, when, after the earthquake, the Helots revolted to Ithome, we sent the third part of our forces for your succour: a service of which you ought not to be unmindful.

* * * * * *

"Shameful it will be thought for the Lacedæmonians to destroy Platæa, seeing that your fathers inscribed their city on the tripod at Delphi, and for you to utterly expunge it from the community of Greece. For to this calamitous situation are we reduced, who, when the Medes prevailed, were brought to ruin; and now we are worsted by the Thebans, through you, who were before our dearest friends, and have been subjected to two of the greatest dilemmas, *before* of perishing by hunger unless we had capitulated, and *now* of being put on trial for our lives; and to be spurned by all. We Platæans, who showed a zeal in the cause of Greece even beyond our power, are left abandoned and unassisted: for not one of our then allies comes to our help; and ye, Lacedæmonians, our only hope, we fear lest *ye* should prove not true to us.

"But we entreat you, by those gods whom we once invoked in common alliance; by your honour in the sight of Greece, relent, and if ye have been instigated to aught of evil by the Thebans, change your purpose, and on the contrary ask of *them* this boon—not to be obliged to destroy *those* whom honour forbids you to molest—but to be content to receive *virtuous* and not *base* gratification; and impart not pleasure to others, and yourselves incur the infamy attendant thereon. But [spare us]; for it were a short, indeed, and easy work to *destroy our bodies*, but a long and difficult one to *wipe away the stain* of the deed: for you would take vengeance upon those who are not enemies, but well-wishers, who were at war with you by constraint. So that you will alone decide justly by granting us a freedom from all harm; especially considering that you received us by voluntary submission, and stretching forth to you our hands (and *such* the Grecians are accustomed to spare), and who, moreover, have all along deserved well of you. Contemplate, we beseech you, the tombs of your ancestors, who fell by the sword of the Medes, and were interred in our soil, whom, at the public charge, we honour each returning year with vestments and all other ceremonial honours; and whatsoever our soil produces, we offer the first fruits of all, as well-wishers of a friendly country and companions in arms: the contrary to which ye will do by an unjust decision. For consider now—Pausanias, when burying them, thought that he committed them to a friendly soil, and among people of friendly dispositions: but ye, if ye kill us, and make the Plataean territory a province of Thebes, what else will ye do than leave your ancestors and kindred in a hostile country, and with their murderers, unhonoured with those marks of reverence which they now receive? and ye, moreover, will enslave a country wherein the Greeks conquered their freedom; ye will desolate the temples of those gods to whom their prayers were offered up on conquering the Medes, and will deprive them of those who instituted and set up the country sacrifices."

Then follows the counter oration by the Thebans, which is marked by exasperation unabated by time; nay, whetted afresh by a spirit of revenge, on account of their recently murdered relatives. The reasonings are specious, but fallacious; and the whole a remarkable example of mere *special pleading*. The oration, however, is exceedingly important, from its throwing great light on a subject of which we should otherwise have been very

ignorant, the early history of Bœotia, and indeed on the political relations of Greece in general at the period in question. There are, however, here, as in every one of the orations, without exception, numerous obscure passages and dark allusions; on all which the annotator has exerted himself with his usual success.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 15.*

NOW that your pages are avowedly open to the researches of Classical Literature, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to make a communication which I should not else know where to promulgate.

Some pretensions of mine to the first demonstration *De causis syntaxeos Græcæ*, as involved in the true doctrine of the *Origin of the Cases*, I have very fully and fairly laid before the publick;* and should be well pleased, if I could draw more attention to the subject, to promote even hostile discussion. Hitherto I have been gratified with assurances of *adhesion* only, and regret the want of an antagonist. For beyond a doubt more varied and extensive illustration may be reasonably required, before either the doctrine itself, or the practical application of it, can demand admission among the received truths and established rules of Greek Grammar.

Every scholar who derives credit to his name from any assumed discovery in the *terra incognita* of his art, is bound very carefully to search the reports of all preceding navigators, and to allow at once the merit of a prior claim if by any successful adventurer before him it shall appear that the new land was acquired or approached.

Since the publication of those tracts (referred to below) in February last, I saw in a recent catalogue, not without serious misgivings, the following article:

Slothower de origine et causis Casuum: 1791. For the title of such a book was enough to fill me with alarm; it breathed the very air of my own adventure, and seemed likely to condemn me to the fate and fame of those authors who in a somewhat odd phrase are said to have *found a mare's nest.* When, however, after some trouble, the book itself † came into my hands, I was quickly relieved from all suspicion and solicitude on that account. The principal notions of Mr. Slothower, luckily or unluckily, lie quite at the antipodes to mine; as the following extracts indeed from the Index prefixed to his very singular *Diatribe* will immediately show.

First then, in his own order, of the *Tenses*, thus, p. 123. "*Tempora* per literas *prostheticas* et *epentheticas*, QUÆ OLIM NIHIL SIGNIFICABANT, sed nunc *augmentum* et *litera characteristica* dicuntur, formari solent."

Secondly and sufficiently, of the *Cases*, as follows, p. 29. "*Casus* videntur nati esse ex OLIM IDEM SIGNIFICANTIBUS *ejusdem nominis terminationibus.*"

With a very different feeling of delight indeed and obligation, I quote the following acute and profound remark from the *Lexicon Herodoteum* of *Schweighaeuser.* For though I had long taken the same view of the apparent discrepancy and real agreement of two different modes to suggest the same local relation, I must own myself indebted to that admirable man for the brief and yet clear expression, by which he has so happily hit the very nail on the head.

Under προς *cum Genitivo*, he makes this statement: 3. πρὸς *cum Genit. usurpatur subinde ubi de* Situ loci *cujusdam agitur, et Latine* Versus. Ad, *redditur: Et istâ quidem notione cum Accus. construitur.*

Sed sicuti Latine, ubi de Situ agitur, perinde et eâdem notione, v. gr. Versus *aut* Ad orientem, *et* Ab oriente *dicimus; similiter in græco sermone Præpositio* πρὸς cum Genitivo, *quæ proprie* A, Ab, *significat, adhiberi potest. Nempe correlata hæc et mutua sunt:* Quam in partem *ego respiciens conspicio aliquid.* Ab eâ parte *res illa mihi in oculos incidit.*

This striking remark of Schweighaeuser, taken along with Damm's account of the preposition πρὸς referred to in the Tracts, p. ii. may be considered as completing the argument at all points which that preposition affords in my favour. And the general argument itself may thus briefly be stated and exemplified for the classical readers of the Gentleman's Magazine.

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* Tracts on the Greek Cases, &c., by Professor Moor of Glasgow, and Mr. Tate of Richmond. Baldwin and Cradock.

† Valentini Slothower Diatribe Philosophico-Grammatica de origine et causis Casuum, præsertim in Græcâ et Latinâ Linguâ. Leovardiæ, 1791.

The Greek obliquo cases had in their original frame and structure a distinct term each of their own, indicative of local relation, independently of the prepositions with which they are otherwise connected. In the local terms so combined with the noun itself, we may now discover, for the genitive our *of* or *from*, for the dative our *in* or *at*, for the accusative our *to* or something equivalent.

And agreeably to this *hypothesis* (for so let it be called) the following constructions, when they occur in Xenophon, will be naturally translated, πρὸς Κύρου, πρὸς Κύρῳ, πρὸς Κῦρον. The same analogy is still more strikingly seen in the syntax of παρὰ, from its evident equivalency to the English word *side*. Let the following analysis speak for itself: παρὰ Ξενίου, from-side-Xenias; παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ, at-side-Clearchus; παρὰ Βασιλέα, to-side-the King.

R. S. Y. Yours, &c. J. T.

P.S. In a very scholarlike edition of the *Troades* of Euripides (Londini, apud B. Fellowes) which appeared very lately, I was somewhat surprised to find that the following anapestic verse had passed uncorrected, and without a hint indeed of its being erroneous.

v. 101. μεταβαλλομένου δαίμονος ἀνέχου.
Correct without scruple δαίμονος ἄνεχου.

To support that faulty structure, appeal is sometimes made to a deeper and more perverse error in the paremiac line of *Iph. in Aul.* vv. 122-3.

εἰς τὰς ἄλλας ὥρας γὰρ δὴ
παιδὸς δαίσομεν ὑμεναίους.

though that passage, long ago, was, plausibly at least, thus corrected:

εἰς ἄλλας γὰρ δαίσομεν ὥρας
παιδὸς τῆς σῆς ὑμεναίους.

Vide *Museum Criticum*, vol. i. pp. 332-3.

On Macaronic Poetry.

(Concluded from p. 330.)

OUR most amusing and most voluminous Macaronic poet is Dr. Geddes, who was born in Banff in Scotland in the year 1737, and died in 1802. The following is, I believe, a correct list of his Macaronic productions:

1790. Epistola Macaronica ad Fratrem de iis quæ gesta sunt in nupero Dissentientium Conventu, Londini habito, prid. id. Feb. 1790. Johnson, 4to. pp. 21.

1790. Epistola Macaronica, &c. with an English version for the use of the ladies and country gentlemen. Johnson, 4to. pp. 30.

1795. Ode Pindarico-Sapphico-Macaronica, in Guglielmi Pittii, &c. laudem. Morn. Chronicle, Jan. 13.

——. Translation of the same. Ditto, Jan. 30.

1800. Bardomachia, Poema Macaronico-Latinum. Johnson, 4to. pp. 14.

——. Bardomachia, or the Battle of the Bards; translated from the original Latin. Johnson, 4to. pp. 16.

This was written on the subject of a battle (celebrated at the time) between two rival poets, in a bookseller's shop.

The Epistola Macaronica is founded upon the incidents that occurred at a dinner of the Protestant Dissenters at the London Tavern in February 1790, when they were endeavouring to get a repeal of the test and corporation acts, and is one of the happiest macaronic attempts extant.

The poet thus describes the different classes assembled:

"Hic, una in halla magnaque, altaque, treceni
Meetavere viri, ex diversis nomine sectis:
Hi, quibus et cordi est audacis dogma Socini;
Hi, quibus arrident potius dictamina Arii;
Hi, qui Calvini mysteria dira tuentur;
Hi, quibus affixum est a bibaptismate nomen.
All, in a word, qui se oppressos most heavily credunt
Legibus injustis, test-oathibus atque profanis;
While high-church homines in ease et luxury vivunt;
Et placeas, postas, mercedes, munia, grapunt!
Hi cuncti keen were; fari aut pugnare paratí
Prisca pro causa."

He thus proceeds to place them at table:

"Sedimus ad ternas tabulas longo ordine postas,
Et mappis mundi coveratas, et china-plattis,
Spoonibus, et knivis sharpis, furcisque trisulcis
Stratas; cum largis glassis, vinoque repletis,
Bottellis, saltis, vinegarique cructis."

The dinner concluded, he describes the different orators, from which the following extracts will suffice:

"Thick-shortus sed homo (cui nomen credo, Bevellus,)
Upstartans medio, super et subsellia scandens,
Toti conventûs oculos atque ora trahebat.
Breech-pocket one hand fills; tortam tenet altera chartam;
Chartam morosis plenam sharpisque resolvis.
Tum pandit big-mouthum—atque O! quæ grandia verba
Protulit hic noster Cicero!"

"Brave! turba exclamat vecors—Prudentior autem [um.
Pars shakare caput visa est, et wryere mouth-
Interea Watson sese (Saulus velut alter
In medio populi) raisans, ora et rubicunda
Ostendens, hæc est festiva voce locutus." &c.

In the year 1801, a work was printed (I believe not published) under the superintendance of Dr. A. Duncan, with the following title: "Carminum rariorum Macaronicorum delectus, in usum ludorum Appollinarium," Edinb. 1801, 8vo. This, although it includes several clever classical jeux-d'esprit, contains scarcely anything strictly macaronic, except the "Polemo-Middinia," and a burlesque diploma for Dr. Wm. Sutherland, written by Mr. Wm. Meston, Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, of which the following is a specimen:

"Quoth Preses, *strictum post examen,*
Nunc esto Doctor; we said, *Amen.*
So to you all *hunc commendamus,*
Ut juvenem quem nos amamus,
Qui multas habet qualitates,
To please all humours and *ætates.*
He vies, if sober, with Duns Scotus,
Sed multo magis si sit potus.
In disputando just as keen as
Calvin, John Knox, or Tom Aquinas.
In every question of theology,
Versatus multum in trickology;
Et in catalogis librorum
Frazer could never stand before him;
For he, by page and leaf, can quote
More books than Solomon e'er wrote.
A lover of the mathematics
He is, but hates the hydrostatics,
Because he thinks it a cold study
To deal in water, clear or muddy," &c.

I will wind up these macaronics with a provincial poem, founded on the peculiarity of the *Newcastle bur.* It was published in December 1791, as from one of the rooks which then built their nest on the vane of the Exchange, and addressed to the good people of *Burcastle:*

"Rough roll'd the roaring river's stream,
And rapid ran the rain,
When Robert Rutter dreamt a dream,
Which rack'd his heart with pain:
He dreamt there was a raging bear
Rush'd from the rugged rocks;
And strutting round with horrid stare,
Breath'd terror to the Brocks.*

But Robert Rutter drew his sword,
And rushing forward right,
The horrid creature's thrapple gor'd,
And barr'd his rueful spite.

Then, stretching forth his brawny arm
To drag him to the stream,
He grappled grizzle, rough and warm,
Which rouz'd him from his dream."

I have at last come to an end of this epistle, which has somehow crawled out to an unconscionable length. I had once a fancy for printing in a small-sized book some few of the best macaronic works, with an introduction something similar to the foregoing letter, and a portrait of the Porcine Poet, with engravings of the battles, &c; but I hesitated whether I might not have to address such a work. "Lectori si quis." Yours, &c. W.

* Badgers.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 7.

THE remarks of your correspondent E. I. C. p. 218, on the representation of modern statuary figures in Roman costume, are just. The absurdity of such apparel on modern Europeans is striking, and appears uncalled for, it being no other than the disguise of a masquerade dress, however classical the drapery may be. The chief object of a statue is confessedly to preserve the likeness of an individual, and the portrait is not faithful, if it is made otherwise than as the person when in life appeared.

Of the stiff, formal, unpicturesque character of modern apparel, I am justly sensible; but I conceive that it is inconsistent with true portraiture to represent the figure in a foreign dress. The statue of King George the Third, recently placed in the Royal Exchange, is appropriately arrayed in the coronation robes; but if it is thought necessary to represent the illustrious dead in the imposing costume of antiquity, let us not travel from our own land in search of the picturesque and becoming. The Highland garb may vie in gracefulness with the Greek or Roman, and has surely equal claims to consideration. It was admired by our late gracious Sovereign, and honoured by being adopted as the court dress of Scotland. His present most excellent Majesty, not less attentive to the northern portion of his loyal subjects, will, it is confidently believed, renew the interest which Royal condescension lately drew towards Scotland and its manly costume, which may certainly be adopted most appropriately, by the Scots, as highly suitable for the effect of statues, or monumental sculpture.

Yours, &c. James Logan.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A concise History and Description of the City and Cathedral of Worcester; comprising also a brief account of all Market and Borough Towns, and principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in the County, and Biographical Notices of Eminent Characters, connected with the City and County, by Birth or Residence: to which is added, an Appendix, containing a list of all official persons, Civil and Ecclesiastical, connected with the City, the Cathedral, &c. 12mo, pp. 256.

THE termination *Cester* is an indubitable proof of the remote antiquity of Worcester; but through the paucity of *indicia*, its early history has been subjected to numberless hypotheses; and hypotheses produce controversy and party. We are, however, among those who do not believe that a thing never existed because the memorials of it are obliterated.

In p. 16 our author says,

"The castle of Worcester was no doubt the seat of these Saxon viceroys; but no part of the primitive structure has survived to modern times. Only one of the appendages to the Castle still remains; but it is nearly entire, and is no doubt of the age denoted by its name, *Edgar's tower*."

As this allegation may draw the author into a scrape, we shall here interpose in his behalf.

It always gives us pain when we find antiquaries at variance with the most learned men and best scholars of the country. Of such an infelicity, the architecture of the middle ages, called Gothic, has been a fertile source, because the subject has been treated in a very unliterary manner by professional men, who have utterly disregarded history. It is known to men of learning, that the arts travelled from Italy to France, and from France to England; and that as to architecture, Bede calls the round arched style *Opus Romanum;* and that the *pointed style* is shown by various eminent travellers (quoted in Mr. Haggit's Letters) to be an *Asiatic* or *Oriental* fashion; and such are the opinions of those who follow the adage of Sir Isaac Newton, "*Hypotheses non fingo:*" and we solemnly believe, that in all substantials there never were any other than these two styles.

We shall now give a concise history of the *Opus Romanum*, and its characteristics.* Eddius, in his Life of Wilfrid, written, says Fabricius (Med. Æv. Biblioth. ii. 243), about the year 720, says, that Wilfrid brought over with him from abroad, not only music masters, but *cæmentarios* (masons) and others versed "omnis penè artis ministerio (see XV. Scriptor. p. 58). With the aid of these, he built the Church of Rippon with ashler stone *(polito lapide)*, from the foundation to the top, and raised it high, propped by various columns and iles ("variis columnis et porticibus suffultam in altum erexit." Id. p. 60). A similar description of the use of ashler columns and iles is also given of Hexham (id. p. 62), founded also by him, with the additions, says Eddius, of long and high walls, and various passages up and down by means of stair-cases. Richard of Hexham (Decem Scriptores, col. 290) adds, subterranean crypts and oratories; walls supported by square, and various, and well polished columns, and divided into three stories ("tribus tabulatis distinctos") of immense length and altitude. These and the capitals *(capitalla)* of the columns by which they were supported, and the *arch of the sanctuary* (arcum sanctuarii,† i. e. of the presbytery or place where the altar stood), he decorated with histories, images, various bas-reliefs ("variis celaturarum figuris ex lapide prominentibus"), pictures, and different colours. The body of the Church he surrounded with pentices (appenticiis) and iles, and divided them below and above by walls and *cochleæ* (newell staircases‡). But in the very staircases, and over them, he made stone steps *(ascensoria ex lapide)* and deambulatories §, and various winding ways

* We purposely omit Bentham (Ely, 1782), because we refer to his originals.

† This word sometimes signified the Church *generically*; but specifically *presbytery*, where the altar stood. See Ducange in voce.

‡ The word signifies both a staircase tower, and newell staircase. See Ducange.

§ Clerestories are not modern; for upper ranges of small columns, supporting the roof, still exist at Pæstum. Leake, i. 98.

(viarum anfractus), sometimes up, sometimes down, so that numbers might be there collected, and yet be unseen by those below. He placed also an infinite number of most secret and beautiful chapels *(oratoria)* and altars in the iles *(porticibus)*, of which (says Richard, who died about 1190) parts, as the towers and battlements *(propugnacula)*, yet remain; so that it was not wholly destroyed by the Danes, as appears in topographers. We have a further description of the *Opus Romanum* in the Church of Canterbury, as copied from Eadmer, by Gervase (Decem Scriptores, col. 1291). The Church was built after the model of old St. Peter's at Rome, of which there exist copious plans and descriptions in the works of Ciampini and Bonanni. We shall not particularize the details concerning the crypts and altars, but only give general forms. There were a Lady-chapel, enclosed choir, nave, and iles, as now; but here lay a distinction. In the middle of the nave were two towers projecting beyond the iles *(sub medio longitudinis aulæ ipsius duæ turres erant prominentes ultra ecclesiæ alas)*. One of these, the southern, had an altar in the middle, and in the side the principal door of the Church, called "Antiquitus ab Anglis Suthburc," where Law Courts were held. The other tower was *on the north*, and in confutation of Whittaker's idea, had cloisters on both sides of it *(hinc inde)*, where the younger monks were instructed. After the conflagration of this part of the Church, the great alteration made by Lanfranc was the substitution of a central tower and transepts. Thus does it appear, that Lady-chapels, enclosed choirs, naves, iles, columns, chapels, arches at the entrance of chancels, stair-case towers, battlements, deambulatories or triforia, images, bas-reliefs, and wall-paintings, are of Anglo-Saxon date; and what is singular is, the Church held in the hand of the effigies of Adelsinda, wife of Count Vulfoade, of the eighth century, engraved by Montfaucon (Monum. Français), almost exactly resembles the Anglo-Saxon house, engraved by Strutt, and fully explains the loftiness of these old Churches. More explanations may be found in Mr. Wood's Letters of an Architect, and *without* the study of that book, all expositions of our ancient architecture must be superficial and assumptive.

Such was the *Opus Romanum*, but as few or no assimilations are to be found in the Churches of *Rome*, Mr. Burton is surprised. He finds, however, counterparts in *Lombardy* (Rome, ii. p. 78, 79), where he says, "the same solidity in the columns, the invariable adoption of the round arch, without any mixture of the pointed in the same building, that corrupt and degenerate resemblance to Grecian models, particularly in the capitals, but not at all in the proportions, these grotesque ornaments formed of real or imaginary animals, which characterize our Saxon edifices, may all be observed in Lombardy, particularly in the cities of Placentia, Parma, Reggio, Modena, Bologna, &c."—Now Lombardy was not converted to the Christian faith before the time of Pope Gregory [590 to 603] (see Cluverii Epitom. p. 385). And in the Foreign Review (No. XI. p. 254) we have extracts from a work entitled, "Antichita Romantiche d'Italia" (copied by us in our Magazine for August, p. 146), and as the heathen Longobardi conquered the *Goths*, who were Christians, and as one of the *first* examples of a series of arches, instead of horizontal architraves raised upon insulated columns, is in the Church of S. Vitale in Ravenna, which was begun in the time of Amalasuntha, Queen of the *Goths*, about A. D. 530, we are not surprised at our use of the term *Gothic* architecture, because *we* deduce its origin from the style prevalent in Italy, after the conquests and occupation of the Goths. The term *Gothic*, as applied to the *pointed arch style*, is manifestly a mere *catachresis*, because it occurs in no ancient chronicler whatever.

The truth is, that the real distinction between the architecture of the old Greeks and Romans, and of our ancestors, is the construction of arches over pillars, instead of horizontal entablatures. In the time of Dioclesian, when the fashion first began of arches over columns,* there was an intervening entablature; in Constantine's time, the arches were sprung from the capitals; but the northern nations, in their attempt to copy Roman architecture, imitated that of Dioclesian, but ultimately reduced the entablature to a mere slab over the capital. On the other hand, the architects employed

* Qu.? see Encycl. of Antiq. i. 24, and the authorities there cited.

by Theodoric introduced a solid block under the springing; and to those same architects are we indebted for corbels and walls, and arches supported upon them. Wood's Letters, ii. 165-167. [See, too, our vol. xcix. i. p. 333.]

Furthermore, Ravenna is in the *Romagna*, and Bede was therefore vindicated in using the term *Opus Romanum*, without limiting its use to the *city*; and even there it occurs in the Church of St. Constantia, a fabric which Mr. Burton says (ii. p. 84) is as old as the time of Constantine; by some thought to be much older.

Now it so happens, that Bede died in the year 735, Eddius in 720, and that both therefore knew well what were the fashions of the day, and whence they were borrowed; nor can we admit the position, that because there may be no remaining tombstones, there never were Church-yards. But such is the logic upon which rests the position of the *Normannists*. They say, there remains *no* Anglo-Saxon specimen. This is not reasonable. If a man says I am eighty years old, and the answer is, no, you are but sixty, he refers to the Parish Register; and it is deemed evidence before a jury. We shall give cases in point. There are Ante-Norman Churches existent in Wales, and Anglo-Wales. In the Anglia Sacra (vol. ii. p. 671), it is stated, that there were consecrated in the time of Edward the Confessor, *inter alia*, the Church of Lantilio [Gressenio, N. E. of Abergavenny], and others with the prefix of *Llan*, which it would be madness to ascribe to the Norman æra.

Are there no remains left of the Churches whose priests are mentioned in Domesday? Is not Tickencote a remarkable singularity, yet perfectly conformable to the profuse ornament described by Eddius? Is not the *Arcus Sanctuarii* of Richard of Hexham, conspicuous at Kilpeck, co. Hereford, consecrated in the reign of the Conqueror (Angl. Sacr. ub. supr.) Are there no Roman ornaments in the Churches of Padworth, Bucklebury, Thatcham, and Tidmarsh, co. Berks?

Was Mr. Samuel Lysons, who throughout his Britannia admits the existence of numerous Anglo-Saxon Churches, an ignorant man? Are stones deliquescent, like salts?—and, if we have Roman walls yet surviving, may not we have British and Saxon walls also? If a similar style of architecture prevailed for six centuries, by what law of reason do you ascribe *all* the existing remains to the last century only, of these six? By what authority do you substitute allegation for evidence,—and call *Roman* work *Norman?* When history gives you the dates of a building, have you examined the courses of the masonry, which will assuredly betray the alterations which the edifice has undergone? Do you profess to say, that the styles of architecture in the Anglo-Saxon and Norman illuminations are of dissimilar character? Do you profess to say, that such palpable Saxon appellations as *Coningsburgh, Godric's Castle, Edgar's Tower*, &c. did not imply Anglo-Saxon fabrics? But their remains assimilate Norman buildings. Of course they do; because there was only the Roman style known; but what of this? A countryman's smock-frock is the old Anglo-Saxon tunic of the eighth century (see Strutt's Dresses, Pl. I.) Are the Saxon manuscripts, therefore, to be made modern forgeries? People should clear away the obstructions before they begin new roads.

We have been thus sailing round to get into a trade-wind about *Edgar's Tower*, and the consequent Saxonism, as connected with a castle of that æra; for why else was it called *Edgar's tower?* and that castle we believe to have been originally Anglo-Saxon (under *Edgar*), because, *inter alia*, it might have been at first British, for it contained a tumulus, in which have been found *Roman* coins (see p. 54).

The denotation of Anglo-Saxon Castles, was the erection of the Keep upon a tumulus; or else, according to Mr. King (as appears from Corfe), upon the brow of a precipice. The Normans do not seem to have consulted any such rule; for very rarely does any tumulus appear at the base of *their* keeps, perhaps never, unless in a Castle or Burgh, which was known in the Anglo-Saxon æra. We include *Burghs*, because the word Buph does imply *Castellum* as well as *Urbs*, and Beopg and Beoph, *collis, mons, tumulus, agger, refugium*. The denotation of Anglo-Saxon fortresses, not situated upon promontories, are tumuli. In the time of Edward the elder, were founded the Castles of Bakewell (co. Derby), Towcester, Tamworth, and

Warwick. All these have tumuli; whereon stood towers. Dugdale's Warwickshire (p. 817) says, that Tamworth had a strong tower called the Dungeon, *upon the top of an artificial tumulus.* He says the same (p. 341) of Warwick. Carisbrooke is mentioned in the *sixth* century. The Keep there stands upon a tumulus, and is supposed to be coeval with the Anglo-Saxon æra. Caldecot, presumed by Archdeacon Coxe to be of the time of Harold, has a tower upon a tumulus. Dudley, mentioned in Domesday, stands upon a tumulus. Coningsborough, Launceston, Restormel, Crickhowell, and others, have a similar site.

King adds also brows of precipices and steeps. Does not Nennius mention (XV. Scriptor. 98) "innumerable *promontories*, with innumerable castles, made of stones and bricks?" The Anglo-Saxon Castle, founded at Bakewell, anno 924, consisted of a square plot with a tumulus, on which stood a tower; now this was precisely in the fashion of the *Opus Romanum* applied to Castellation, for Gibbon says (vii. 127, 8vo.) "The far greater part of Justinian's forts, seem to have consisted only of a stone or brick tower, in the midst of a square or circular area, which was surrounded by a wall and ditch, and afforded, in a moment of danger, some protection to the peasants and cattle of the neighbouring villages."

Take another assimilation. The windows of the Church of St. Stefano Rotondo, at Rome, ascribed to the fifth century, and engraved in Burton (ii. 85), are like those so common in our old *Opus Romanum.*

But to revert to the work before us. With regard to Edgar's Tower, of which there is a beautiful wood-cut in p. 42, there is nothing of the *Opus Romanum* in it, except, if the engraving be correct, in the two inner round-headed arches of the gateway.

Furthermore, we beg to supply a desideratum in this work. Bishop Littleton, from certain appellations, and a huge barrow called Cruckbarrow, about a mile from the suburb of Sudbury, contends that Worcester was a Roman town; and Yarranton maintains that it was used by them for iron works. Dr. Nash (App. cix.) will have it, that the castle was an original fortress of the Britons, because it is close to the river, where it is for a long way fordable. John Rous, of Warwick, according to Archbishop Usher (Britannic. Eccles. Antiq. p. 34), says, that Worcester was founded by King Constan*tius;* but according to the printed copy of that fabulist (p. 54), it is Constan*tine.*

We have made such struggles to impede *another Norman Conquest*, and consequent neglect of British and Anglo-Saxon antiquities, that we have not room for extracts. Indeed the work does not contain any of those curious matters which it is our rule to select on account of novelty; but is a well-digested and able compendium of the local history.

A Narrative by John Ashburnham of his Attendance on King Charles the First from Oxford to the Scotch Army, and from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight: never before printed. To which is prefixed a Vindication of his Character and Conduct from the Misrepresentations of Lord Clarendon; by his lineal Descendant and present Representative. 2 *vols.* 8vo. *Portrait.*

MR. JOHN ASHBURNHAM was the eldest son of Sir John Ashburnham, by Eliz. daughter of Sir Thos. Beaumont, and born in the year 1603. Through relationship to the Duke of Buckingham, he was in 1628 appointed groom of the Bedchamber; and, as Lord Chesterfield says, that he likes men who are called Tom, Bob, or Dick, by their intimates, because it evinces good qualities of heart; so it is plain that his Sovereign regarded him with affection, because he calls him *Jack* Ashburnham, and was himself so cautious, "as to see and observe men long before he received them about his person." (ii. p. 2.) In 1640 he was member for Hastings in the Long Parliament; and though it does not appear that he ever spoke, yet his name frequently occurs as a member of committees, and a teller on divisions. Lord Clarendon, evidently his enemy, in an insidious way, and palpably jealous of his influence with the King, says, that "*he* being a member of the House, was always ready to report the service *he* did his Majesty as advantageously as the business would bear," a sneer at his motives, not a proof of his talent, as our biographer thinks. (p. 3.) In 1642 he was proceeded against for contempt, because he disobeyed the summons of the House. Upon this event the King was so imprudent as to

write a letter to the Commons! In 1643 he was expelled the House for being in the King's quarters, and his estate sequestered. From that year till 1648, he was a confidential agent of his Majesty in various commissions, and of course proscribed by the Parliament, from whose feline paws he had many lucky escapes. When the proposition was made to Charles in captivity for giving the Royal assent to an Act declaring certain delinquents who were not to expect pardon, Mr. Ashburnham was included, because such a sacrifice would be so dishonourable as irretrievably to disgrace his Majesty. So severe was the sequestration of his estate, that a petition of his wife for some allowance of its proceeds to maintain and educate their children was rejected; indeed, nothing less than a whole half of that estate was accepted as a composition. (p. 11.) At the Restoration, he again became groom of the Bedchamber to the second Charles, and was returned to Parliament as member for the county of Sussex. In 1661 he had certain grants in lieu of 9200*l.* advanced for the service of his unfortunate master, and in 1671 died, in the 68th year of his age.

The cause of the present Vindication was a scandalous report that he had betrayed his Majesty into the Isle of Wight, by compact with the Parliament and Army, before his departure from Hampton Court (p. 40); and in the propagation of this aspersion, Lord Clarendon was either a principal or accessory. The account given by Mr. Ashburnham himself is, that the King, under fear of assassination at Hampton Court, himself dictated escape to the Isle of Wight, because it was generally inhabited by a people always well affected to the Crown, and at that time under no such power as could subdue them. (ii. p. 48.) With this opinion Mr. Ashburnham admits that he concurred (p. 49), and we think very rationally. Under peril, two qualities are most essential, caution and presence of mind, and of these, unfortunately, hope and fear tend to overthrow the operation. It is not every man who is cool enough to play out a rubber at whist while his house is on fire. It was resolved to make the Governor a party in the plot, and it was never reflected that, under his (the King's) circumstances, no compensation could be promised or assured to Col. Hammond adequate to the risk. The Governor, one of Cromwell's crafty school, made a very wise and equivocal reply, viz. that his Majesty might be assured of the safety of his life under his (the Governor's) care. This contract simply amounted to a declaration that he would not be the King's executioner, or be under-sheriff while others performed the office; only that he would be the gaol-keeper. The Crown was before irrecoverably lost; and, with regard to all deposed Kings, it has ever been the rule to send them out of the world as speedily as possible, through fear of the consequences of commiseration. Charles, it seems, expected a ship to come to Newport to take him to France; and broad hints are given, that if Henrietta Maria had not formed an adulterous connection with Jermyn, she might have effected the King's escape long before.* The folly was, however, that of acquainting the Governor at all with the intention; and of that Mr. Ashburnham was *innocently* the author, *through a misplaced, unbusinesslike confidence in the professions* of Col. Hammond. This *he himself acknowledges* in the following part of his Narrative. When the King avowed his resolution to stay no longer at Hampton Court, Mr. A. says,

"*I did then* (calling to mind what Col. Hammond had said to mee some few dayes before meeting him upon the roade to London, that 'hee was going downe to his Government, because he found the Armie was resolved to break all promises with the King, and that hee would have nothing to doe with such perfidious actions,' as likewise what had passed between the King and the Scotts Commissioners, and between mee and Sir John Berkeley, in their dissent from his Majestie's goeing to London,) *unfortunately, in regard of the ill success, not of the ill choice of the place, offer to their thoughts Sir John Oglander's house in the Isle of Wight*, where his Majestie might continue concealed, till hee had gained the experience of the Governor's inclinations to serve him, which, if good, that place would secure him certainly from the feares of any private conspiracie of the agitators at Putney (the principall end of his remoove), there being then no soldiers of the Armie in that island.....But if no conditions could be had from the Governour, his Majestie would be then close by the water-side, and might (when there should be no argument

* Only *one* instance occurs of the Queen's co-operation to effect his escape.—ii. 120.

left for his stay) take boats and dispose of his person, into what part beyond the seas he pleased."—ii. 108—110.

Accordingly Mr. Ashburnham and Sir John Berkeley repaired to the Governor, who made the shuffling reply alluded to. Charles saw through it; for, says Mr. Ashburnham himself,

"When I had made the whole relation to the King, hee was pleased to say (with a very severe and reserved countenance, the first of that kind to mee,) that notwithstanding that engagement, hee verily believed the Governour would make him a prisoner."—p. 117.

Almost immediately afterwards, Charles, under a panic of being soon seized, instead of escaping another way delivered himself up to the Governor. He leaped, although he had looked first.

That so ill-managed a business would bring discredit upon all the parties, and lay Mr. Ashburnham under suspicion, and suspicion is sufficient to generate aspersion, is exceedingly probable; but, although Mr. Ashburnham's diplomatic talents may in this instance at least be justly questioned, there are no apparent grounds for impeaching his integrity. It is possible even, that his zeal to serve the King, then under fear of assassination, might induce him to risk the imprudence. A royal oak and unofficial friends would nevertheless have been safer resorts. As the matter was, it was an appeal made by a deserter to an officer, who must do his duty or incur ruin, perhaps death.

In the Appendix, No. vi. is a reprint of the "Memoirs of Sir John Berkley," which we warmly recommend to our readers, because it shows how deep a game Cromwell played. It was a master-piece of policy. At a time when all men on all sides were in a state of the utmost excitement, and all the actors except himself at their wits' ends, he was craftily feeling his way, by recommending a constitution similar to that of Holland, and he very soon contrived to have it put in execution. He had one great principle of conduct, which was never to avow his real object, but suit his declarations and professions to the turn of the times, as if he was merely a passive, unconcerned person, who swam with the tide. In the mean while, he was so managing circumstances, that they produced of themselves the object desired.

The honourable representative of Mr. Ashburnham (whose temper in this book cannot be too highly praised) has, we think, ably exculpated his ancestor, as to any kind of baseness attached to his character.

Journal of a Naturalist. 2d Edit. *post* 8vo. *pp.* 423.

THEY who depreciate the importance of learning and the arts and sciences, who inculcate contempt for talents, and who criminate the profession of arms, under the mask of religion and fairy dreams of a golden age, produce civil and political evils of the most dangerous character; but they whose piety is united with the love of natural philosophy and history (and it is a piety which no sophistry or intellectual diabolism can shake) acquire a zeal for the improvement of our worldly condition, a filial union of love and awe for deity, a philosophical cast of character, a calm trust in Providence, an amiable temper, and a divine charity; for, says Sterne, "a quiet journey of the heart in pursuit of nature, and those affections which arise out of her, make us love each other and the world better than we should otherwise do." Indeed, so malignant are the feelings which history represents to be consequent upon struggles for ascendancy, misnomered religion but in fact ambition, that we have been sometimes inclined to hold the great improvements resulting from the study of natural philosophy and history, blessings conferred by Providence to introduce amelioration of thinking and feeling upon sacred subjects. We speak thus, justifiably, because it is among the ordinary follies of certain pietists to style natural history a frivolous taste for butterflies and shells; as if commerce and medicine did not derive important aid from cochineal and cantharides; or navigation was not taught by the nautilus; and a deep veneration for the wisdom of God, inculcated by *all* his works, of which no part can be called frivolous without falsehood and blasphemy.—We do not wish to say more, because we have much to glean from the truly delightful book before us. We are glad to *substantiate*, though not to *interpret* the Bible upon all occasions,

and find the following philosophical cause for the creation of water before earth, as in the Mosaic cosmogony.

"The remarkable fact, which our microscopes make known to us, that all infusions of natural substances in water will produce life, however extraordinary the form may be, seems to denote a continuation of being beyond any possible comprehension, and probably subservient to the existence of each other; the minute creature that floats, an hardly perceptible atom, in the water of the ditch, and which subsists many of the animals that inhabit those places, feeds upon smaller than itself; and those again possibly upon more minute ones, which the vegetable infusions of those places give existence to: here the investigation terminates, but the thread unbroken continues probably through endless gradations, perceptible to infinity alone."—p. 406.

We shall add another illustration concerning water.

"There is one universal body inherent in every known substance in nature, latent heat, which chemists have agreed to call 'caloric.' By artificial means bodies may be deprived of certain portions of it; and then the substance most usually contracts and increases in weight. Water is an exception to this; for in losing a part of its heat, the cause of its fluidity, and becoming ice, it expands, and is rendered lighter, by inclosing during the operation more or less of atmospheric air; consequently it swims, covering the surface. By this very simple circumstance, ice floating and not sinking, are the banks and vicinities of all the rivers, lakes, pools, or great bodies of water, in northern Europe, Asia, and America, rendered habitable; and what are now the most fertile and peopled, would be the most sterile and abandoned, were it not for this law of nature. Had ice been so heavy as to sink in water, the surface on freezing would have fallen to the bottom, and a fresh surface would be presented for congelation; this would then descend in its turn, and unite with the other; and thus during a hard frost successive surfaces would be presented and fall to the bottom, as long as the frost or any fluid remained. By this means the whole body of the water would become a dense concretion of ice: its inhabitants would not only perish, but the indurated mass would resist the influence of any summer to thaw it, and continue congealed throughout the year, chilling the earth in its neighbourhood, and the wind that passed over it, preventing the growth of vegetation in the former, or blighting and destroying it by the influence of the latter."—p. 402.

Many pages of this work are devoted to that restless fidgeting tribe, birds. We shall notice a relic of folly and barbarism, in regard to certain amusing little fellows, called TOM-TITS.

"An item passed in one of our late churchwarden's accounts was for 'seventeen dozen of tom-tits' heads.' In what evil hour, and for what crime, this poor little bird (parus cœruleus) could have incurred the anathema of a parish, it is difficult to conjecture. I know hardly any small animal that lives a more precarious life than the little blue tom-tit. Indeed, it is marvellous how any of the insectivorous birds that pass their winter with us, are supplied with food during inclement seasons, unless they have greater powers of abstinence than we are aware of: but our small birds are generally much more active than those of a larger bulk; the common wren is all animation, its actions and movements bespeak hilarity and animal spirits; and that minute creature, too, the golden-crested wren, is always in motion, flitting from the yew hedge to the fir, or darting away to taller trees, with a spring and a power we could not expect from its size. These muscular exertions must greatly counteract the effects of seasons, and enable these atoms of animals to support so cheerfully and gaily the winters of our climate. But in truth this tom-tit perishes in severe winters in great numbers. It roosts under the eaves of our haystacks, and in little holes of the mows, where we often find it dead, perished by cold or hunger, or conjointly by both; yet the race survives, and this annual waste is recruited by the prolificacy of the creature, the nest of which will frequently contain from seven to nine young ones. Its chief subsistence is insects, which it hunts out with unwearied perseverance. It peeps into the nail-holes of our walls, which, though closed by the cobweb, will not secret the spider within; and draws out the chrysalis of the cabbage butterfly from the chinks in the barn; but a supply of such food is precarious, and becomes exhausted. It then resorts to our yards, and picks diminutive morsels from some rejected bone, or scraps from the butchers' stalls; yet this is the result of necessity, not choice; for no sooner is other food attainable, than it retires to its wood and thickets. In summer it certainly will regale itself with our garden pease, and shells a pod of marrowfats with great dexterity; but this we believe is the extent of its criminality. Yet for this venial indulgence do we proscribe it, rank it with vermin, and set a price upon its head, giving fourpence for the dozen, probably the ancient payment, when the groat was a coin. However powerful the stimulus was then, we yet find it a sufficient inducement to

our idle bat-fowling boys to bring baskets of poor toms' heads to our churchwardens' door."—p. 168.

We beg to observe that small birds are almost universally intended by Providence to feed upon insects; and that, generally speaking, famine only causes them to use vegetable provender. Well does our author observe (p. 135), that "*killing every thing* and *cruelty* are the common vices of the ignorant."

There is the HEDGE-HOG, hue-and cried, like a felon, for sucking cows, though with a mouth too small for the teat, and a beetle and vegetable feeder; and there are the poor ROOKS that consume millions of grubs—both subjects of persecution.

We are truly sorry that our author's interesting account of these sable merchants, congregating on their exchange of a ploughed field, and hopping sedately with business gravity, is too long for us to extract. They are to us old friends from our early days. They remind us of the formation of cities, and the busy hum of men, and deeply do we regret, and heartily do we condemn, the bad taste which has led to the destruction of rookeries. They were establishments in excellent harmony with rural habitancy; and there was something which excited luxurious pensiveness, in their cawing concert. And then in the nesting season what a lot of travellers to meet with, and attract our attention, moving in slow flight with flapping wings, and a stick in their mouths, as heavily as porters with a burden. What an amusing bustle about the nest, and poking and scratching in the disposition of the sticks! We have compelled these useful and entertaining colonies to emigrate, but have neglected "that bold and impudent thief," the JAY, who, says our author, will at the brooding time,

"Plunder our gardens of every raspberry, cherry, or bean, that it can obtain; and will not cease from rapine as long as any of the brood or the crop remains. We see all the nestlings approach, and settling near some meditated scene of plunder, quietly await a summons to commence. A parent bird from some tree surveys the ground, then descends upon the cherry, or into the rows, immediately announces a discovery by a low but particular call, and all the family flock in to the banquet, which having finished by repeated visits, the old birds return to the woods with all their chattering children."—p. 191.

"*Procul, oh! procul este!*" have we often cried in despair, when in defiance of clapper and bell, they have pounced upon our only cherry-tree, and away in a moment with the prizes, leaving us worthless blanks of stalks and stones.

We sincerely thank our amiable author for the pleasure which his book has afforded us, and only wish that our praise was as valuable as it is sincere and merited.

Lives of British Physicians. Being No. 14 *of the Family Library.* Murray.

THIS well-conducted work is pursuing its course of usefulness, affording in its Biographical series many an encouraging example, and many a lesson of practical wisdom. In the volume before us, these lessons and examples are particularly enforced. Scarcely an instance of the recorded lives of British Physicians but serves to illustrate the important truth that success and distinction are the sure rewards of study and diligence, and that the conscientious exercise of talent will lead to honourable wealth.

Among the more prominent of the lives are those of Harvey, Sydenham, Mead, Heberden, and Hunter, of the old school; and Jenner, Parry, Baillie, and Gooch, among the moderns: each of whom was no less distinguished for those virtues which adorn and dignify the man, than for the skill and science which raised him to the first rank in his profession. The lives of Linacre and Caius are chiefly remarkable, as affording striking examples of the combination of the scholar and physician, and showing how much we are indebted to the profession of physic for the introduction of classical literature, and the general revival of learning among us. The life of Harvey is connected with one of the most important discoveries in anatomy, the circulation of the blood; it is a short but exceedingly well written biographical notice, and is well deserving an attentive perusal, either by the medical student, or by the general reader.

Of Sir Thomas Browne, the celebrated author of "Religio Medici," and "Pseudodoria Epidemica," we have an interesting account. His biography rather consists of his writings, than of his practice; of the former we have an entertaining review.

The next in the order of time is

Sydenham, of whom it is said with truth, "that no one ever had a more just claim to the title of a restorer of true medical science." It was given to this eminent man to live in the time of that great national calamity, the plague; and in a new edition of his "Methodus curandi febres," &c. he has devoted a chapter to the subject. His method appears to have been copious bleeding, which was attended with considerable success. Of this disease we have the following appalling description:

"In the months of August and September, three four or five thousand died in a week; once eight thousand. In some houses carcases lay waiting for burial; and in others, persons in their last agonies. In one room were heard dying groans, in another the ravings of delirium; and not far off relations and friends bewailing their loss, and the dismal prospect of their own departure. Some of the infected ran about staggering like drunken men, and fell and expired in the streets; others lay comatose, never to be awakened but by the last trump; others fell dead in the market while buying necessaries for the support of life; the divine was taken in the exercise of his priestly office, and physicians found no safety in their own antidotes, but died administering them to others. It was not uncommon to see an inheritance pass successively to three or four heirs in as many days. The number of sextons was not sufficient to bury the dead. The bells seemed hoarse with continued tolling, and at last ceased. The burial-places could not hold the dead: they were thrown into large pits dug in waste grounds in heaps of thirty or forty together. It often happened that those who attended the funerals of their friends one evening, were the next carried to their own long home; and yet the worst was not certain, for the disease as yet had no relaxation. —Such is the relation of an eye-witness,* who was one of the physicians appointed by Government to visit the sick."

The life of Radcliffe contains much agreeable matter. Oxford still bears witness to his princely munificence, in the library designated by his name, and in the endowments by which he enriched University College. His science as a physician was held in high esteem, whilst the occasional coarseness of his manners, and the levity of his wit, tended in some degree to neutralize his usefulness. As a specimen of his method of treating a Royal patient, the following anecdote is recorded:

"At the close of this year, the King, on his return from Holland, where he had not very strictly followed the prudent advice given by Radcliffe, being much out of order, sent for him again to the palace at Kensington. In reply to some questions put by the physician, the King, showing his swollen ancles, which formed a striking contrast with the rest of his emaciated body, exclaimed, 'Doctor, what think you of these?' 'Why truly,' said he, 'I would not have your Majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms.'"

Of Jenner and Parry we have short but interesting accounts. Than the first no one ever trod the path of perseverance with more advantage to science and to mankind; and of the latter no one ever better illustrated his own opinion, "that the qualities of the gentleman and really honest man were necessarily associated in the character of the perfect physician."

The life of Dr. Gooch is written in a fine spirit, and is a valuable contribution to this interesting volume. He attained a very high station in his profession. His book "on the Diseases peculiar to Women," is the most valuable work (says his biographer) on that subject in any language. The chapters on puerperal fever and puerperal madness, are probably the most important additions to practical medicine of the present age.

We need scarcely repeat our praise of this little volume; we question whether more interesting and instructive matter, in reference to its subject, was ever more happily condensed.

The Plays of Philip Massinger, adapted for Family Reading and the use of young Persons, by the omission of objectionable Passages. 16mo. *Vol. I. and II. pp.* 393.

MASSINGER is a writer of considerable dignity and energy, and has the now lost merit which attaches to nearly all ancient writers. They do not use common-place, loose and vague ideas, which render unimpressive and insipid nine-tenths of our modern poems. In p. 33, we are told that Massinger was a great reader of Shakspeare. We wish, because we admit his talents, that he had been not only a copyist of his phrases, but an imitator of his manner, as to his beautiful sentiment and wonderful imagination. Neither

* Hodges—Loimologia.

of them, however, knew how to manage the heroic, so as not to swell into the bombast, by extravagant hyperbole and the use of undignified figures, e. g. Massinger says,

"Do not *blow* thrice,
The furnace of a wrath already hot;
Ætna is my breast, wildfire burns here,
Which only blood must quench."

Here is a pair of bellows, and gunpowder united with Etna.

Massinger's characters are nearly all gentlemen and ladies, much alike; and in his "Great Duke of Florence," his buffoons have not that intelligible general characteristic of the species, which is so delightful in Shakspeare. We see, however, two passages in our author like reflections in a mirror of that fine bard:

"——— When good men pursue
The path marked out by Virtue; the blest saints
With joy look on it, and seraphic angels
Clap their celestial wings in heavenly plaudits,
To see a scene of grace so well presented,
The fiends, and men made up of envy, mourning."—p. 381.

Again,

"——— Fetters though made of gold,
Express base thraldom; and all delicates
Prepared by Median cooks for epicures,
When not our own, are bitter; quilts, fill'd high
With gossamere and roses cannot yield
The body soft repose, the mind kept waking
With anguish and affliction."—p. 345.

We have now a certain odd circumstance to notice, attributable perhaps to different editions. The editor, who has prefixed a life of the poet, says, p. 20:

"The Anchoress of Pausilippo was acted Jan. 26, 1640, about six weeks before his death, which happened on the 17th of March, 1640. He went to bed in good health, *says Langbaine*, and was found dead in the morning in his own house on the bank side. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Saviour's (without memorial), and the register has only—

"March 20, 1639-40, buried Philip Massinger, A STRANGER."

Now Langbaine's words (p. 359, ed. 1751), are these:

"I know nothing else of our author's writings, and therefore must hasten to the last act of his life, his death, which happened at London in March 1669. On the *seventeenth* of the same month he was buried in St. Mary Overie's Church, Southwark, in the same grave with Mr. Fletcher. What monument or inscription he has, I know not."

But Sir Aston Cokain wrote

"An epitaph on *Mr. John Fletcher* and *Mr. Philip Massinger*, who lay both buried in one grave, in St. Mary Overy's Church in Southwark."—Ibid.

We accredit the register, in thinking 1669 to be a mistake. Fletcher died of the plague in 1625.

Mr. Malone, in his account of our ancient Theatres, has said that there were no moveable scenes, and seems to have led Strutt and others into the same mistake, in which they appear to have been corroborated by the woodcut in Roigny's Terence, 1539, act iii. This notion is satisfactorily confuted in the introductory matter.

We are glad to see such old works republished; for there is a sterling substantiality in their materials, which is suited to the real English character, when not *old womanized*.

The History of the Netherlands. By Thomas Colley Grattan. [*For Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopædia.*]

ALTHOUGH the History of the Netherlands would at any period have been sufficiently attractive, it has acquired a higher and adventitious interest from recent proceedings. The annexing of Belgium to Holland by the treaty of Paris, was a measure of European policy long ago questioned by the most sagacious of all politicians, and the result seems to have justified his opinions. It is not, however, as connected with modern politics that we are to notice the History before us, —a long residence in the country, and a ready access to libraries and archives, have furnished Mr. Grattan with materials which he has arranged with skill, and out of which he has produced a very interesting volume.

The ancient history of the Netherlands is traced with much accuracy and research, from the invasion of Cæsar and the irruption of the Franks, through the government of Charlemagne, the junction of the Flemings with Edward III. of England, down to the sovereignty of the Duke of Burgundy in the fourteenth century. The fluctuations of territory are marked with precision, and the perpetual conflicts which agitated the opposing provinces are narrated with spirit and effect.

To follow the historian through these transactions with any thing like intelligible regularity, would far exceed our limits. To be thoroughly understood, the volume should be read in detail, and its historical facts are so happily condensed, that we have seldom perused a volume of history more pregnant with interesting matter, or more enlivened by a style combining the qualities of vigour, ease, and sobriety.

The miseries endured by the inhabitants of the Netherlands, under the well-known tyranny of Philip II. of Spain, present a melancholy picture of plague and pestilence. The most calamitous inundations—war in its most horrid features, and religious persecutions, aided by the terrors of an Inquisition, were for several years the portion of this unhappy nation.

The following account of the confederation of the Gueux (beggars), is a most interesting historical fact well related:—

"The confederation, which owed its birth to, and was cradled in social enjoyments, was consolidated in the midst of a feast. The day following this first deputation to the governant, De Brederode gave a grand repast to his associates in the hotel de Culembourg. Three hundred guests were present. Inflamed by joy and hope, their spirits rose high under the influence of wine, and temperance gave way to temerity In the midst of their carousing, some of the members remarked, that when the governant received the written petition, count Berlaimont observed to her, that 'she had nothing to fear from such a band of beggars,' *(las de* GUEUX). The fact was, that many of the confederates were, from individual extravagance and mismanagement, reduced to such a state of poverty as to justify in some sort the sarcasm. The chiefs of the company being at that very moment debating on the name which they should choose for this patriotic league, the title of *Gueux* was instantly proposed, and adopted with acclamation. The reproach it was originally intended to convey became neutralised, as its general application to men of all ranks and fortunes concealed its effect as a stigma on many to whom it might be seriously applied. Neither were examples wanting of the most absurd and apparently dishonouring nicknames being elsewhere adopted by powerful political parties. 'Long live the Gueux!' was the toast given and tumultuously drunk by this madbrained company; and Brederode, setting no bounds to the boisterous excitement which followed, procured immediately, and slung across his shoulders, a wallet such as was worn by pilgrims and beggars; drank to the health of all present, in a wooden cup or porringer; and loudly swore that he was ready to sacrifice his fortune and life for the common cause. Each man passed round the bowl, which he first put to his lips—repeated the oath—and thus pledged himself to the compact. The wallet next went the rounds of the whole assembly, and was finally hung upon a nail driven into the wall for the purpose; and gazed on with such enthusiasm as the emblems of political or religious faith, however worthless or absurd, never fail to inspire in the minds of enthusiasts.

"The tumult caused by this ceremony, so ridiculous in itself, but so sublime in its results, attracted to the spot the prince of Orange and counts Egmont and Horn, whose presence is universally attributed by the historians to accident, but which was probably that kind of chance that leads medical practitioners in our days to the field where a duel is fought. They entered; and Brederode, who did the honours of the mansion, forced them to be seated, and to join in the festivity. The appearance of three such distinguished personages heightened the general excitement; and the most important assemblage that had for centuries met together in the Netherlands mingled the discussion of affairs of state with all the burlesque extravagance of a debauch. But this frantic scene did not finish the affair. What they resolved on while drunk, they prepared to perform when sober. Rallying-signs and watch-words were adopted and soon displayed. It was thought that nothing better suited the occasion than the immediate adoption of the costume as well as the title of beggary. In a very few days the city streets were filled with men in grey cloaks, fashioned on the model of those used by mendicants and pilgrims. Each confederate caused this uniform to be worn by every member of his family, and replaced with it the livery of his servants. Several fastened to their girdles or their sword-hilts small wooden drinking-cups, clasp-knives, and other symbols of the begging fraternity; while all soon wore on their breasts a medal of gold or silver, representing on one side the effigy of Philip, with the words, 'Faithful to the king;' and on the reverse, two hands clasped, with the motto, '*Jusqu'à la besace,*' (Even to the wallet). From this origin arose the application of the word *Gueux*, in its political sense, as common to all the inhabitants of the Netherlands who embraced the cause of the Reformation, and took up arms against their tyrant. Having presented two subsequent remonstrances to the governant, and obtained some consoling promises of moderation, the chief confederates quitted Brussels, leaving several directors to sustain their cause in the capital; while they themselves spread into the various provinces, exciting the people to join in the legal and constitutional resistance with which

they were resolved to oppose the march of bigotry and despotism."

As matter, however, of more immediate interest, we extract at some length the particulars of that union of Holland and Belgium which has been severed in so remarkable a manner within these few months.

"The obstacles offered by the Dutch character to the proposed union were chiefly to be found in the dogmatical opinions, consequent on the isolation of the country from all the principles that actuated other states, and particularly that with which it was now joined: while long-cherished sentiments of opposition to the catholic religion was little likely to lead to feelings of accommodation and sympathy with its new fellow-citizens.

"The inhabitants of Belgium, accustomed to foreign domination, were little shocked by the fact of the allied powers having disposed of their fate without consulting their wishes. But they were not so indifferent to the double discovery of finding themselves the subjects of a Dutch and a protestant king. Without entering at large into any invidious discussion on the causes of the natural jealousy which they felt towards Holland, it may suffice to state that such did exist, and in no very moderate degree. The countries had hitherto had but little community of interests with each other; and they formed elements so utterly discordant as to afford but slight hope that they would speedily coalesce. The lower classes of the Belgian population were ignorant as well as superstitious (not that these two qualities are to be considered as inseparable): and if they were averse to the Dutch, they were perhaps not more favourably disposed to the French and Austrians. The majority of the nobles may be said to have leant more, at this period, to the latter than to either of the other two people. But the great majority of the industrious and better informed portions of the middle orders felt differently from the other two, because they had found tangible and positive advantages in their subjection to France, which overpowered every sentiment of political degradation.

"We thus see there was little sympathy between the members of the national family. The first glance at the geographical position of Holland and Belgium might lead to a belief that their interests were analogous. But we have traced the anomalies in government and religion in the two countries, which led to totally different pursuits and feelings. Holland had sacrificed manufactures to commerce. The introduction, duty free, of grain from the northern parts of Europe, though checking the progress of agriculture, had not prevented it to flourish marvellously, considering this obstacle to culture; and, faithful to their traditional notions, the Dutch saw the elements of well-being only in that liberty of importation which had made their harbours the marts and magazines of Europe. But the Belgian, to use the expressions of an acute and well-informed writer, 'restricted in the thrall of a less liberal religion, is bounded in the narrow circle of his actual locality. Concentrated in his home, he does not look beyond the limits of his native land, which he regards exclusively. Incurious, and stationary in a happy existence, he has no interest in what passes beyond his own doors.'

"Totally unaccustomed to the free principles of trade so cherished by the Dutch, the Belgians had found, under the protection of the French custom-house laws, an internal commerce and agricultural advantages, which composed their peculiar prosperity. They found a consumption for the produce of their well-cultivated lands, at high prices, in the neighbouring provinces of France. The webs woven by the Belgian peasantry, and generally all the manufactures of the country, met no rivalry from those of England, which were strictly prohibited; and being commonly superior to those of France, the sale was sure and the profit considerable.

"Belgium was as naturally desirous of this state of things as Holland was indifferent to it; but it could only have been accomplished by the destruction of free trade, and the exclusive protection of internal manufactures. Under such discrepancies as we have thus traced in religion, character, and local interests, the two countries were made one; and on the new monarch devolved the hard and delicate task of reconciling each party in the ill-assorted match, and inspiring them with sentiments of mutual moderation.

"Under the title of governor-general of the Netherlands (for his intended elevation to the throne, and the definitive junction of Holland and Belgium were still publicly unknown), the prince of Orange repaired to his new state. He arrived at Brussels in the month of August, 1814, and his first effort was to gain the hearts and the confidence of the people, though he saw the nobles and the higher orders of the inferior classes (with the exception of the merchants) intriguing all around him for the re-establishment of the Austrian power. Petitions on this subject were printed and distributed; and the models of those anti-national documents may still be referred to in a work published at the time."

The discussions by which this uncongenial union was to be effected, were interrupted by the return of Napoleon from Elba; and the Netherlands became the scene of one of the most important battles ever recorded in the history of the world.

"The battle of Waterloo consolidated the kingdom of the Netherlands. The wound of the prince of Orange was, perhaps, one of the most fortunate that was ever received by an individual, or sympathised in by a nation. To a warlike people, wavering in their allegiance, this evidence of the prince's valour acted like a talisman against disaffection. The organisation of the kingdom was immediately proceeded on. The commission, charged with the revision of the fundamental law, and the modification required by the increase of territory, presented its report on the 31st of July. The inauguration of the king took place at Brussels on the 21st of September, in presence of the states-general: and the ceremony received additional interest from the appearance of the sovereign supported by his two sons who had so valiantly fought for the rights he now swore to maintain; the heir to the crown yet bearing his wounded arm in a scarf, and showing in his countenance the marks of recent suffering.

"The constitution was finally accepted by the nation, and the principles of the government were stipulated and fixed in one grand view—that of the union, and, consequently, the force of the new state."

This union, however, has been violently severed by recent events. It has yielded to the revolutionary flood, and has exhibited a proof of the discordant materials out of which it was erected.

Another interesting chapter in the History of the Netherlands, has been recently added by the *diurnal* historian, to be embodied by Mr. Grattan in a second edition of his volume.

Life and Times of His late Majesty George the Fourth, with Anecdotes of distinguished Persons of the last Fifty Years. By the Rev. G. Croly, *A.M.* 8vo. *pp.* 500. Duncan.

IF the definition of history, as delivered by Lord Bolingbroke, be true, that it is philosophy teaching by example, then it necessarily follows that history should be written and studied in a philosophic spirit. If there be any one of our readers who has read the title of the volume upon which we are about to offer our opinion, and shall suspect that it is one of those *ad captandum* narratives which the demise of any man who has filled a moderate space in public affairs is sure to produce, we beg not only at once to undeceive him, but to state that the name of Croly ought to be a sufficient guarrantee that a life of George IV. would be written with the sobriety of an historian, not with the flippancy of the gossip; that it would not be the recollections of the agreeable story-teller, but a dispassionate review of the times in which the most gifted member of the House of Brunswick lived and moved—the observed of all observers. It is therefore of the science of mankind, of the school of example, of which History has been truly said to be one of the masters, that the volume of Mr. Croly proposes to speak. The occurrences, public and private, which happened during the last fifty years, have been delivered over to the judgment of posterity. A solemn inquest on the good and evil of the life and times of George the Fourth, is the purpose of the writer, and with a due sense of the importance of the investigation, he enters upon his delicate and difficult task. With truth for his object, "he has not turned away from its avowal," and he has spoken with the plainness that belongs to his country and his profession. He does not affect to conceal that his bias is towards that school of politics which was once distinguished as Tory, a school for which we have professed a sincere sympathy, and in accordance with the principles of which our Magazine has for a century been conducted; but it is rarely that this bias disturbs the balance of his judgment, and never blinds him to the full perception of the truth. If he has spoken with freedom of things unquestioned, he has judged with candour and charity of matters of a doubtful nature. A fearless exposition of facts, let them bear on whom they will, he has deemed an essential attribute to his character as an historian.

Under this guidance, and with these lights, he steadily pursues his course, and remembering the legitimate purpose of all history is the strengthening and refreshing of public and private virtue by example, negative or positive, he omits no occasion of enforcing lessons of practical wisdom, and refers all talents, however brilliant, and actions, however imposing, to the test and standard of the honourable, the useful, and the just.

To review a period of history so pregnant with important events, and so distinguished for the talents of the great actors in the political drama, required no ordinary gifts of judgment, discrimination, and impartiality; nor is the difficulty lessened by the reflec-

tion, that though recent enough for the narration of fact, the period may be *too* recent for the weighing and sifting of *motive*. The hand that holds the scale in which human actions are weighed, may have its pulses quickened, and its steadiness impaired, by hopes for the future, or by disappointments of the past. To form opinions without prejudice, to distinguish the true from the false, in contemporary narrative, all this was required of the historian of the Life and Times of the late King, and this is the merit of Mr. Croly. That he will succeed in pleasing all parties, is more than he probably wishes or intends; he has, however, performed a difficult task with talent and fidelity, and his volume may be referred to as an historical document on which passion and party have little or no influence, and which bears the strongest internal evidence of its truth, by the soundness of its moral and religious opinions, whether referring to statesmen or to princes, to individuals or to nations. With these remarks we proceed to the volume.

The early days of George the Fourth are touched with a light hand. He was born at a moment of great public rejoicing, and nursed amidst scenes of domestic happiness. The character of George the Third is well drawn in the following passage:

"But the King followed the principle into the details of life. He loved to be a thorough Englishman. Like every man of sense, he scorned all affectation; and, above all, scorned the affectation of foreign manners. The lisping effeminacy, the melancholy jargon, the French and German foppery of the moustached and cigared race that the coffee-house life of the continent has propagated among us, would have found no favour in the eyes of this honest and high-principled King. Honour to God and justice to man, public respect for religion and private guidance by its spirit, public decorum and personal virtue, a lofty and generous zeal for the dignity of his crown and people, and a vigilant yet affectionate discipline in his family and household, were the characteristics of George the Third. But even in his royalty he loved to revive the simple customs of English domestic life: and his famous speech from the throne scarcely gave more national delight and assurance of an English heart, than the homely announcement, which followed in a few days after the Queen's recovery, that the royal infant was to be shewn in its cradle to all who called at the palace; and that their majesties, after the old English custom, invited the visitors to cake and caudle."

Of the Prince's education under Markham and Cyril Jackson, who were afterwards changed for Hurd and Arnald, we have an interesting account; and the description of his personal and mental qualifications, as he commenced his political career, would induce the warmest of his admirers to tremble as he admired.

"He was then," says Mr. Croly, "one of the handsomest men in Europe; his countenance open and manly, his figure tall and strikingly proportioned, his address remarkable for easy elegance, and his whole air singularly noble. His contemporaries still describe him as the model of a man of fashion, and amusingly lament over the degeneracy of an age which no longer produces such men. But he possessed qualities which might have atoned for a less attractive exterior. He spoke the principal modern languages with sufficient skill. He was a tasteful musician. His acquaintance with English literature was in early life unusually accurate and extensive. Markham's discipline, and Jackson's scholarship, had given him a large portion of classical knowledge, and nature had given him the more important public talent of speaking with fluency, dignity, and vigour."

It is painful to trace the progress of so gifted a being through the perplexed mazes of his youth, ending in the degradation of debt; his embarrassment the subject of party squabbles, and himself the weapon of party warfare, and, in Mr. Croly's language, "the Prince's injuries used for the purposes of opposition." These events are recorded, and they afford an useful lesson and a solemn warning; but they are recorded with the feelings of one who never forgets in the sternness of the moralist the compassion of the man.

"Almost prohibited, by the rules of the English court, from bearing any important part in government; almost condemned to silence in the legislature by the custom of the constitution; almost restricted, by the etiquette of his birth, from exerting himself in any of those pursuits which cheer and elevate a manly mind, by the noble consciousness that it is of value to its country; the life of the eldest born of the throne appears condemned to be a splendid sinecure. The valley of Rasselas, with its impassable boundary, and its luxurious and spirit-subduing bowers, was but an emblem of princely existence; and the moralist is unfit to decide on human nature, who, in estimating the career, forgets the temptation.

"It is neither for the purpose of undue praise to those who are now gone beyond human opinion, nor with the idle zeal of hazarding new conjectures, that the long

on of the Prince of Wales from public
r is pronounced to have been a signal
to his fair fame. The same mental
dily gifts which were lavished on the
course of fashionable life, might
sisted the councils, or thrown new
on the arms of his country; the royal
xposed to the free blasts of heaven,
have tossed away those parasite plants
seds which encumbered its growth,
e nation might have been proud of its
ness, and loved to shelter in its shade."

t this time," he adds, in another
"the Prince was nineteen, as
n age as could be desired for ruin,
n three short years the consum-
n was arrived at—he was ruined."
e portraits of the Prince's friends
n the best style, and sketched
impartial freedom. Fox, Burke,
lan, Erskine, Curran, were of
plendid galaxy, and the charac-
cs of each are well preserved in
Croly's pages. In speaking of
n, how much is compressed in
few words—"No popular ap-
, and he was its idol; no homage
s profession, and he was the ac-
ledged meteor of the Irish bar;
no admiration of private society,
e was the delight of the table;
ever betray Curran into self-
."—The character of Sheridan is
n at full length with admirable
.

e have no space to speak of the
e's marriage and separation, a
iage "formed without respect or
ment, and endured in bitterness
exation to its close." Of the se-
ion, Mr. Croly thus well and
speaks:

n this whole transaction the Prince
ulpable. With habits of life totally
ite to those of domestic happiness, he
arried for convenience; and, the bond
contracted, he had broken it for con-
nce again. Following the fatal ex-
of those by whom he was only be-
l, he had disregarded the obligations
upon him by one of the most im-
nt and sacred rites of society and re-
; and without any of those attempts
bear and forbear,' and to endure the
es of temper as well as the chances of
ne, which he had vowed at the altar, he
away his duties as a toy of which he
ired; and thus ultimately rendered him-
uilty of every error and degradation of
unhappy woman whom he had aban-
d."

he sketch of the rise and progress
he French Revolution, is written with great power and spirit, and serves to introduce a period of English history of which a Briton may be justly proud—when five hundred thousand volunteers came forward in arms, ready to be followed by ten times the number, if a foreign foot had dared to insult the shore. Of this magnificent exhibition Mr. C. beautifully says:

"The cause of their free country was at once the impulse, the guide, and the deliverance: they followed it, as the tribes followed the fiery pillar in the wilderness; and giving themselves wholly to its high leading, they passed triumphantly through straits and dangers, among which no other people could tread and live."

The Prince's application for military rank, at this stirring period, and the denial of his request, are still fresh in our recollection. The true ground of the King's refusal never transpired.

An anecdote of his present Majesty deserves to be recorded:

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence commanded a corps near his seat at Bushy, to whom he made a Spartan speech: 'My friends, wherever our duty calls, I will go with you, fight with you, and never come back without you.'"

We are constrained by our limits to pass over periods of great interest, narrated with more than common ability. In a chapter devoted to the analysis of three great orators and statesmen, Burke, Pitt, and Fox, we have a brilliant proof of the command of language, and the felicity of illustration, for which Mr. Croly's style is distinguished.

In his chapter on the Whig Cabinet, the Tory feelings and principles prevail. Whig finance at home, and Whig battles abroad; the negociations of the Whigs for peace; all their proceedings failed, and are the subject of unsparing reprobation. In one instance, however, the historian in his compendious epitaph on the Whig administration is unjust, and he is at variance with himself. "Thus perished, (he says) the Coalition Ministry, leaving no records of its existence, but in two bon-mots of Sheridan." The redeeming virtue of this Administration was the abolition of the Slave Trade, an act which, Mr. Croly most truly asserts, shed glory on the close even of Fox's struggling career.

We pass with rapid strides over that portion of the volume which relates to the war in Spain during the Regency, and which was the glory of

the late King's reign. We can only speak a passing word of praise on the manner in which this part of the volume has been written, and we particularly recommend the able and eloquent chapter which delineates the immense extent and resources of the British empire; the most illustrious attribute of which is "that its principle is Benevolence! that knowledge goes forth with it, that tyranny sinks before it, that in its magnificent progress it abates the calamities of nature, that it plants the desert, that it civilizes the savage, that it strikes off the fetters of the slave, that its spirit is at once 'glory to God, and good will to man.'"—p. 414.

Mr. C. approaches the ministry of the Duke of Wellington with feelings of the most unbounded gratitude for his services as a soldier, but with little respect for his deeds as a statesman. Of the Catholic question, and of those who acted a part in this great drama of agitation, Mr. Croly speaks with the fearlessness of one who has no conversion to defend, no inconsistency to reconcile. If Emancipation were an act well to do, it was most ignobly done; and having been conceded to intimidation, the concession has given practical evidence of the power of popular strength, banded for whatever purpose, and confederated for whatever end. It is upon those on whose firmness the country relied, on the men who were pledged in the strongest measure by their speeches and arguments against the concession, and who afterwards as readily delivered their sentiments in favour of the measure, that the vials of his wrath are justly poured.

"The *Converts!* (says he) were instantly taunted in the strongest language of national scorn. The most contemptuous phrases that human disdain could invent, were heaped upon them. The brand was burned on them to the bone. But by what sullen influence, or with what *ultimate* purpose, this unaccountable change was wrought, must be left to that investigation which sits upon the tomb, and declares the infinite emptiness of the amplest reward, for which a public man barters the respect of his country."

The whole question is discussed with ability, and speaks the language we think of that numerous party which resisted by all legal methods the progress of the Bill, and which is now witnessing with genuine sorrow its disastrous effects.

Our opinion of this volume has been already given, and we need not here repeat our praise. It is to us only a matter of regret, that he who with talents, and courage, and integrity, more than sufficient to adorn the highest grades of the profession he has chosen, should yet be without any sphere in which his great endowments might be exercised beneficially to his fellow-men. Throughout this volume there are the manifest indications of a spirit purified from the selfishness of the world, and fit for the high and holy purpose of a Christian minister,—of a spirit holding all acquirements cheap in comparison with that knowledge which can win for itself and others the hopes and aims of a better life, and which can reckon among its proudest triumphs the training of souls for God.

We conclude our notice of this volume with an extract, in which is united piety of sentiment and great eloquence of expression:

"If Italy, with her magnificent powers, her vivid susceptibility of character, her living genius, and her imperishable fame—Italy, where every foot of ground was the foundation of some monument of the most illustrious supremacy of the human mind, is now a prison; the crime and the folly are her own; her own vices have rivetted the chain round her neck, her own hand has barred the dungeon; and in that dungeon she will remain for ever, if she wait until vice shall give vigour to her limbs, or superstition throw back the gates of her living sepulchre. A purer influence must descend upon her. A deliverer, not of the earth, earthly—but an immortal visitant, shedding the light of holiness and religion from its vesture, must come upon her darkness; and, like the angel that came to Peter, bid her awake and follow."

We are aware how imperfectly we have executed our task; we can only refer the reader to a volume which should be read and studied with attention.

A considerable number of anecdotes, which have already appeared in print, and which would have impaired the general structure of the work, are judiciously thrown into an appendix, and are retained only, it is presumed, at the suggestion and for the amusement of those who prefer anecdote to history. The work is closed with several notices of William the Fourth and his amiable Queen.

Travels to the Seat of War in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829, *with Sketches of the Imperial Fleet and Army, personal Adventures, and characteristic Anecdotes. By Capt.* James Edward Alexander, (*late*) 16*th Lancers, K.L.S., &c. &c.* 2 *vols.* 8vo.

WE are among those who consider the conquest of a barbarous by a civilized nation, to be a benefit to the former, and we need only appeal to the histories of the Roman empire, and our own Indian warfare for the vindication of our opinion. If the Russian campaign has only had the effect of creating a distinct military profession in Turkey, that circumstance will of itself diminish useless waste of life, and cause the rest of the people to cultivate the arts of peace; for Sultan Mahmoud will find that a large standing army cannot be supported with any chance of utility in the field without scientific adjuncts, and those arts of agriculture, commerce, and protection of property, from which alone the resources for supporting such an army can possibly be drawn. If he wish to be equal, as a military power, to his neighbours, he must crush too a most important part of Islamism, polygamy; for it is shown by Percival, that it greatly checks the growth of population; and, according to our recollection, in the ancient countries where that and slavery obtained, every able-bodied freeman was a soldier, and, except troops of state and police, there was no permanent standing army. We hope, then, that the Sultan, through his favourite measure, will unknowingly civilize and emancipate his empire.

Lord Kaimes says, that card-playing grew out of indoor amusements; and instead of this *we* would substitute music, drawing books, and elegant mechanic arts. Our author, however, speaks like a philosopher of the fondness of the Russians for games of chance.

"Their winters are most severe, and last for six or seven months. Those who live all the year round in the country (and thousands of Russian seignors do so), have a very limited society, and very few books; consequently they find amusement and kill time with cards."—i. 72.

Our author, in p. 89, very justly notices the defect in our service, of non-rehearsals in the army of the evolutions to be performed upon a field-day. The Russian method of instructing the cavalry in their evolutions is admirable. On the preceding evening, the men unmounted walk through the manœuvres which they are to perform on horseback the following morning, and every thing is explained.

We admit with our author, that a plain is adapted for cavalry, and hill and broken ground for infantry; but we think, that the following plan would only be attended with a greater waste of life, and no more assurance of victory, than exists at present.

"I am clearly of opinion, that the most perfect dragoons would be able-bodied cuirassiers with the lance (that distinguishing weapon of the days of chivalry); neither infantry in squares, nor dragoons armed in the usual way, could resist such a formidable body."—i. 94.

Here we would ask this question—arm the cavalry how you will, will not the long shot and grape of the artillery unhorse at least one half of the assailants before they reach the enemy? and will not the rolling, incessant fire of the square, cause the horses to turn, before they come near enough to make an efficient charge? This is said to have occurred at Waterloo; but in our author's favour, we shall relate an anecdote which we had from an officer engaged in that battle. A cavalry regiment had made a charge, and suffered severely. The Duke of Wellington, under an involuntary necessity, ordered a second charge. One of the officers had only a single horse left, a remarkably tall old mare, which he despised, and nicknamed "the old b—h." Though he concluded that death would be the consequence, he was forced to ride her. To his great surprise she rushed on, reared aloft upon coming in contact with the French mass, knocked down the men before her with her fore-feet (the wild horse's natural mode of combating ferocious beasts of prey), and so made an opening, which enabled the rest to follow and break the enemy.

The Russians are said to retain many of the customs of the ancient Greeks. We find exemplifications in the Shepherd's pipe and the Maidens' dance.—i. 144, 145.

They still use also the ancient abacus in their arithmetical calculations.—p. 177.

Every body knows and admires the talent of Diebitsch, so justly celebrated for his passage of the Balkan. He is deemed by the Russians a petit Napoleon (see p. 161), and the following circumstances show that he is a palpable copyist of that military demigod.

"To considerable talents as an Engineer, he adds the activity and decision of a great general. In his appearance and habits he resembles the French Emperor. He is short, and is inclined to obesity; but this does not make him indolent; for he will write for hours without food or rest, only occasionally closing his eyes for a few minutes, and then calling for coffee."—ii. 161.

Field Marshal Diebitsch is by birth a Silesian, and distinguished himself in the service of Russia, in the division of Wittgenstein, during the campaign of 1812. He subsequently became the head of the état-major or staff, and succeeded to the command of the second army, at the commencement of the campaign of 1829. His subsequent rewards have been the rank of Field-Marshal, the title of Count, the orders of St. Andrew and St. George, a million of rubles (40,000*l.*), and various honours (p. 123). In person he is a little man, with an aquiline nose and florid complexion. He wears his hair dishevelled, and streaming like a meteor. His dress was a green double-breasted surtout and trowsers; around his neck the cross of St. Andrew, and at his button-hole the black and yellow ribband of St. George (p. 120).

The readers of the Arabian Nights and Lalla Rookh, will be interested in the following extracts. The dining-hall of Diebitsch, at Adrianople, was

"A comfortable room, with a divan round three sides; the walls painted with flowers, and the roof of trellise-work; in the centre a fountain poured out a gurgling rill into a marble basin."—p. 120.

"In the household of M. Duveloz, there were some interesting Greek females: among others, the fair Marego was conspicuous. She was a Chian maid, and with three others, had been sold as a slave to an Adrianople Effendi, after the dreadful massacre in their native island. The beauty of the fair Marego was accompanied with a modest demeanor, and most engaging manners. She wore the dress of her nation. Her raven tresses were bound up with black and gold gauze; a quilted crimson jacket covered her bust, below which was a silken petticoat, with light slippers on her delicate feet. M. Duveloz had been in the habit of ransoming Greek slaves, and his active benevolence, and that of his lady, in this respect, are beyond all praise. They had heard of the fate of Marego and her companions, and after a great deal of trouble, induced the Effendi to part with them. Marego fell sick shortly afterwards; and it seems, that the Turk had been powerfully struck with her charms, for he requested permission to see her:—it was granted, and it was affecting to observe how the old man was moved. He sat down on the ground beside the damsel, took her aching head in his hands, cried over her, and entreated her to return to him, swearing by the head of the prophet and by his camel, that she only would be the light of his harem."

It is shown in Mr. Patterson's prize essay "On the National Character of the Athenians," that patriotism was not among the Greeks, as among us, "the refuge of a scoundrel," but a most ennobling disinterested feeling, which made a Greek a hero, and of course a man of elevated sentiment. Defeat could not subdue Socrates, for upon the conclusion of his unavailing defence, he retired *ὑμμασι και σχημασι και βαδισμασι φαιδρος.*" So even after the victories of Ibrahim Pacha, our author says,

"To hear the Greek maidens singing the following and other airs of the conquered Hellenes, was enough to kindle the spark of patriotism in every breast:

Διυτε παιδες των Ἑλλινων,"
Greeks, arise! the day of glory
Comes at last triumphant dawning!
Let us all, in future story,
Rival our forefathers' fame.—p. 151.

Notwithstanding this, the ancient "Ars Pelasga" still survives; and modern Europe knows not the brutality evinced by the following story. A Greek officer, in the Russian service, a short, red-faced, bellied and gross-feeding man, had a daughter lovely as the rose of Sharon, or lily of the valley. A naval Lieutenant, with a mouth stretched from ear to ear, a vulgar countenance, and without a single grain of sense, made love to her, and strengthened his claim, by offering to the father the amount of a legacy (400*l.*) for her. The girl positively refused the suitor, and the father then

"Locked her up for several days, fed her on bread and water, and *actually flogged her with rods* until she could endure no longer. When they stood beside the altar the maiden refused to give her hand to the bridegroom. The priest refused to finish the ceremony, as it was evident that it was a compulsory match; but the father forcibly placed the

hand of his daughter in her husband's. It is the custom in Russia for the bridegroom to kiss his spouse at the conclusion of the ceremony; but to this she could not be brought to consent; and bursting into tears she was carried out of the Church."—ii. 199.

We assure our readers that they will find these volumes interesting.

THE ANNUALS.

These blooming harbingers of the approaching festive season of the year have again made their appearance, sparkling, as usual, with all the gay attire of bibliographical art. During the dullest period of the year, when all nature is wrapt in gloom, and November fogs damp the genial current of the soul, these annual visitors, like the heralds of returning spring, announce the approach of the *literary* as well as the festive season; and being wonderfully calculated to operate as restoratives to despondency, they inspire the drooping spirits with many delightful reminiscences. The pleasing recollections of early friendship, and the bright anticipations of future enjoyments with those we love and esteem, naturally arise to the mind, on beholding these beautiful little volumes again before us; and more especially the one which *first* gave the lead and tone to this attractive and ornamental species of periodical literature. It sparkles as gay as ever in its native green and gold; and its simple but expressive title, in silent eloquence, appeals to our critical notice, with the emphatic words—"*Forget-Me-Not!*" and indeed it would be difficult to pass over so esteemed and long established a favourite, even amidst the many glittering rivals which it has brought into the field to dispute its superiority. It is true that some of its brethren surpass it in external beauty, but in intrinsic worth it still maintains its character. The same pictorial beauty and graphic excellence, for which the publications of Mr. Ackermann have been long distinguished, still continue to recommend the "Forget-Me-Not" to public patronage and individual admiration. The frontispiece, the subject of which is "Queen Esther," displays the genius of Martin in the boldness of design, and the talents of Finden in the sweetness of graphic execution. In the "Boa Ghaut," from Westall, and "Bessy Bell and Mary Gray," from West, both also by Finden, there is scarcely less delicacy of execution. "Lady Jane Beaufort," by Marr, from Stephanoff; "The Disconsolate," by Rolls, from Corbould; "Noontide Retreat," by Agar, from Phillips; are charming representations of female loveliness and expressive sweetness. "The Cat's-Paw," by Graves, from a painting by Landseer, is full of drollery; the gravity of the monkey, whilst he is using the cat's paw to take the hot chesnuts from the oven, is finely contrasted with the strongly expressed agony of poor puss. But of the fifteen embellishments which adorn the book, that of "The False One," by Agar, from Sharpe, is, in our opinion, the most pleasing. In the design the artist has shewn the most perfect knowledge of human character; the grouping is admirable; and in all the details the story is well told. The contrast in the countenances of the two females—the one forsaken, and the other wooed—is sweetly delineated. What adds to the interest of this exquisite production are the beautiful verses of Mr. T. H. Bayley, one of the first lyric poets of the day. They are so well suited to the subject of the engraving, that we cannot resist the temptation of quoting them entire.

THE FALSE ONE.

I knew him not,—I sought him not,—
  He was my father's guest;
I gave him not one smile more kind
  Than those I gave the rest:
He sate beside me at the board,
  The choice was not my own,
But oh, I never heard a voice
  With half so sweet a tone.

And at the dance again we met,
  Again I was his choice,
Again I heard the gentle tone
  Of that beguiling voice;
I sought him not,—he led me forth
  From all the fairest there,
And told me he had never seen
  A face he thought so fair.

Ah, wherefore did he tell me this?
  His praises made me vain;
And when he left me, how I long'd
  To hear that voice again!
I wond'red why my old pursuits
  Had lost their wonted charm,
And why the path was dull unless
  I leant upon his arm.

Alas! I might have guess'd the cause;
  For what could make me shun
My parents' cheerful dwelling place,
  To wander all alone?

And what could make me braid my hair,
  And study to improve
The form that he had deign'd to praise?—
  What could it be—but love?

Oh, little knew I of the world,
  And less of man's career;
I thought each smile was kindly meant,
  Each word of praise sincere.
His sweet voice spoke of endless love—
  I listen'd and believed,
And little dreamt how oft before
  That sweet voice had deceived.

He smiles upon another now,
  And in the same sweet tone
He breathes to her those winning words
  I once thought all my own.
Oh! why is she so beautiful?—
  I cannot blame his choice,
Nor can I doubt she will be won
  By that beguiling voice.

Of the literary department of the "Forget-Me-Not" there are some amusing prose productions, and a few sparkling poetic effusions, of which the above is a specimen; but the mass are of a very mediocre character, written by the same individuals whose names are nearly always connected with these annual publications, even to repletion. These observations may with justice apply, generally, to all the Annuals which pass under our review.

The *Juvenile Forget-Me-Not* is by the same publisher and editor as the preceding volume; and is exactly calculated, as the title expresses it, for the juvenile portion of the community—for presents, by parents and guardians, to the young masters and misses at school. The best and most characteristic engraving is that of "Who will serve the King?" by Chevalier, from Farrier. The expression depicted in the countenances of the two boys is admirable. "Preparing for the Race," by Sartain, from Davis, we consider a complete failure.

Friendship's Offering is a valuable and substantial Christmas present. We can lay it on our table, and freely handle it without fear of soiling its exterior. It is adapted as much for use as for ornament. It is not destined alone to ornament a lady's boudoir; but is calculated, by its strength and durability, to endure that which it so pre-eminently merits—repeated perusal. The embellishments, thirteen in number, are of the most exquisite character. The force of art has been carried to its utmost. They are perfect gems. "Adelaide," by Humphreys, from Leslie, which forms the frontispiece, is an enchanting specimen of graphic talent and female loveliness. "The Rejected," by Goodyear, from Stephanoff; "The Accepted," by Rolls, from Sharp; "The Last Look," by Dean, from Porter; "Ascanius in the Lap of Venus," by Davenport, from Wood; and "Poesie," by Finden, from Carlo Dolci, combine the softness and high finish of the burin, with all the genius and graceful ease of the painter's skill. "Auld Robin Gray," by Rolls, from Wood, is pleasingly affecting, and the subject is remarkably well told—

"My father argued sair—my mother didna speak,
But she looked in my face till my heart was [like to break;
They gied him my hand, but my heart was on the sea,
And so old Robin Gray, he was a gudeman [to me."

"The Maid of Rajasthan," by Finden, from a drawing by Col. Tod; "The Mountain Torrent," by Goodhall, from Purser; and "The Halt of the Caravan," by Brandard, from Purser, in composition and execution, are truly picturesque and exquisitely finished landscapes. The other embellishments are "St. Mark's Place, Venice," by Roberts, from Prout; and "Mary Queen of Scots going forth to execution," by Baker, from Stephanoff.

From the poetical department we select the following

LINES WRITTEN AT ABBOTSFORD,
By DR. BOWRING.

I have heard the strains of the heaven-bound bird,
  The clouds and the hills among;
But never so loud were the strains I heard,
  And never so sweet the song
As here,—while led through the waved domains
  Thy taste hath belted with trees,
Where the spirit of power and poetry reigns
  With its wondrous witcheries.

O, genius! thine is a glorious birth,
  To thee is the sceptre given—
Thou guidest the waters, embellishest earth,
  And makest more musical heaven:
The flowers are fairer, the streams more bright,
  The woods are of richer green—
There is every where beauty, and every where light,
  Where the hand of the Master hath been.

The Winter's Wreath, a Liverpool Annual, and the only one which is the

production of the provincial press, maintains its high character for graphic beauty and literary variety. The engravings, thirteen in number, we have already noticed, in p. 254, with that commendation which they so richly deserve. Among the contributors to the work, we observe Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Roscoe, Arch. Wrangham, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Wiffen, Miss Howitt, and many other talented individuals, whose names are familiar to the readers of the Annuals. We select the following specimens:

SONG.—BY W. ROSCOE, ESQ.

Once the Queen of the East,
At her Anthony's feast,
A pearl of high value dissolved in her wine;
But what was the glow
That its blaze could bestow,
Compared to the jewel that's mingled in mine.

Then tell me no more
The rich prize to explore,
In the caves of the ocean, or depths of the [mine,
'Tis a thought of my breast
That must ne'er be exprest,
That I drop in my goblet to sweeten my wine.

A FAREWELL TO ABBOTSFORD.

By MRS. HEMANS.

Home of the gifted! fare thee well,
And a blessing on thee rest;
While the heather waves its purple bell
O'er moss and mountain crest;
While stream to stream around thee calls,
And banks with broom are drest,
Glad be the harping in thy halls,—
A blessing on thee rest!

While the high voice, from thee sent forth,
Bids rock and cairn reply,
Wakening the spirits of the North,
Like a chieftain's gathering cry;
While its deep master-tones hold sway,
As a king's o'er every breast,
Home of the Legend and the Lay!
A blessing on thee rest.

Joy to thy hearth, and board, and bower!
Long honours to thy line!
And hearts of proof, and hands of power,
And bright names worthy thine!
By the merry step of childhood still
May thy free sward be prest!
While one proud pulse in the land can thrill,
A blessing on thee rest!

The Cameo is a selection from the three past volumes of the Bijou, and is particularly rich in the works of Sir Thomas Lawrence. The exquisitely finished portraits of George the Fourth, young Napoleon, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Hon. Charles Lambton, Ada, &c. by the late President, are this year republished. "Instead of relying upon the novelty of the embellishments and contents (says the publisher), it has been deemed advisable to concentrate the most valuable of the articles in art and literature for which the three volumes of the Bijou were remarkable. The principal cause of this resolution was the death of the eminent individual to whose patronage, in the loan of his unrivalled pictures, that publication was mainly indebted for its attractions. Engravings after the late Sir Thomas Lawrence are sought with so much eagerness, that the proprietor is induced to believe he has best consulted the public taste, by collecting, on this occasion, such of his portraits as have appeared in the Bijou." Though chiefly a republication, the Cameo possesses some original articles, of which a little poem, by the father of Sir Thomas Lawrence, is an appropriate addition to so many proofs of his son's talents.

The Humourist is solely the production of Mr. W. H. HARRISON, author of "Tales of a Physician," &c. It is embellished with fifty wood engravings, exclusive of several vignettes, from designs by the late T. Rowlandson. To the lovers of fun and comicalities this volume will afford ample amusement. Many of the poetical pieces are evident imitations of Hood's humorous style, but infinitely inferior; indeed it is sometimes difficult to perceive the point of wit which the author has in view. While the vignettes are broad-farce caricatures, the matter accompanying them is often of a purely sentimental description. However there is much to amuse the desultory reader, whose object is purely "passer le temps."

The Bengal Annual, edited by DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON, is the first Indian Annual which has made its appearance. It is printed in 8vo. on straw-coloured Indian paper, and has less of display than its contemporary brethren, having neither embellishments nor external decoration; though the editor, in his preface, mentions the embellishments of the volume as being "the friendly contributions of amateurs." As these were "among their

first efforts," (and we all know what the first efforts of amateur artists are!) the publisher perhaps considered it the most prudent course to omit them.

The contributions are of a varied character both in prose and verse, the subjects chiefly relating to India. The article on "the Literati of British India" is a very able and well digested sketch of oriental literature; and the poetical tale from the Sanscrit, entitled "The Sage and the Nymph," by H. H. Wilson, is a pleasing effusion, both as to the moral and the style.

FINE ARTS.

Lisbon is selected by Lieut.-Col. Batty for illustration, in his Third Part of the *Views of principal Cities of Europe*. The vignette in the title is the Castle of Belem. Plate I. is a view of the Church of St. Geronymo at Belem, an edifice in the Moorish style of architecture, and appears to be a most interesting specimen. Of the City of Lisbon we have three general views: 1. from the Rua de San Miguel, in which the fine Church of the Convent of the Heart of Jesus forms the principal object; 2. from the Chapel Hill of Nossa Senhora da Monte, in which the Castle of St. George is well shewn; and a more distant view of Lisbon from the opposite bank of the Tagus; this last is a most beautiful print; it is taken from Almada, which is minutely depicted in the foreground. There is only one near view in the city, which is the Largo do Pelourinho, (the square of the little pillar) so named from a column in the centre, chiselled out of a single block, with three spiral branches rising from a richly sculptured pedestal. This square is a good specimen of the style of building adopted after the great earthquake which destroyed the city in 1755. We rejoice to see this delightful work proceeding so prosperously.

The Seventh Part of the *Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels* consists of views of Edinburgh Castle, drawn by Mr. C. Stanfield; St. Anthony's Chapel, by G. Barrett; Lock Awe and Ben Cruachan, by J. B. Fraser; and the Hill of Hoy, drawn by C. Fielding, after a sketch by the Marchioness of Stafford. These four beautiful Views are exquisitely engraved by Messrs. Finden. This work is deservedly established in the public favour.

Mr. Shaw has published a Third Part of his *Illuminated Ornaments, from Missals, &c.* It consists of four prints, most delicately coloured after the originals. The Eight Letters from Harl. MS. 2800, are excellent examples of early illuminations; as are the borders from a MS. belonging to Lord Braybrooke, of those of a later age.

Mr. Coney has produced a Sixth Part of his *Ancient Cathedrals and other celebrated Buildings in France, Holland, Germany, and Italy*. The subjects selected for the present number are: 1. North-east View of the Cathedral of Milan, a masterly etching of a splendid building in the most florid style of architecture. It is in size, of all the churches in Italy, inferior only to St. Peter's at Rome; was founded in 1385, and consecrated in 1418. 2. South View of the Cathedral of Mechlin, a fine building, in a chaster style of architecture. It has a very lofty and highly-ornamented tower. 3. South-west View of the Cathedral of Rheims. This building was erected in the 13th century. Its chief feature is its grand west front, which is divided into three portals, ornamented with numerous statues. In the upper division are 42 statues of the French monarchs. Above this rise two noble towers, which terminate this elegant front. Its dimensions are 141 feet from angle to angle, and 250 feet in height to the top of the towers. 4. South View of the Cathedral of St. Omer.—The present Number is well calculated to increase the reputation Mr. Coney has already acquired from this beautiful work, half of which is already before the public, who, we trust, will properly appreciate his labours.

The fine subject of "The Vicar of Wakefield" entreating the forgiveness of the poor deluded wanderer, which was painted with so much force and feeling by Mr. G. S. Newton, A.R.A. has been admirably engraved in the line manner by Mr. John Burnet. It is a charming print, and will, no doubt, become a popular one; it measures 13 in.

A model in clay of the late Major Cartwright, from which a cast in bronze is to be taken, with the intention, we believe, of its being placed in Burton-crescent, or some other conspicuous part of the metropolis, is now exhibiting at Mr. Clarke's, the sculptor, in Charles-street, Covent-garden. Mr. Clarke has been happy in the attitude he has given the statue, and likewise in the judicious disposition of the drapery.

Mr. Backler, the ingenious painter on glass, is now exhibiting in Bond-street a beautiful miniature copy on glass of Raphael's Transfiguration, from which he proposes to execute the altar window of St. James's Church, Westminster. This plan was first taken into consideration so long back as 1809, and a subscription commenced. The workmanship of Mr. Backler's little model, in its forms and proportions, from the window in question, is most exquisite.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Society of Antiquaries.

Nov. 18. At the first meeting of the present session, Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. presided.

The Rev. Edmund Cartwright, F. S. A. made the following communication: About four years ago a stone coffin was discovered in the inclosure within the cloisters of the Cathedral of Chichester, called the Paradise. As a cross was deeply cut in the wall near where the coffin was found, it was presumed that it contained the body of some person connected with the church. Very near the space which the coffin occupied, was found a few weeks since, a thin plate of lead in the form of a cross, with this inscription in the early Gothic character:

Absolvimus te Gode
fride Ep'i vice S'c'i
Petri principis
Ap'li cui D'nus dedit
ligandi atque solvendi
potestatem ut quātū tua expetit
accusatio et ad nos pertineat remisio
sit tibi deus redemptor om'p's salus om'm
peccatorum tuorum pius indultor. Amen.
VII. Kl. Octobris in festivitate s'o'i
Firmini Ep'i et M'ri
obiit Gode
fridus Ep's
Cicestren
sis, ipso die
v Lunæ fuit.

The word *sepultus* is probably omitted as a line is left for it.

The first Bishop of Chichester, after the see was removed from Selsey, was Stigand, who died in 1087. The second is called by Godwin (de Præsulibus, p. 82) Gulielmus, of whom he says, "Successit illi Gulielmus nescio quis, de quo nihil omnino traditur;" but in a note he says, "Ita Florentius in Catalogo, Godfridus vero Stigando successit si annalibus fides sit adhibenda, ubi scriptum legimus anno 1088, *Godefridus fit Episcopus Cycestriæ et obiit ipso anno.* Annales etiam Winton, 1088, diem obitus collocant. Godefridus etiam obedientiam præstitit Lanfranco. Regist. Cantuar." The discovery of this plate is not only interesting, as it establishes the fact of a Bishop whose name was doubtful, but as it confirms the accuracy of the authorities to which Godwin refers. As the see was kept vacant by William Rufus for three years previous to the appointment of Bishop Ralph in 1091, it is probable that Godfrey was Bishop for only a few months.

Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter, conveyed his ideas in illustration of the brazen hand and arm which was some time since exhibited to the Society. This curious relic is regarded by Mr. Croker as unquestionably of Irish origin, and as probably a pagan idol of the fifth or sixth century. From rather an ingenious, although somewhat fanciful chain of evidence, he presumes it to have been the identical hand which Smith, in his History of Cork, states was taken as a superstitious relic from a parish in that county by the titular Bishop of Cloyne, from whom, Mr. Croker says, it was begged by Dean Swift for the museum of his friend Sir Andrew Fountaine. It appears that, as their flocks have received a degree of enlightenment, the Irish priesthood have adopted the plan of withdrawing some of their more gross deceptions, particularly relics, in order, it may be suggested, to retain more effectually the influence of the remainder.

Henry Ellis, esq. Secretary, communicated a document respecting the prices of various articles in Westminster in 1580.

Nov. 25. Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

Francis Goodwin, Esq. and James Prior, Esq. surgeon R. N. author of a volume on a Voyage to India, were elected Fellows.

J. A. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a sketch of a grave-stone, formerly ornamented by a cross fleury and two shields of brass, in Keston Church, Kent; together with a notice of the life of Sir Robert Belknap, Justice of the Common Pleas, who having suffered a sentence of banishment to Ireland in the 11th of Richard II., was recalled ten years after. Sir Robert was Lord of the manor of Keston; and Mr. Kempe has decyphered part of the inscription to be the words, REVENVE DE IRELANDE, IADIE.....

John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a large drawing of one of three pieces of tapestry which have recently come into his possession. They are of the comparatively early age of Henry VIII., and display a great variety of splendid and picturesque costume—some of which, however, as in the tapestry at Coventry, we have reason to suppose to be rather fanciful, than what was actually worn. The principal design of the piece exhibited is the creation of a Peer (or foreign Prince) by a King placing on his head a cap similar to that worn by the Doge of Venice; a damsel stands by holding the King's sceptre in one hand, and in the other a covered cup. In the back ground are two other scenes, in one of which the King is delivering the patent or charter to the object of his favour. The story is probably from some romance. Mr. Repton remarked, that notwithstanding the testimony of ancient poets to the ladies being "white as lylly flowre," the complexions of those in the tapestry (we must presume grown tanned with time) are more inclined to black; and that it seems as if the attention of the

artist was directed rather to the dresses and jewels than to the figures themselves.

The readings were concluded by the first of six letters addressed to Sir R. C. Hoare, by the Rev. John Skinner, F.S.A. of Camerton in Somersetshire, in which the question whether that place was not the site of of an important Roman station named Camelodunum is proposed to be again discussed. We shall defer any remarks until the letters have been further read.

ODESSA.

On Oct. 4th, several soldiers at work in the fields, discovered, at the distance of six leagues from Kertsch, under a well, an ancient edifice, built of large stones. On examination, it proved to be a tomb, in which they found a great number of vases of bronze, silver, and gold; and many other articles of admirable workmanship and great value, as well for their archæological worth as for the metal. Among the most remarkable are three large dishes, four cups, and fragments of armour, of bronze; fragments of spears, arrows, swords, knives, &c. two silver horns, with representations of a ram; four silver vases (three of them gilt); three silver dishes; a gold goblet, with representations of several Scythians; three crowns, adorned with figures; two massive chains for the neck; several bracelets, some gilt, some gold; a quiver, with the Greek inscription, ΠΟΡ-ΝΑΧΟ; two large medallions, with a figure of Minerva; several medallions; a large ring; a metallic mirror; a whetstone, and a number of small articles. The weight of the gold is about eight pounds.

ANCIENT ROMAN DAGGER.

A weapon of this character was found some time ago at Mark Inch, in Fifeshire, a supposed Roman amphitheatre, and the following description is given of a similar curiosity, discovered at Leetham, in the same county, the probable site of the decisive battle between Agricola and the Caledonians. It is of rich material, and beautifully ornamented, about seventeen inches in length, and entire in every respect, except as to the covering of the handle and the point, both of which are gone. On various parts of the handle and guard, which are of brass, are raised figures, such as Jupiter holding the globe in his hand, Apollo with his bow and quiver, Neptune with his trident, Arion on the dolphin, Hercules with his club, &c. The form of the blade is triangular, and there are some beautiful figures inducted in gold upon the broadest side, along which is a groove, with a line of gold work in the centre.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

To be published, by subscription, an English Version of the Charters, Ordinances, Grants and By-Laws, which have been at any time conceded or agreed to for the good government of the Borough of Great Grimsby; with Introductions to each, and copious Notes, legal, historical, and explanatory. By GEO. OLIVER, Cor. Mem. A. S. E., Vicar of Clee, and JOHN PERCY SAREL, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Knox's History of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland, with an Historical Introduction and Notes. By WILLIAM M'GAVIN, Esq.

Hall's Contemplations, with an Essay on his Life and Writings. By the Rev. RALPH WARDLAW, D.D.

A Help to Professing Christians, in judging of their Spiritual State and Growth in Grace. By the Rev. JOHN BARR, Glasgow.

Divarication of the New Testament into Doctrine and History. By T. WIRGMAN, Esq.

A History of the Reformation in Switzerland, comprising a period of forty years, from 1516 to 1556. By A. RUCHAT. Translated from the French by Joseph Brackenbury, M.A. Assistant Chaplain at the Magdalen.

On the Immateriality and Immortality of the Human Soul; founded solely on Physical and Rational Principles. By S. DREW. A new edition.

An Account of the Naval Operations in Ava, during the Burmese War; intended as Companion to Major Snodgrass's Narrative. By Lieut. MARSALL.

Travels in Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Peru. By SAMUEL HAIGH, Esq.

The Foreigner's English Conjugator, elucidated through French Examples. By JUSTIN BRENAN.

Essays concerning the Faculties and Economy of the Mind. By WILLIAM GODWIN.

H. H. WILSON, Esq. has in the Press, at Calcutta, a New Edition of his Sanscrit and English Dictionary, much enlarged.

The celebrated Treatise of Joachim Fortius Ringel Bergius de Ratione Studii. Translated from the Edition of Van Erpe. By G. B. EARP, C. C. College, Cambridge.

Remarks on a new and important Remedy in Consumptive Diseases. By J. DODDRIDGE HUMPHREYS, Surgeon.

Vegetable Cookery; with an Introduction, recommending Abstinence from Animal Food and Intoxicating Liquors.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1831.

Jones's English System of Balancing Books, examined. By a Practical Bookkeeper.

Beauties of the Mind, a Poetical Sketch; By C. Swain.

A popular Guide to a Healthy Life and a Happy Old Age, with Rules of Diet for each Season of the Year, with a Daily Calendar; by a Retired Physician.

University Intelligence.

Oxford may be said to be just now in the full vigour of academical business, and the respective Colleges are full. The Professors seem to vie with each other in the zeal with which they vary and extend the plan and subjects of their lectures. At the head of them the indefatigable Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Burton, is giving, in addition to his usual course, a series of lectures on the Ecclesiastical History of the First Century. Mr. Cardwell is lecturing on "The Romans of the Two First Centuries in England," with a particular reference to the introduction of Christianity into this island. Messrs. Rigaud and Powell are successfully labouring to make their drier studies attractive to the young student; while Professor Ogle has invited medical students of all kinds (whether academics or not) to attend his clinical lectures in the Radcliffe Infirmary.

Cambridge, *Nov.* 5.—The Seatonian Prizes for the present year were adjudged to the Rev. Richard Parkinson, M.A. of St. John's College, and Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Esq. M.A. Fellow of Trinity College. Subject of the Poem, "The Ascent of Elijah."

The Rev. George Thackeray, D.D. Provost of King's College, has been elected Vice-Chancellor of this University for the ensuing year.

Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the Fellows of Christ's College, on the 8th instant, to elect a Master in the room of the Right Reverend Dr. Kaye, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, who recently resigned that situation, it was unanimously agreed by them to present his Lordship with a piece of plate, of the value of 500*l.* from private contributions amongst themselves, as a testimony of their respect, and to mark their sense of the great advantages which the Society derived from his Lordship's talents and virtues during the time that he presided over it.

The Rev. John Graham, B.D. has been elected Master of Christ's College, in the room of the Bishop of Lincoln.

A grace has passed the Senate, to affix the university seal to a petition to the High Court of Chancery, to authorise an alteration in the terms and conditions imposed on the Hulsean Lecturer.

The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the ensuing year is "The Proof of the Divine Origin of the Gospel derived from the Nature of the Rewards and Punishments it holds out."

Botanical Prizes at Apothecaries' Hall.

Nov. 3.—A public examination of candidates for a gold and a silver medal, offered by the Society of Apothecaries to the two Medical Students who have most distinguished themselves for their attainments in the science of botany, took place at Apothecaries' Hall. Six Students contended for the prizes, in the presence of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Society, the Chairman of the Court of Examiners, Dr. Le Gasca, Mr. Don, Professor Wheeler, and several other Fellows of the Linnean Society; when, after an examination which reflected much credit on each competitor, the gold Medal was unanimously awarded to Mr. William Prue Jorden, of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, student at the University of London; and the silver Medal to Mr. Thomas Carpenter, of St. John-street-road, student at the School in Windmill-street. These prizes, which are to be annually bestowed, have been established by the Society of Apothecaries as an incentive and reward to Medical Students for the study of the higher branches of botanical science. To facilitate the acquisition of such knowledge, the Society have opened their Botanic Garden at Chelsea during the two last summers to all students attending the different medical schools; and have, moreover, instituted a course of Lectures to be given annually at the Garden, by the Professor of Botany, to all students who may bring testimonials from their respective teachers, of zeal and assiduity in the prosecution of their studies.

Railways.

The line of the Manchester and Leeds Railway has been decided upon. Under the advice of two civil engineers, Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Walker, it has been unanimously resolved, that the line shall communicate with the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and shall pass on the east side of Manchester, near to Oldham, and through the valley of Todmorden, by Sowerby Bridge, to Elland and Brighouse, and thence over Low Moor, to Quarry Gap, where a junction will be formed with the proposed Bradford railway to Leeds, to join the Leeds and Selby at the east end of the tunnel, near the York road. The railway will have branches to Halifax and Huddersfield, and in this way be made the medium of the traffic of four out of the five principal towns of the West-Riding of Yorkshire. There will be no necessity for any tunnels, or any inclined planes, in any part of the line, nor will the rise on any part of the road exceed 1 in 85, so that locomotive engines can work advantageously upon the whole line. The necessary documents are prepared to enable the company to go to Parliament this Session.

The directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway have given notice, that, after the 1st January, 1831, the fares by the railway coaches will be reduced from 7s. to 4s. 6d. each person. The fares by the stage-coaches were formerly 19s. and 12s. besides the fee to the coachman, which is dispensed with by the railway. The coaches now travel with perfect regularity, performing the distance, thirty-one miles, in an hour and three quarters, including the stoppages.

Mr. Thos. Gray, whose plan of railways is now coming into general operation, has transmitted the following remarks, in further illustration of his communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1824, 1825, and 1826:—

"The great success attending the general introduction of Steam Machinery, as a substitute for manual labour, is certainly a most substantial reason for attempting, by the application of the same economical power to our internal commerce, to do away with horses as much as possible. Why should we encourage the unnecessary breed of horses, at a time when our statesmen recommend the emigration of our fellow creatures. The only true wealth of every nation is a healthy and industrious population; and those political economists who write against our present redundancy, are only to be pitied for their redundant share of intellect. While these wise statesmen and profound politicians are recommending emigration as a relief to our present national calamities, no notice whatever is taken of our redundant, nay useless, stock of horses kept in this country. Every horse requires as much land for the production of its food as would yield comfortable subsistence to at least three human beings: taking this as a rule of reference, and calculating the aggregate number of horses employed on our present ruinous system of public conveyance at 3,000,000, we shall find that, by the substitution of mechanic for animal power to this amount, we make ample room for an increase of 9,000,000 industrious beings to our present population. But this is not all: we should look at the measure prospectively. The national effect that this alteration would have upon every branch of every trade—the daily consumption and consequent advantage to our revenue, arising from the increased demand to take place throughout the United Kingdom, would cause an annual increase of stock and capital at home, surpassing in importance and value all our foreign possessions.

"The want of employment does not arise from the misconduct of the public, but solely from the defective systems of Governments. In the execution of my plan, we find healthy and profitable employment for every man in need, both in Great Britain and Ireland, for many years, if not for centuries, to come; and, on its completion, by having superseded the general necessity of animal power, we release the land now confined to the production of food for horses, and thereby gain an accession of territory as effectually as if taken from the sea, and in extent equal to the support of the whole of our present population."

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF HULL.

At the first meeting for the present Session, Nov. 3, C. Frost, Esq. F.S.A. the President of the Institution, in an Introductory Address, took a retrospect of the different Literary and Philosophical Societies, which, within the last 40 years, had been formed in the town, showing that there had been a sufficiency both of talent and inclination to support and render useful such associations, and that their dissolution was owing solely to a defect of judicious regulations. The first on record, was established on the 19th June, 1792, on which day, Dr. Moyes, Dr. Forbes, Dr. Alderson, the Rev. Miles Popple, Mr. Wray, the Rev. J. H. Bromby, Mr. Young, Mr. Frost, and Mr. Bolton, formed themselves, at the house of Mr. Brown, into "a society for the purpose of literary information." Of papers read by the members, two quarto volumes, in manuscript,—one of which, the second volume, was now in his possession—had been selected for publication, but for some reason they were never given to the public. Dr. Moyes was the first president.——In 1801, soon after the opening of the Subscription Library, a number of the subscribers established an evening meeting for the purpose of literary conversation, which was numerously attended for a considerable time, with great improvement to the younger branches, but was dissolved on account of personal differences between a few private individuals.——Out of its ashes arose, in 1808, a select society, which met regularly once a fortnight, during the winter season, till 1809. On the list of its members were, Dr. Alderson, the Rev. R. Patrick, the Rev. G. Lee, the Rev. Wm. Severn, Messrs. Spence, Hill, Broadley, Watson, Fielding, Simpson, Stovin, Wilson, Crosse, &c. A paper was read each evening, which was followed by discussion. At one meeting, Mr. Spence read the substance of his celebrated essay, "Britain independent of commerce." The secretary was Mr. R. Woodhouse.——On its dissolution, a literary club was formed, which met weekly, for many years, at the houses of the respective members.——In addition to the foregoing, there was in 1804 and 1805, a small society which met weekly for the acquirement of chemical knowledge. ——Lastly, we had the Literary and Philosophical Society, which has existed so-

veral years, and bids fair to continue, and which Mr. Wm. Dikes had the merit of projecting.——From these statements, he concluded, that there had been a strong desire to unite for purposes of obtaining literary information,—a desire which had latterly manifested itself with increasing spirit and energy. It therefore became interesting to inquire what pretensions the town had to literary fame, and whether these pretensions justified the hope that the Society would maintain, if not improve, its character. This inquiry would be most satisfactorily prosecuted, by adverting to the literary labours of those who, having either been born here, or having become entitled to the name of townsmen from a long residence, had appeared before the world as authors. He began with those to whom Hull had given birth, but who had paid the debt of nature. Foremost of these was the amiable poet Mason; next Commodore E. Thompson, known in the navy as "Rhyming Thompson;" and then the Rev. Tho. Clarke, who, in 1773, became Vicar of the Holy Trinity Church. Of each of these, as well as of others which follow, Mr. F. gave a short biographical sketch, and an enumeration of their writings. He then named the Rev. R. Patrick, Benjamin Thompson, Esq. the Rev. Thomas Broadley, John Wray, Esq. the Rev. Edward Hare, P. W. Watson, Esq. the Rev. J. Shaw, Andrew Marvel, Robert Wittie, Esq. M. D. John Clark, Thomas Bridges, the Rev. John King, the Rev. Joseph Milner, (the Rev. John Beatson, the Rev. George Lambert, dissenting ministers,) the Rev. Robert Webster, the Rev. Josiah Rodwell, Nathaniel Tucker, Esq. M.D., Mr. J. Richardson, Mr. John Hill, the Rev. Thomas Brown, Ralph Darling, Esq., the Rev. Wm. Severn (dissenting minister), Mr. R. Garland, Aistroppe Stovin, Esq, Thomas Thompson, Esq., F.S.A., J. Alderson, Esq., M.D.*.—— The following still live—Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. the Rev. Miles Popple, the Rev. J. H. Bromby, John Broadley, Esq., George Pryme, Esq., Adrian Hardy Haworth, Esq., the Rev. John Barnes Emmett, Wm. Bell, Esq., the Rev. Anthony Norman, Mr. Wm. Wiseman, Mr. Wm. Hendry, Joseph Clarke † (compiler of the library catalogue), Thomas Perronet Thompson, Esq. (lieut.-colonel in the army), George Fielding, Esq, Mr. G. Hunsley Fielding, the Rev. John Scott, the Rev. Tho. Dikes, Wm. Spence, Esq. Mr. Isaac Wilson, Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Joseph Ayre, Esq. M.D., the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, the Rev. John Birt—dissenting ministers.

Mr. F. then adverted to the gratifying circumstance, that three youths from Hull, Messrs. Turner, Cankrien, and Cooper, were all in the list of Wranglers, at the Cambridge Examination, 1827,—a distinction never perhaps attained by a single provincial town.

On the motion of the Rev. George Lee, (who observed that the President had omitted his own name in the list of literary contributors to the honour of his native town), a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Frost; with a request that, after the omission had been supplied, the secretary might be allowed to take a complete copy of the address, that it might be deposited in the archives of the Society.

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* Dr. Alderson, who was a native of Norwich, died Sept. 16, 1829; when his character was briefly noticed in our Magazine; but it was not mentioned that he was the author of the following works. On the nature and origin of the Contagion of Fevers, 1788. Essay on the Rhus Toxicodendron, Pubescent Poison Oak, or Sumach; with cases, showing its efficacy in paralysis and other diseases of extreme debility, 1794, 1796; third edition, enlarged, 1805. On the Improvement of Poor Soils, 1802; second edition, 1807. Orthographical Exercises, several editions. An Essay on Apparitions, in which their appearance is accounted for by causes wholly independent of preternatural agency (from which we made some extracts in our review of Sir Walter Scott's Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, in our last number, p. 347). Also, of Geological Observations on the vicinity of Hull and Beverley, published in Nicholson's Journal, in 1809. Mrs. Opie, the novelist, is a daughter of Dr. Alderson. A subscription is at present in the course of collection at Hull, for the purpose of erecting a statue to Dr. Alderson. It is proposed to be of the natural size, and formed of Roche Abbey stone; and it will probably be erected in front of the General Infirmary.

† In reference to Mr. Clarke's Catalogue, by which the rich stores of varied information which the Library contains are laid open to the subscribers, Mr. F. read the following testimony from the Rev. Mr. Horne, the ablest of British Bibliographers, in a letter addressed to himself:—"The Catalogue of the Hull Subscription Library is one of the most valuable classed Catalogues, for its size, which has been offered to the Public. Mr. Clarke has been eminently successful in tracing out the real names of the authors or editors of anonymous and pseudonymous works; and the labours which he must have encountered in this part of his undertaking, can only be appreciated by those who have been obliged to spend many a weary hour in similar researches. The Catalogue of the Hull Library is one of the very few modern Catalogues, which I constantly have at hand, at the British Museum, for reference; and rarely indeed am I disappointed when I have occasion to refer to it."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Oct. 26.—The two Houses of Parliament met this day, and proceeded to the usual business attendant on the first meeting of a new Parliament. In the Commons, the Right Hon. C. Manners Sutton was re-elected Speaker of the House. The remainder of the week was chiefly occupied in swearing in the Members, and other necessary formalities.

Nov. 2.—This day his Majesty opened the business of the Session in person by the following Speech from the Throne.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with great satisfaction that I meet you in Parliament, and that I am enabled, in the present conjuncture, to recur to your advice. Since the dissolution of the late Parliament, events of deep interest and importance have occurred on the Continent of Europe. The elder branch of the House of Bourbon no longer reigns in France, and the Duke of Orleans has been called to the throne by the title of 'King of the French.' Having received from the new Sovereign a declaration of his earnest desire to cultivate the good understanding, and to maintain inviolate all the engagements subsisting with this country, I did not hesitate to continue my diplomatic relations and friendly intercourse with the French Court.

"I have witnessed with deep regret the state of affairs in the Low Countries. I lament that the enlightened Administration of the King should not have preserved his dominions from revolt, and that the wise and prudent measure of submitting the desires and the complaints of his people to the deliberations of an extraordinary meeting of the States-General, should have led to no satisfactory result. I am endeavouring, in concert with my Allies, to devise such means of restoring tranquillity as may be compatible with the welfare and good government of the Netherlands, and with the future security of other States.

"Appearances of tumult and disorder have produced uneasiness in different parts of Europe; but the assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, justify the expectation that I shall be enabled to preserve for my people the blessings of peace. Impressed at all times with the necessity of respecting the faith of national engagements, I am persuaded that my determination to maintain, in conjunction with my Allies, those general Treaties by which the political system of Europe has been established, will offer the best security for the repose of the world.

"I have not yet accredited my Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon; but the Portuguese Government having determined to perform a great act of justice and humanity by the grant of a general amnesty, I think that the time may shortly arrive when the interests of my subjects will demand a renewal of those relations which had so long existed between the two countries.

"I am impelled, by the deep solicitude which I feel for the welfare of my people, to recommend to your immediate consideration the provisions which it may be advisable to make for the exercise of the Royal Authority, in case that it should please Almighty God to terminate my life before my successor shall have arrived at years of maturity. I shall be prepared to concur with you in the adoption of those measures which may appear best calculated to maintain, unimpaired, the stability and dignity of the Crown, and thereby to strengthen the securities by which the civil and religious liberties of my people are guarded.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the Estimate for those services of the present year, for which the last Parliament did not fully provide, to be forthwith laid before you. The Estimates for the ensuing year will be prepared with that strict regard to economy which I am determined to enforce in every branch of the public expenditure.

"By the demise of my lamented brother, the late King, the Civil List Revenue has expired. I place, without reserve, at your disposal, my interest in the hereditary revenues, and in those funds which may be derived from any Droits of the Crown or Admiralty, from the West India Duties, or from any casual revenues, either in my foreign possessions or in the United Kingdom. In surrendering to you my interest in Revenues, which have in former settlements of the Civil List been reserved to the Crown, I rejoice in the opportunity of evincing my entire reliance on your dutiful attachment, and my confidence that you will cheerfully provide

all that may be necessary for the support of the Civil Government, and the honour and dignity of my Crown.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I deeply lament that, in some districts of the country, the property of my subjects has been endangered by combinations for the destruction of machinery, and that serious losses have been sustained through the acts of wicked incendiaries. I cannot view without grief and indignation the efforts which are industriously made to excite, among my people, a spirit of discontent and disaffection, and to disturb the concord which happily prevails between those parts of my dominions, the union of which is essential to their common strength and common happiness. I am determined to exert, to the utmost of my power, all the means which the Law and the Constitution have placed at my disposal, for the punishment of sedition, and for the prompt suppression of outrage and disorder.

"Amidst all the difficulties of the present conjuncture, I reflect, with the highest satisfaction, on the loyalty and affectionate attachment of the great body of my people. I am confident that they justly appreciate the full advantage of that happy form of Government under which, through the favour of Divine Providence, this country has enjoyed for a long succession of years; a greater share of internal peace, of commercial prosperity, of true liberty, of all that constitutes social happiness, than has fallen to the lot of any other country of the world. It is the great object of my life to preserve these blessings to my people, and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity; and I am animated in the discharge of the sacred duty which is committed to me, by the firmest reliance on the wisdom of Parliament, and on the cordial support of my faithful and loyal subjects."

His Majesty left the House amidst the universal applauses of a vast concourse of spectators.

In the House of Lords, the usual Address, in answer to his Majesty's Speech, was moved by the *Marquis of Bute*, and seconded by *Lord Monson*. During the discussion which ensued, the *Duke of Wellington* defended that part of his Majesty's Speech which related to the recognition of Don Miguel. In speaking of Earl Grey's observations on the Netherlands, the Duke said there was reason to suppose that with conciliation and management these parties would be able to adjust this difficulty without having recourse to arms. The Duke then alluded to the affairs of Ireland, in speaking of which he said that spending money and establishing capital there, would do more good for Ireland than any legislative measures that Parliament could adopt. His Grace then said, to the allusions made to Parliamentary Reform, he would only make a general admission, that his Majesty's Ministers were not prepared to introduce any measure for a reform in Parliament. He had never heard any sufficient reason to induce him to think that the representation of the people in Parliament could be materially improved by reform, or rendered more satisfactory to the people of this country. For reform in Parliament he confessed he was not prepared, because he did not think it expedient; and, should it come under discussion whilst he continued in his present post as a public man, he should feel it his duty to oppose it.—The Address was then agreed to.

In the Commons, the Address was moved by *Lord Grimstone*, and seconded by *Mr. R. A. Dundas*. A very long and violent Amendment was moved by the *Marquis of Blandford*, and seconded by Mr. *O'Connell*, which gave rise to much angry discussion; but in the end the Address was agreed to.

House of Commons, *Nov.* 3.

On the question being put, that the report of the Address to his Majesty be brought up, Mr. *Maberly* rose to enter his protest against the Speech from the Throne, which he thought a most extraordinary one, as it omitted all mention of reform and of reduction of taxation.—Mr. *Tennyson* also urged the necessity of Reform, and spoke strongly against the passage in the King's Speech regarding the Belgians.—Mr. *Cripps* spoke in favour of Ministers, and said that if they went so far as to enter upon a war, detested at the present moment, and deprecated by all Englishmen, it would then be time enough to oppose them.—*Sir G. Murray* defended the King's Speech and his Majesty's Ministers, who, he declared, had no wish to involve this country in a war.—Mr. *H. Davis* refused to entertain any plan of Parliamentary Reform, as he conceived that every interest in the country was already represented.—Mr. *Hughes* expressed the warmest approbation of every sentiment contained in the Address, in which, therefore, from the beginning to the end, he most cordially concurred. —Mr. *Peel* said that he saw difficulties about the question of Reform which he was by no means prepared to solve. He wished, nevertheless, to say nothing then which might in any degree preju-

dice the discussion hereafter, or interfere with its advancement to a satisfactory termination. As to the interference with Belgium, they had but one of three courses to pursue; either to disavow all interest in the affairs of Belgium, allowing French soldiers to make what incursions they please, and take possession of Antwerp and other fortifications unmolested; or by military interference, to compel the submission of the provinces to their King (neither of which we adopted); or lastly, when civil war was raging in a part of Europe, from its position peculiarly calculated to embroil neighbouring states, to mediate with a view to restore tranquillity, and not for the purpose of subjugating the Netherlands; and this was the species of interference to which the British Government had had recourse.—Mr. *Brougham* said the nature of our interference with Belgium was neither more or less than making the King of England a partisan in the contest between the King of Holland and his Belgian subjects; and this was called the best means of restoring tranquillity. "Mediation" was a soft, smooth word; but those who interfered as mediators were frequently obliged to fight. We were mediators only on one side—on behalf of the "enlightened monarch" of Holland.—The Report was then brought up and agreed to.

Nov. 5.—On the motion that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Kenyon* complained that no allusion had been made in the Speech from the Throne to the distresses of the country, which never had been more extensive than at present. He admitted that great reductions had been made in taxation since the conclusion of the war, but not nearly to the extent which might have been made, or which the exigencies of the country required.—*Sir R. Peel* said, that he had no intention of proposing a Committee to inquire into the state of the country; but Ministers were disposed to do all in their power to administer relief to the distresses complained of. The Right Hon. Baronet pointed out the dangerous tendency of the language made use of by the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume), as calculated to disseminate anarchy and confusion throughout the country, and sat down amidst loud cheers.—Mr. *Hume* defended his conduct. He would now repeat that the greatest distress prevailed throughout the country.

House of Lords, *Nov.* 8.

In the course of a discussion, caused by a question put by the Marquis of Lansdowne to the Earl of Aberdeen, on the subject of the Netherlands, the *Duke of Richmond* took occasion to hope that his Majesty's Government would be able to explain a letter written by Sir R. Peel to the City authorities, announcing the postponement of his Majesty's visit to the City feast, which had not only excited much alarm in the Metropolis, but was calculated to spread much consternation through the country. The King reigned in the hearts of his subjects, and he pledged all the property that he had—he pledged his existence—that his Majesty might have gone, unaccompanied by guards, unharmed, through every street in the Metropolis. —The *Duke of Wellington* fully concurred with the Noble Duke that his Majesty was probably the most popular monarch that ever reigned in this country; and that his Majesty deserved the popularity which he enjoyed more entirely than any Sovereign who had preceded him. The letter which was written last night by his Majesty's command to the Lord Mayor, was not connected in the least degree with his Majesty's popularity; on the contrary, there was no doubt of the attachment of the citizens to his Majesty. On the 6th he received from the Lord Mayor Elect a letter, advising him of personal danger from the attack of some desperate ruffians, if he accompanied his Majesty to the City festival on the 9th of November. The letter, which his Grace read to the House, suggested to him "the propriety of coming strongly and sufficiently guarded." Having communicated with his colleagues on the subject, they considered it their duty to recommend to his Majesty that he should postpone his visit to a future occasion. His Right Hon. Friend Sir R. Peel, and himself had, from a variety of quarters, information of a design to attack the police—of an intention to extinguish the lights—of a variety of intentions of riot and disorder; and it would have been impossible that such confusion and tumult could have been put an end to without the shedding of blood. The very chance of such confusion, and the chances of the consequences that might result from it, were sufficient grounds for his Majesty's advisers recommending him not to go into the City.—The *Marquis of Clanricarde* said, the excuse which the noble Duke had offered for the advice which he had given to the King was, that he (the Duke) was unpopular. A large military force had been drawn up round the metropolis—artillery was in readiness, but all these preparations had been set aside by the Lord Mayor's letter.—*Earl*

Grey disapproved of the course adopted by his Majesty's Ministers. It appeared that the information which had been acted upon was loose and vague, and therefore ought not to have been made the subject of so much alarm.—The *Marquis of Bute* observed that the advice was given with the view of avoiding the shedding of blood and the destruction of property. He gave the Duke credit for taking every precaution to avoid the spilling of blood. The discussion here closed.

In the House of Commons, the same day, *Sir R. Peel* made an explanation relative to the postponement of the King's visit, to the same effect as that of the Duke of Wellington, and read several hand-bills of an inflammatory nature, which threatened the lives of the new police. One of them began,—"To arms! to arms!—All London meets on Tuesday next,—and, Englishmen, shall such an opportunity for redressing our wrongs be lost?" &c. &c. The next bill began "Liberty and arms! Englishmen, remember that London meets on Tuesday. You may rest assured that there are 6000 cutlasses in readiness for Peel's bloody gang! Fly to arms," &c. Now he (Sir R. Peel) would ask, what chance there was of the public peace being preserved when such means were being resorted to? The military must be called in, and as such must inevitably be the case, he saw no reason for exposing the lives of innocent men, women, and children.—Mr. *Brougham* deprecated the advice given to his Majesty, which had produced a serious effect on the funds. He thought the letter of the Right Hon. Secretary was a sufficient ground for the country to suppose that Ministers felt great alarm at his Majesty's intended visit.—Mr. *Ald. Waithman* and Mr. *Ald. Thomson* condemned the conduct of the Lord Mayor elect, who had acted without consulting his colleagues. It seemed to them that the Ministers had signed their own death-warrant, and that if a Jury were to sit upon them, it could not fail to bring in a verdict of insanity.—Mr. *Brownlow* said, it was the Ministers, and not the King, who feared to go amongst his subjects.—Mr. *Denman* thought the step taken by Ministers was a most unfortunate one.—Here the discussion dropped.

Nov. 9.—In reply to some observations made by *Sir J. Wrottesley*, relative to the state of Kent, *Sir R. Peel* said, the Solicitor of the Treasury was at the present moment at Maidstone, endeavouring to trace the causes of that extraordinary mystery, which had, up to the present moment, eluded their most careful investigation; there were also at Maidstone every police officer who, in the present state of the metropolis, could be spared. He added, that the fires were neither executed by the hands, nor devised by the heads of the peasantry of the county of Kent.—*Sir Edward Knatchbull* could declare that the conflagrations in the county of Kent were not caused by the peasantry of the land; he was persuaded that the peasantry were actuated by a very different feeling from that which influenced the authors of these outrages; the peasantry were, he was assured, full of attachment to their employers, and the least likely in the world to commit acts of that diabolical character.

House of Lords, *Nov.* 11.

The *Earl of Winchilsea* brought forward a Bill for the alteration and better administration of the Poor Laws. His object was, in the first place, to restore and confine the operation of the Poor Laws to that class for which they were originally intended. Secondly, to give employment to the labouring classes, and enable them to obtain an honest existence. Thirdly, that they should be relieved out of another fund. The system of paying wages out of the poor-rates was a principle that called loudly for legislative interference. One of the objects of the Bill was, to enable the Justices of the Peace to make assessments for the support of the labouring classes. After some discussion, the Bill was read a first time.

In the House of Commons the same day, Mr. *O'Connell* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the 7th Geo. IV. c. 29, commonly called the Subletting Act. He went into a detailed exposition of the operation of the Act, and the hardships which it entailed upon the tenant.—Mr. *Doherty* defended the Subletting Act.—The *Solicitor-General* said that this Act contained one of the greatest boons that could be granted to the peasantry of Ireland,—a boon that was not enjoyed by the peasantry of England; it provided, that where the tenant paid his rent to his immediate landlord, he was not liable to his superior landlord. After some discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 24; against it, 126.—On the motion of Mr. *S. Rice*, the Committee which sat in the last Session to inquire into the state of the poor of Ireland was re-appointed.

Nov. 12.—The House having resolved itself itself into a Committee on the

Civil List, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that in the new Civil List there would be a saving of 138,900l. besides a contingent saving of 162,000l.; and concluded by moving a resolution "That for the support of his Majesty, and the dignity and honour of the Crown, there be granted the annual sum of 970,000l. chargeable on the Consolidated Fund." — Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *Hume*, Lord *Althorp*, and *Sir H. Parnell*, considered the motion a proper subject to be referred to a Select Committee, instead of a Committee of the whole House.—The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and voted a resolution, "That the sum of 3,253,882*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to make good the supplies granted in the last Session of Parliament, which was ordered to be reported on Monday, the 15th.

The Parliamentary Oaths' Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Sir H. Hardinge moved for, and obtained, leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act (7 Geo. IV.) respecting the Assignment and Subletting of Lands in Ireland; and also a Bill for taking an account of the population of that country.

House of Lords, *Nov.* 15.

The *Lord Chancellor*, after an eloquent introductory speech, moved the appointment of a Regency in case of the demise of the King before the Princess Victoria arrived at the age of eighteen. He said that the Bill which he was about to propose, provided that in the event of a posthumous child, her Majesty the Queen should be guardian and Regent during the minority; and that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent should be guardian and Regent during the minority of the Princess Victoria, subject to be superseded in the Regency, in case of the birth of a posthumous child. The noble Lord concluded by moving that the Bill be read a first time.—The *Earl of Eldon* felt it his duty to state that he perfectly concurred in the legal principles advanced by the Lord Chancellor, and did not differ from him in any matter of law which he laid down.—The Bill was then read a first time.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the Order of the Day be read that the House do go into a Committee upon the Civil List.—*Sir H. Parnell* moved as an amendment,—"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the various items connected with the Civil List, and to report thereon." After a long debate, the House divided, when the numbers were —For Sir H. Parnell's amendment, 233; against it, 204; *majority against Ministers*, 29.—The Committee was then named: Sir H. Parnell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Peel, Lord Althorp, Mr. Arbuthnot, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Herries, Mr. Hume, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Baring, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bankes, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Ward, Mr. Maberly, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Littleton, Sir J. Newport, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Spring Rice, and Mr. W. Wynn.

House of Lords, *Nov.* 16.

The *Duke of Wellington* approached the table, and in a voice scarcely audible, on account of a severe hoarseness, said—"My Lords, I deem it my duty to inform your Lordships that in consequence of what occurred last night in the other House of Parliament, I felt it right to wait this morning on the King, and tender his Majesty the resignation of the office which I hold; that his Majesty has been pleased to accept of my resignation; and that I continue in my present situation only till a successor shall have been appointed." Having made this declaration, the noble Duke left the House.

In the Commons, the same day, *Sir R. Peel* informed the House, that in consequence of the preceding night's vote, he had tendered his resignation to his Majesty; and that he and the other members of the Government, considered themselves as holding their respective offices only until their successors should be appointed.

[Immense numbers of petitions for the abolition of colonial Slavery, have been presented, night after night, from all parts of the kingdom, but chiefly from the religious dissenting communities.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The agitation that lately prevailed in Paris seems to have entirely subsided; no further rioting or placarding has taken place. The declarations of Odillon Barrot and of the Prefect of Police, supported by the formidable display of the National Guards, seem to have produced their intended effect of quieting the fears of the mob, that the ex-Ministers would escape punishment.

Confidence is beginning again among the commercial people. The elections are perfectly tranquillizing; no Jacobinism, but sound patriotism, of the Constitutional stamp. Several ministerial changes have been announced: Marshal Soult is Minister of War in room of Girard; Sebastiani is Minister of Foreign Affairs instead of Marshal Maison; and Count D'Argout succeeds to the Ministry of Marine; M. Lafitte has been appointed Prime Minister; Odillon Barrot, Minister of the Interior; Merilhon, Minister of Public Instruction; Dupont de L'Eure, Minister of Justice. On the 11th Nov. M. Cassimir Perrier was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Dupin Vice-President, by a large majority. The Press has been under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. It has been finally settled, that the old stamp-duty shall remain; and that the security-money—an improved copy of an evil precedent borrowed from England—shall be settled at 3000 francs.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The interference of the King of the Netherlands with the Prince of Orange, as stated in our last, and the warlike impatience of the Belgians, have produced unnecessary bloodshed, and immense destruction of property. Antwerp, that magnificent and thriving city, has been the scene of slaughter and general destruction; and the spirit of national dislike between the Dutch and Belgians, which before rendered an arrangement difficult, has thus been converted into a deep feeling of hatred, which will make a connection between the two countries next to impossible. On Monday, the 25th of October, the Prince of Orange left Antwerp, after having issued a parting proclamation in the same conciliatory tone which marked his former acts. The separation between the Dutch and Belgian troops seems to have previously been effected, and the command, which had been taken from the Prince, was in the hands of the Dutch General—a Frenchman named Chasse, an old officer under Napoleon. Immediately after the departure of the Prince, the people in Antwerp prepared to attack the King's troops, while the Belgian army, under General Mellinet and Colonel Niellon, advanced towards the ramparts from without. On the 27th, they attacked the gates of the city, were repulsed several times, and had to endure the perils of inundation and conflagration in the suburbs; the malcontents in the interior, however, prevailed in procuring them admittance, and an engagement took place in the Grand Place; the result was, that the Dutch troops were compelled to retire to the citadel, with an understanding that there should be a cessation of hostilities, upon their confining themselves to that place. Soon after this arrangement, by a singular fatality, some of the mob directed their fire towards two sloops of war and some bomb-vessels in the Scheldt, immediately opposite the town, thus breaking the armistice. The troops in the citadel no longer thought it necessary to keep measures, and immediately opened a most destructive and merciless fire upon the town, the sloops and bombs seconding the attack with Congreve rockets and other missiles. The Dutch ships in the river supported their friends in the citadel. The fire soon spread in every direction, there being a strong wind blowing. The utmost consternation and dismay prevailed. The cannonading was distinctly heard at Brussels, and the glare of the conflagration was plainly to be seen from the Boulevards. Detachments were immediately sent off; but ere they could arrive, the inhabitants, to avert the entire destruction of their city, and to save their lives and properties, had sent a deputation to the citadel, and obtained another armistice. Upwards of three thousand red-hot shot were poured into the town, besides showers of grape, rockets, &c. More than sixty houses have been entirely destroyed. The entrepot, in which was property belonging to merchants and individuals, principally English, American, and French, to the amount of above three millions sterling, is burnt to the ground: naval and military arsenals shared the same fate—whole streets laid in ruins—many magnificent hotels and buildings consumed and laid waste. Though it is said that 10,000 of the inhabitants had previously quitted the city, the slaughter was most appalling. Some of the streets were filled with the dead and the dying. A great number of English families, who had left Brussels to seek for shelter under the protection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, have thus suffered a second bombardment.

Through the intervention of Commissioners sent by England and France to Brussels, supported by Prussia, Austria, and Russia, an indefinite armistice has been concluded between the Dutch and the Belgians. This mediation has been kindly received by the Belgians. The protocol of the first conference calls on the contending parties, in the name of humanity, to accede to a suspension of arms, during which their military forces shall be separated by the limits which existed between the territory of the Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces and the Belgic Provinces, at the period of the treaty of Paris in 1814. By this arrangement, Maestricht, Venloo, and Dutch Flanders, will appertain to the North, whilst the citadel of Antwerp must be evacuated by the Dutch. But notwithstanding this armistice, the King of the Netherlands has declared the whole of the coast of the Southern Provinces, including the port of Antwerp, in a state of blockade,

with a view of transferring as much as possible of the trade of the Belgian Provinces to the ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

On the 10th Nov. the National Congress of Belgium, consisting of 152 Deputies, commenced its first sittings at Brussels. After electing a Provisional President (M. Gendebien) and four Secretaries, the Members of the Provisional Government were introduced, with M. Potter at their head. He delivered a long address to the Assembly, giving a summary of the grievances under which the Belgians laboured. He confirmed the non-intervention of the great Foreign Powers in the affairs of the Netherlands, and announced the consent of the Allies to the separation of Belgium from Holland. In the second sitting, on the 11th, Sculet de Chokier was elected President, Gerlache and de Stassart, Vice-Presidents. On the 12th, the Provisional Government laid down its authority, and placed the acts it had performed on the bureau of the Congress. On the motion of M. de Stassart, it was agreed that there could be no interruption to the functions of the executive; and the power was, by the act of Congress, restored to the Provisional Government. The President was deputed to deliver this resolution, and he soon afterwards returned with the written thanks and acceptance of the Provisional Government. The message to the Congress was delivered by M. Charles Rogier, and the name of De Potter does not occur in the act of acknowledgment. On the 13th, the President read a protocol of the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries of the five great Powers assembled at London, stating a proposal made to the King of Holland, for a suspension of hostilities. The Provisional Government agreed to withdraw its troops, considering as its frontier the whole line of the Scheldt. At the sitting of the National Congress on the 15th, a long letter was read from M. de Potter, in which he gives in the resignation which he had withheld when his colleagues resigned, but who were re-appointed by the Congress.

Out of the 19 provinces composing the kingdom of the Netherlands (including the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,) six only have joined in the revolt—namely, South Brabant, Liege, Namur, Hainault, East and West Flanders—Three others, properly belonging to Belgium, have remained steady to the King—Antwerp, Limbourg, and North Brabant. Luxembourg has made no movement of rebellion, and the fortress is garrisoned by Prussian soldiers. The nine northern provinces—North and South Holland, Zealand, Guelders, Utrecht, Overyssell, Drenthe, Friesland, and Groningen, are perfectly staunch in their allegiance.

SPAIN.

The Constitutional forces under Generals Mina and Valdez have been unfortunately defeated and repulsed. Not a single town declared in favour of the Constitutionalists, and the populace, everywhere under the influence of the Priesthood, as well they may be in a country in which the Priests are as one to every hundred of the population, including women and children, have shown great hostility to the invaders. The army, too, has remained faithful, and Mina escaped by one of those bold artifices which have before saved him. He represented himself to the royal guard as a messenger from head-quarters, and directed them in their line of march, which he took care should be in an opposite direction to his own. He succeeded in reaching the village of Cambo, with an Aid-de-Camp, a Priest, and his old servant. He was completely exhausted with fatigue. After the entire defeat of his army, he succeeded in saving himself, amidst the rocks and mountains, with three others, closely pursued by a column of serviles under Santos Ladron. The General said, that for two days and two nights he endured all the horrors of famine and fatigue.

RUSSIA.

The *cholera morbus* has been making destructive ravages in the South-eastern provinces of the Russian Empire. At Moscow the disease was making frightful ravages. By the official returns, there occurred on the 21st of October, 145 new cases: and 87 deaths; 15 only recovered; on the 22nd, 194 were attacked, 91 died, 35 were convalescent. On the 22nd, the total number attacked was 1,808, of which 895 had died, 723 remained sick, and 190 only had perfectly recovered. This dreadful malady has been severely felt in Astrachan, where it is computed to have swept off near 9,000 of the inhabitants; the Governor and many of the public functionaries were its victims. At Laratsff in one month it carried off 2,367, of whom 1,251 were males, and 1,116 females. Such is the apprehension of the disorder reaching St. Petersburg, that the Emperor himself, on his return from Moscow, submitted to a quarantine of five days previous to entering the town.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The anti-Union mania, with which the Irish people have been infected to an alarming extent by Mr. O'Connell, continues to distract the whole island, particularly the city of Dublin. The Duke of Leinster,

having called a private meeting of a select number of his countrymen, to consider the subject of the repeal of the Union, for the purpose, it was supposed, of entering their protest against the measure, a number of the anti-Unionists, as well as the reporters for the newspapers, presented themselves at the door of the place of meeting, and requested leave to enter; but every person was refused admittance who had not been specially invited to attend.

No less than 30 Peers, 7 Baronets, and 260 Gentlemen of rank in Ireland, have subscribed to a "Declaration" against all attempts to agitate the question of the repeal of the Union.

Another proclamation, similar to that by which the anti-Union Society was prevented from seeing the light, has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant, for the suppression of the "Association of Irish Volunteers for the repeal of the Union."

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

In our last we mentioned the riotous proceedings of the peasantry in the county of Kent, which had been attended by incendiary acts. Since when, we lament to say, this diabolical spirit has spread through several counties. Not only Kent, but Sussex, Suffolk, Surrey, Hants, Wilts, Berks, Bucks, Hunts, &c. are the extensive theatre of arson and disorder. Accounts of fires have been received from Beccles, Newton, Pulborough, Albury, Wavingdon, Gosport, Norwich, Arundel, Caterham, Windsor, Dorking, Minster, Marlow, High Wycombe, Battle and Rye. Much property has been destroyed, more is threatened, and the agitation and alarm consequent on these fearful proceedings are most calamitous. The fire instrument, it appears, is of a slowly explosive character, and being deposited beneath the stack, after a certain period ignites and explodes. Immense rewards are offered, and every exertion used, for the discovery of the miscreants. But a mystery surrounds the fire raiser which it seems impossible to penetrate. The conduct of the peasantry is remarkable, even if acquitted of the capital charge. Their first object appears to be the destruction of machinery, an object they have systematically pursued and effected. Their next object is to muster men. This they do openly, by forcing the farm labourers to join them: we mean, that a few of the more determined insist on the company of others, and their demands increase with their numbers. They aim first at the incumbent of the parish, who is forced to promise a reduction of his tithes. In the case of the Rev. Mr. Kirby, of Mayfield, Sussex, the tithes were brought down from 1,400*l.* to 400*l.* and the remaining sum divided among the farmers for the payment of the labourer. They then visit the holder of lay tithes, with whom they deal less mercifully. With overseers, tithe gatherers, and land bailiffs, they have recourse to the still more summary process of "carting," the procession being generally formed of twelve men to 500 women and children. From the farmers they demand 2s. 6d. per day in summer, and 2s. in winter, as their wages for work, and constant employment. They go from farm to farm, accept what is offered in the shape of drink, victuals, or money, and generally conduct themselves with firmness and moderation. A farmer in Sussex refused to sign the contract for an advance of wages, when a rope was brought out, and he was assured that he must accept either the one or the other. The different parishes communicate by beacon fires, and there seems a regular though secret head throughout the country. Threatening letters, signed "Swing," do not always precede the conflagrations. Machinery is almost wholly discontinued, and tithes generally lowered, but there is little return to peace and regularity. Dragoons are stationed in different parts of the country, who have interfered with good effect in meetings where tumult was threatened. Nightly patrols are established, and a day-watch set, but still no discovery has been made of the incendiaries, no stop put to the dangerous musters of men. A most respectable meeting of the men of Kent was held at Canterbury on the 6th, when it was resolved that the persons present would co-operate with the magistrates, landholders, and tenantry, in resisting outrages, alleviating distress, and restoring the independence of the peasantry.

A Royal proclamation, dated Nov. 23, offers to informers a reward of 50l. for every person convicted as authors or perpetrators of the outrages, and 500l. for the conviction of an incendiary. The counties of Wilts, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hants, and Berks, are alone mentioned; but the mischief is spreading, particularly in Huntingdon and Cambridge shires.

By an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, several very important alterations are made in the administration of Justice in England and Wales, amongst which is the appointment of three additional Judges in the Law Courts to facilitate the dispatch of business therein.—The Terms are altered, and are now fixed to be held as follows: Hilary Term to begin the 11th and end 31st Jan.; Easter Term to begin 15th April and end 8th May; Trinity Term to begin 22d May and end 12th June; and Michaelmas Term to begin the 2d and end the 25th November. The Court of Exchequer is also opened to all Attornies to practice therein. Any person arrested may now surrender either to the prison of the Court out of which the process issued, or to

the Gaol of the county in which he was arrested.—The Quarter Sessions are, in the year 1831, and afterwards, to be held in the first weeks after 11th Oct., 28th Dec., 31st March, and 24th June. There are also some essential regulations to facilitate the recovery by ejectment, of lands, &c. by landlords against tenants; and a Judge at Nisi Prius is empowered to certify his opinion that a writ of possession ought to issue immediately, and such writ may be issued forthwith.

Nov. 18.—The neighbourhood of Manchester has been subjected to a dreadful and calamitous inundation, owing to the torrent of rain which had fallen the preceding day and night. The river Irwell rose many feet above its usual level, and many thousand acres of land were laid under water. The wrecks of houses, bleaching works, casks, &c., were seen floating down the tide. The extensive print works and dye-houses of Messrs. Ramsbottom, near Bury, were utterly destroyed by the flood. The loss sustained is supposed to exceed 100,000*l.*

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Intended Royal Visit to Guildhall.

His Majesty's intended visit to the City Dinner, on Tuesday the 9th of November, for which extensive preparations had been made, both in Guildhall, and along the whole line of the procession, and which had excited such great interest both in London and the whole kingdom, was postponed under circumstances that spread general alarm and consternation. Late on Sunday evening of the 7th, a letter from Sir R. Peel was sent to the Corporation, announcing the fact:—"From information which has been recently received, (says Sir R. Peel) there is reason to apprehend that notwithstanding the devoted loyalty and affection borne to his Majesty by the citizens of London, advantage would be taken of an occasion which must necessarily assemble a vast number of persons by night, to create tumult and confusion, and thereby to endanger the properties and the lives of his Majesty's subjects." This letter was placarded throughout the Metropolis, and instantly circulated in every quarter, through the ordinary channels of intelligence. The events of the preceding week had shewn, that among the lowest of the populace, there was a mischievous disposition, directed especially against the New Police and the Duke of Wellington. This was particularly manifested on the Tuesday, upon his Majesty's return from opening Parliament, and subsequently in the evening, as well as on the occasion of the King's previous visit to the two royal theatres. These manifestations of hostile feeling, both against the Duke and the New Police, but more especially as regarded the former, naturally gave rise to apprehensions, in the minds of many persons, that, notwithstanding the deserved popularity of their Majesties, and the feelings of joy which the Royal Visit to the City would excite in the great mass of their loyal subjects, the presence of his Grace would probably occasion some unpleasant scenes; and even two members of the Common Council avowed that they had expressed such feelings, and one of them had written a private letter, warning his Grace on the subject. The Lord Mayor Elect too, but without consulting his brother Aldermen, wrote to apprize the Duke of an intention to make an attack on his Grace's person; stating the insufficiency of the civil force to repel such an attack; and suggesting to his Grace the necessity of "of going properly and sufficiently guarded." It appears, also, that Ministers had received similar intimations from various quarters, and that several violent and inflammatory handbills had been published, and industriously circulated. These circumstances induced the Duke to determine not to attend the Dinner; and altogether led the Ministry to advise his Majesty to relinquish his intention, lest mischief should result, and blood be shed, (see our Parliamentary Debates). As soon as this determination was generally known, one universal feeling of consternation was diffused through the Metropolis and its vicinity. All business was nearly suspended. The most alarming reports of conspiracies ready to burst out; of the influx of great bodies of men into London, prepared for every degree of mischief; and of instant attempts at Revolution, were rapidly circulated. The funds fell three per cent.; and mercantile confidence was almost at an end. It was supposed that Ministers must be in possession of much more alarming information than had publicly transpired; and the military movements on Monday morning, however prudent even with no further view than that of providing against the mere possibility of disturbances ensuing from the postponement of the expected Royal Visit, added strength to the public apprehension of undefined evils. The moat of the Tower was filled with water, and the bastion and batteries put in a complete state of defence. A body of Artillery marched in thither and to the Barracks at the West end of the town. The Bank Guards were doubled; and almost all the military, to a considerable distance, were drawn up by forced marches to the neighbourhood of the Metropolis. The agitation was extreme; and it did not begin to subside, until at the opening of the two Houses, the speeches of Ministers, in some degree, assured the public mind, and showed that the measures pursued, however they might be condemned as hasty and ill

advised, rested upon a less formidable basis than had been imagined. Confidence began to increase, and the funds recovered from the extreme depression of Monday. Fears were entertained of riots on Tuesday evening, but, although the streets were much crowded with gangs of pickpockets and disorderly persons, and some conflicts took place between them and the Police, the latter soon succeeded in dispersing them, and no affray of any considerable importance took place. Confidence rapidly revived, and the funds on Wednesday, rose five or six per cent. from the extreme point of depression.

The magnificent preparations in Guildhall, for the reception of their Majesties, have been since open to the inspection of the public, who were admitted by tickets from the members of the Corporation. The whole of the walls, to a certain height, are covered with crimson drapery. The Throne at the head of the hall is a splendid and conspicuous object. The drapery round it gives the most exquisite relief to the dazzling splendour of the crown which stands above. The hustings' walls are covered with enormous pier glasses, the effect of which when the lights are all burning it is impossible to describe. The walls at the bottom of the hall are also covered with pier glasses. The King's withdrawing-room is the apartment known by the name of the Aldermen's Court. It is a small room, but it is difficult to imagine any thing more beautiful than the manner in which it is laid out.

Oct. 23.—Mr. St. John Long, a quack doctor residing in Harley Street, was this day tried at the Old Bailey, charged, on a coroner's warrant, with the death of Miss Cashin. That unfortunate young lady, apprehensive of becoming the victim of consumption, submitted to have her back rubbed, under this person's instructions, with some corrosive liquid, which had the effect of producing a formidable sore, which at length put on marks of mortification, and ultimately caused her death. In the prisoner's behalf a great number of distinguished persons deposed to the marvellous cures effected by this empiric. A verdict of "guilty of manslaughter" was returned. The prisoner was only sentenced to pay a fine of 250*l.*, which he instantly paid, and was discharged. —On the 10th Nov., another inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Colin Campbell Lloyd, the wife of Capt. E. Lloyd, R. N., whose death was also occasioned by the treatment she experienced under the hands of this wretched quack. It appeared, from the evidence, that she had been rubbed with a liniment, till a sore was produced which extended from the armpits across the chest in one direction, and from the collar-bones above, under the nipples, in the other direction. In the middle of the sore, the soft parts covering the breast-bone were black and dead, and the mortified parts separating from the living. The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, on the ground of gross ignorance.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Oct. 26. 31st Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. Peddie to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached, Major H. Gillman to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.—Brevet Major G. Quill to be Major of Inf.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Alex. Findlay to have the rank of Col. on the Western Coast of Africa —To be Majors in the Army, Capt. Chas. Bayley, and Capt. Wm. Mackie.

Oct. 30. Major W. F. Forster to be Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Gloucester, and Capt. Ch. Boyd and Mark Gambier, Esq. to be Equerries to His Royal Highness.

Nov. 2. Lord Arden to be Lord-Lieut. of the county of Surrey.

Nov. 3. G. W. Chad, esq. to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.—Thos. Cartwright, Esq. to be His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfort.—G. H. Seymour, Esq. to be Minister Resident to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.—Lord William Hervey to be Secretary at Madrid.

Nov. 9. 1st Foot Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Josh. Rudsdel to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—10th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. Cochrane to be Major.—11th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Love to be Major. —74th Foot, Brevet Major Donald J. Macqueen to be Major.—Staff, Major Patrick Grieve to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.; Major C. B. Turner to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in New Brunswick, with the rank of Lieut-Col.

Nov. 11. Right Hon. Lord Burghersh to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies.

Nov. 11. Capt. the Hon. P. B. Pellew to be one of His Majesty's Naval Aides-de-Camp.—Unattached, to be Majors of Infantry, Brevet Major Arthur Dubourdieu, and Capt. Arthur Marquis of Douro.

Brevet.—The following officers of the East India Company's Service to have a step of rank in the East Indies only. To be Lieut.-Colonels, Majors W. S. Whish, W. Battine, Geo. Hunter, and W. L. Watson. — To be Majors, Captains J. Hunter, R. Smith, J. Taylor, J. Herring, J. Orchard, H. Cock, E. A. Campbell, and W. S. Beatson.

Nov. 17. Adm. Sir James H. Whitshed,

and Adm. Sir Philip C. H. Durham, to be G. C. B. — Vice-Adm. Willoughby Thos. Lake, and Rear-Adm. Frederick L. Maitland, to be K.C.B.

Knighted, Edw. Hale Alderson, Esq. the newly appointed Judge for the Court of Common Pleas; and W. Elias Taunton, Esq. and John Patteson, Esq. the two new Judges for the Court of King's Bench.

Nov. 18. J. Hay Forbes, Esq. to be a Lord of Justiciary in Scotland.

Nov. 19. Royal Horse Guards, Gen. Rowland Lord Hill, G.C.B., *vice* the Duke of Cumberland, to be Colonel. — 2d Life Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Vilett to be Major. — 1st Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. G. Fludyer to be Captain and Lieut.-Col. — Lieut-Col. G. Davis Wilson to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—53d Foot, Major-Gen. Lord Fitzroy J. H. Somerset, K. C. B. to be Colonel.—69th Foot, Capt. Eaton Monins to be Major.—Unattached, Brevet Major John Browne to be Major of Inf.—Brevet: to be Majors in the Army, Capt. W. Wilkinson, and Capt. H. B. Baring.

New Ministry.

Cabinet Ministers:—First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey; Lord Chancellor (with a Peerage), Mr. Brougham; President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne: Lord Privy Seal, Lord Durham; Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne; Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Colonial Secretary, Lord Goderich; President of the Board of Control, Mr. C. Grant; President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint, Lord Auckland; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Althorp; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir J. Graham; Earl of Carlisle (without office).

Members of the Government not in the Cabinet:—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland; First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Hon. Agar Ellis; Master-general of the Ordnance, Sir Willoughby Gordon; Judge Advocate, Mr. R. Grant; Attorney-general, Mr. Denman; Solicitor-general, Mr. Horne; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Anglesea; Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire; Lord Steward, Marquis Wellesley; Master of the Horse, Earl of Albemarle; Paymaster of the Forces, Lord John Russell; Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. Poulett Thomson; Postmaster-general, Duke of Richmond; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, the Duke of Argyll.

Nov. 23. The following Noblemen and Gentlemen have been sworn Members of the Privy Council:—The Lord Chancellor Brougham, Viscount Althorp, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Albemarle, Lord Durham, Lord Auckland, Hon. Agar Ellis, Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, the Hon. E. G. S. Stanley, Mr. Poulett Thompson, Sir Willoughby Gordon; and on *Nov.* 24. Thos.-Wm. Visct. Anson, Sir W. T. Hope, and Mr. R. Grant.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Dr. H. Phillpotts, to be Bishop of Exeter.
Rev. T. Turton, Preb. in Peterborough Cath.
Rev. W. B. Whitehead, Preb. in Wells Cath.
Rev. F. B. Astley, Everleigh R. Wilts.
Rev. S. Best, Blandford St. Mary R. Dorset.
Rev. C. Boultbee, Blackborough and Bondleigh R. Devon.
Rev. C. Bulteel, Holbeton V. Devon.
Rev. E. Burn, Smethcott R. Salop.
Rev. R. H. Chapman, Kirkby Wiske R. co. York.
Rev. G. B. Clare, St. George's, Wolverhampton.
Rev. J. Clarke, Ilkley V. co. York.
Rev. D. P. Cosserat, St. Pancras R. Exeter.
Rev. T. Davies, Llanfihangeluch-Gwilly P. C. co. Carmarthen.
Rev. E. Dowker, Willerby R. co. York.
Rev. J. Ford, Navestock V. Essex.
Rev. W. Gilbee, St. Issey V. Cornwall.
Rev. J. Gilbert, Syston V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. W. Gray, St. Giles in the Heath P.C. Devon.
Rev. W. Greslow, Duloe R. Cornwall.
Rev. C. Hayes, North Stoke R. Somerset.
Rev. J. L. Hesse, Knebworth R. Herts.
Rev. E. Hughes, Hardwicke R. co. Northampton.
Rev. J. H. Humphreys, Tenby R. Pemb.
Rev. J. Jarrett, North Cave cum Cliffe V. co. York.
Rev. J. Jenkins, Llangua R. Monmouth.
Rev. H. Lindsey, Croydon V. Surrey.
Rev. C. Mann, Fordham P. C. Norfolk
Rev. R. Metcalf, Sunk Island Ch. co. York.
Rev. F. Pare, Cranborne V. Dorset.
Rev. F. Parry, St. Paul Boughton P. C. Cheshire.
Rev. C. Richards, Chale R. Isle of Wight.
Rev. A. H. Richardson, Llanrhyttan P. C. co. Pembroke.
Rev. N. T. Royce, Dunterton R. Devon.
Rev. C. W. Seymour, Loddon V. Norfolk.
Rev. C. Smear, Sudburn R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Stedman, Gosfield V. Essex.
Rev. J. G. Thring, Bishops' Stow R. Wilts.
Rev. W. D. Thring, Fisherton Delamere V. Wilts.
Rev. J. Tyley, Cleydon cum Akenham R. Suffolk.
Rev. C. Whitcombe, Great Sherston V. Wilts.
Rev. Drs. J. M'Kenzie, J. Inglis, D. Macfarlane, A. Grant, W. Bryce, D. Lamont, D. Mearns, J. Lee, and T. Chalmers, to be his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

Civil Preferments.

Henry Gawler, Esq. (Chief Secretary to the Master of the Rolls) to be Keeper of the Records at the Rolls Chapel.
Mr. Heath to be a Serjeant at Law.

OBITUARY.

The Duke of Atholl.

Sept. 29. At his palace of Dunkeld, after a short illness, aged 75, the Most Noble John Murray, fourth Duke of Atholl, Marquis of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle, Viscount of Balquhidar, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Balvenie, and Gask (1703); fifth Marquis of Atholl, Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount of Balquhidar, Lord Murray, Balvenie and Gask (1676); ninth Earl of Tullibardine (1606), and sixth Earl of Atholl (1628); eighth Lord Murray of Tullibardine (1604) — all Scottish honours; first Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, co. Gloucester (1786), and ninth Baron Strange (by writ, 1628); K.T.; a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire, Governor of the Isle of Man, a General of the Royal Archers of Scotland, and F.R.S.

His Grace was born June 30, 1755, the eldest of the seven sons of John the third Duke, K.T. by his cousin Lady Charlotte Murray, only surviving child and heiress of James the second Duke, and K.T. and in her own right Baroness Strange in the Peerage of England. He succeeded to the Dukedom and his father's other titles, Nov. 5, 1774; and married, at London, on the 26th of the following month, the Hon. Jane Cathcart, eldest daughter of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart, and sister to the present William-Schaw Earl Cathcart, and K.T. and to Louisa Countess of Mansfield.

On the 25th of March, 1775, the Duke of Atholl was installed Grand Master of the most ancient and honourable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons according to the old institution. In 1799 he had occasion to defend in Parliament the conduct of that body, and at the same time asserted their loyalty and obedience to the laws.

In 1777 the Duke of Atholl raised a regiment for the public service, which was named the 77th regiment of foot, or Atholl Highlanders, and of which his uncle (afterwards Major-Gen.) James Murray, was appointed Colonel; it was disbanded at the peace of 1783. In 1780 his Grace was elected one of the sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland.

In 1781 he presented a Petition to Parliament, complaining of the provisions of the Act of 1765, by which the sovereignty of the Isle of Man had been transferred from his father to the Crown; and praying for a Bill to amend the same. A petition was presented by the House of Keys against the Bill; which, however, somewhat amended, passed the Commons, but was lost in the House of Lords.

In 1784 his Grace was not again elected a Representative Peer; but, by patent dated August 18, 1786, he was introduced into the House of Lords in his own right, as Baron Murray of Stanley in the county of Gloucester and Earl Strange. In 1788, when the Regency question was debated, his Grace voted with Ministers. In 1790, considering that his father had been so far intimidated, in consequence of the suspicion attached to him as a partisan of the House of Stuart, as to have parted with his sovereignty of the Isle of Man for an inadequate consideration,* his Grace again petitioned the House of Commons, praying for an Act to appoint Commissioners, to inquire what rights might be restored to him without prejudice to the object which the Crown had in view in obtaining the Sovereignty. An investigation was in consequence made; but the House of Keys again advanced in opposition, and, after considerable discussion, Mr. Pitt, "notwithstanding his full conviction of the propriety and even necessity of proceeding with such a measure, yet, after the unfavourable impression which had gained ground on the subject," thought it prudent to postpone the Committee on the Bill for three months. It was, however, probably in consequence of the agitation of the question, that the Crown appointed the Duke of Atholl Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of the Isle of Man, Feb. 4, 1793.

Having lost his first Duchess, Dec. 5, 1790, his Grace married secondly, March 11, 1794, Margery, dowager of John Mackensie, Lord Macleod (the eldest son of George the third and attainted Earl of Cromartie); eldest daughter of James 16th Lord Forbes, and sister to the present possessor of that title. Her Grace is still living.

* The price was, however, no less than 70,000*l.* and an annuity of 2000*l.* to the Duke and Duchess for their lives; and all manorial rights and the patronage of the Bishopric and ecclesiastical benefices were also reserved. Stat. 5 Geo. III. cap. 26.

On the 15th of May, 1796, in a reply to the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Atholl declared that he "was as warm in support of the constitution, and as independent, and as much a friend to liberty," as the chief of the Russells. The Duke of Atholl was sworn a Privy-Councillor June 28, 1797; constituted Lord Lieutenant of the County of Perth, and Colonel of the Perthshire Militia, in 1798; and invested with the Order of the Thistle in 1799.

In 1805, a third petition respecting the Isle of Man was presented to Parliament by the Duke; and a Bill for granting him an annuity in further compensation, was, after great opposition, carried in the Commons by a majority of 57, and in the Lords by 35 to 11. By this Act one fourth of the customs of the island was granted to the Duke, and in hereditary succession to the heir-general of the seventh Earl of Derby. His mother, through whom he had derived this golden claim upon the public purse, just survived to witness the favourable decision, and died Oct. 13 in the same year; whereupon his Grace succeeded to the Barony of Strange. During the last thirty-six years he has discharged the various and important duties attendant on his office, as Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire, with a zeal and integrity which will make the bereavement as severely felt by that county, as his loss, as a patriotic Nobleman, will be lamented by the nation at large.

By his first marriage the Duke of Atholl had five sons and four daughters: 1. Lady Charlotte, married in 1797 to Sir John Menzies, of Castle Menzies in Perthshire, Bart. who died without issue in 1800; and secondly in 1801 to Capt. Adam Drummond, R.N. by whom she has several children; 2. Lady Mary-Louisa, who died an infant; 3. the Most Noble John now Duke of Atholl, born in 1778; 4. the Right Hon. Amelia-Sophia, Viscountess Strathallan, married in 1809 to James Drummond, esq. who succeeded to the Viscounty of Strathallan in 1817, and has a numerous family; 5. Major-Gen. the Right Hon. James Lord Glenlyon, who was created a Peer at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, and is a Lord of the Bedchamber; he married in 1810 Lady Emily Percy, sister to the Duke of Northumberland, and has two sons and two daughters; 6. Lord Edward, who died in 1795, aged eleven; 7. Lord Robert, who died in 1793, aged seven; 8. Lady Elizabeth, married in 1808 to Col. Sir Evan John Macgregor Murray, Bart. Aid-de-Camp to the King; and has a numerous family; 9. Lord Frederick, who died in infancy. The present Duchess was mother of two children, Lady Catherine, who died young; and Lord Charles, who, having volunteered in the cause of Greek independence, died at Gastouini in Greece, Aug. 11, 1824, aged 25. The circumstances of his decease are recorded in our vol. xciv. ii. 465; but, as the following particulars are worthy of record, we think they will form a not inappropriate conclusion to the present article:

"Lord Charles Murray, an amiable and benevolent young man, who had been bred up in luxury and ease, underwent every species of fatigue, and submitted to every possible privation, in order to encourage the Greeks by his example, and to be able to furnish them with means from his far too limited income. Nothing seemed to him degrading that could contribute a mite to the cause, and the noble son of the lofty Scottish Thane has been seen, day after day, giving lessons of the broad sword to a pack of ragged Greeks! So active was this young Nobleman's charity, so little did he care for self, that after an inflammatory disorder, brought on by his constant exposure to an unhealthy climate, and under a burning sun, he expired on a solitary pallet, far from all his friends and connections. An Englishman, who had arrived just in time to close his eyes, on taking an inventory of his effects, found them to consist of nothing more than two old shirts, a pair or two of stockings, a brace of pistols, a sabre, and a *Bible*. Every thing had gone to assist the impoverished Greeks, and the distressed Frank volunteers in their ranks. The gentleman who had paid him the last sad offices had, a few months before, owed him his life. Lord Charles, though at the time a perfect stranger, waited unremittingly, with the care of an affectionate brother, by his bed-side, until he saw him rise from it with recovered health."

THE EARL OF BEVERLEY.

Oct. 21. At Le Mans, near Nice, aged 80, the Right Hon. Algernon Percy, Earl of Beverley, and Lord Louvaine, Baron of Alnwick; Colonel of the Northumberland Light Infantry Militia; uncle to the Duke of Northumberland.

His Lordship was born Jan. 21, 1750, the younger son of Hugh first Duke of Northumberland, K. G. by Lady Elizabeth Seymour, sole daughter and heiress of Algernon seventh Duke of Somerset, and representative of the noble family of Percy. At the age of seventeen Lord Algernon Percy accompanied Mr. Dutens, formerly English Resident at Tu-

rin, to France, as a prelude to the grand tour; and while passing through Vire in Normandy, visited a family of Percí at Montchamp within three leagues of that town, supposed to be descendants of the original stock, from which the ancestors of the English Percys followed William the Conqueror, and which retained its ancient patrimony undiminished and unaugmented until the Revolution. Soon after their return they left England again, visited all the great cities of Italy, and while at Rome were presented to Pope Clement XII. who dispensed with the ceremony of kissing the slipper. During their stay at Turin Lord Algernon also hunted frequently with the King of Sardinia.

At the general election in 1774 he was returned to Parliament as one of the Knights for Northumberland, and was re-elected in 1780 and 1784. On the 28th of January, 1784, the Duke his father procured a patent of peerage creating him Lord Louvaine, Baron of Alnwick, with remainder to his second son Lord Algernon; who in consequence was introduced to the House of Lords on his Grace's death, June 6, 1786. By patent dated Nov. 2, 1790, he was advanced to the Earldom of Beverley.

His Lordship was subsequently for some time detained a prisoner in France.

The Earl of Beverley married June 8, 1775, Isabella-Susannah, second daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. (father of the late Lord Gwydir, and grandfather of the present Lord Willoughby d'Eresby,) and whose younger sisters were married, Frances-Julia in 1779 to Lord Beverley's brother Hugh second Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; and Elizabeth, first, in 1778, to Douglas eighth Duke of Hamilton, and secondly, in 1800, to Henry first and late Marquis of Exeter. The Countess of Beverley died Jan. 24, 1812, having had issue: 1. the Right Hon. Charlotte Countess of Ashburnham married in 1795 to George third Earl of Ashburnham, K.G. (lately deceased) and has a numerous family; 2. Elizabeth, who died at the age of two years; 3. the Right Hon. George now Earl of Beverley, born in 1778, a Lord of the Bedchamber, and late M.P. for Beeralston; he married in 1801 Louisa-Harcourt, 3d daughter of the Hon. James Archibald Stuart-Wortley-Mackensie, sister to Lord Wharncliffe, and has three surviving sons and two daughters; 4. the Hon. Algernon Percy, now Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons; 5. a child, still-born, in 1781; 6. Lady Susannah-Elizabeth; 7. the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Hugh Lord Bishop of Carlisle; he married in 1806, Mary eldest daughter of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Manners Sutton, and has a numerous family; 8. the Hon. Josceline Percy (twin with the Bishop), a Captain in the Royal Navy; he married in 1820 Sophia-Elizabeth, third daughter of Morton Walhouse, esq. of Hatherton in Staffordshire, and has issue; 9. Lt.-Col. the Hon. Henry Percy, C. B. and M.P. for Beeralston; who brought to England the dispatches announcing the victory of Waterloo; he died in 1825, aged 40, and has a memoir in our vol. xcv. i. 567; 10. Lady Amelia Charlotte, married in 1808 to Andrew Mortimer Drummond, esq. nephew to John Drummond, esq. of Charing Cross, and has a numerous family; 11. the Hon. William-Henry Percy, Capt. R.N. formerly M.P. for Stamford; 12. the Hon. Francis-John Percy, who died Captain of the 23d foot, at Cuença in Spain, Sept. 1812; 13. the Hon. Charles Greatheed-Bertie Percy, formerly M.P. for Newport in Cornwall, who married in 1822 Anne-Caroline, grand-daughter and heiress of Bertie Greatheed, esq. and coheiress of the Dukes of Ancaster; and 14. Lady Louisa-Margaret, who died an infant.

LORD BLANTYRE.

Sept. .. By an accidental shot during the civil contests at Brussels, aged 54, the Right Hon. Robert-Walter Stuart, 11th Lord Blantyre, in the peerage of Scotland, a Major-General in the Army, C.B. and K.T.S.

His Lordship was born Dec. 26, 1775, the eldest son of Alexander the tenth Lord, by Catharine eldest daughter and heiress of Patrick Lindsay, of Eaglescairnie, co. Haddington, esq. He succeeded his father in his eighth year, Nov. 5, 1783; entered the army in March 1795, as Ensign in the 3d foot guards, and served under Sir Charles Stewart with the staff in Portugal, from whence he returned to England in May 1799. In 1798 he was promoted to a troop in the 12th light dragoons, from which he exchanged in July 1799 into the 7th hussars. He served with the latter regiment in the Helder expedition, and was present in the battles of the 19th of September, and 2d and 6th of October. In 1802 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Sir John Stuart in Egypt; in April 1804, Major in the 17th light dragoons; and Sept. 19 that year, Lieut.-Colonel in the 42d foot. In 1807 his Lordship served as Assistant Adjutant-general to the army under Lord Catheart in the Baltic. In June 1809 he went from Ireland to Portugal in command of the 2d battalion of the 42d regiment, and served with it in that

country and in Spain, under the Duke of Wellington, until the summer of 1812, when he was ordered home with it, after having drafted most of the men into the 1st battalion. His Lordship wore a medal for his services at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor in 1811. In 1813 he exchanged upon half-pay. On the birth-day of George the Third in that year, he received the brevet of Colonel; and on that of George the Fourth in 1819, the brevet of Major-General.

At the election of Representative Peers for Scotland in 1806 his Lordship was returned, by 51 votes, a number exceeded only by four other candidates; but at the next election, in 1807, his Lordship had only 28 votes, and in consequence was unsuccessful. He had not subsequently sat in Parliament.

His Lordship married Feb. 20, 1813, Fanny, second daughter of the Hon. John Rodney, Chief Secretary to Government at Ceylon, by his first wife Lady Catherine Nugent, only daughter of Thomas sixth Earl of Westmeath. This lady's elder sister had been married in 1810 to Lord Blantyre's brother, Major-Gen. the Hon. Patrick Stuart. Lady Blantyre survives, having had the following children: 1. the Hon. Alexander, who died an infant; 2. the Hon. Catherine; 3. the Hon. Fanny-Mary; 4. the Right Hon. Charles now Lord Blantyre, born in 1818; 5. the Hon. Georgiana-Eliza; 6. the Hon. William; 7. the Hon. Caroline-Henrietta, who died in infancy; 8. the Hon. Walter-Rodney; and 9. a son, born in 1827.

On the 26th of October last, a very full meeting of the County of Renfrew was convened in their County Hall for the especial purpose of expressing the feeling of the county on the death of Lord Blantyre. Sir John Maxwell, of Pollok, Bart. took the chair; and on the motion of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. it was "Resolved, that we the Noblemen, Freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, Justices of Peace, and Magistrates of Towns, of the County of Renfrew, convened for the purpose of expressing our affliction for the deplored death of Lt.-Gen. Lord Blantyre, deem it to be due to his virtues and to our feelings to record the deep sense that the county entertains of the excellence of his character, of the value of his civil and military services, and of the public loss sustained by his untimely death. That we feel it becoming to perpetuate the remembrance of the attachment and respect in which he lived so honoured and died so lamented; and that we desire to convey to posterity a public testimony by erecting a Monument to the memory of that truly good man." A committee, including the Lord Lieutenant, the Earls of Eglintoun and Glasgow, Lords Cathcart and Kelburne, and the principal gentry of the county, was then appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

ADM. SIR C. M. POLE.

Aug. 31. At his seat, Aldenham Abbey, Hertfordshire, aged 73, Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart. G.C.B. Admiral of the Fleet, Master of the Robes to his Majesty, and F.R.S.

This distinguished officer was descended from the Baronet's family seated at Shute in Devonshire, which is now represented by Sir William Templer Pole, D.C.L., who is the seventh Baronet, and was Sheriff for that county in 1818. Sir John, the third who enjoyed the title, had by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Morice, the Secretary of State to Charles the Second, a younger son Carolus, who was Rector of St. Breock's in Cornwall. His son, Reginald Pole, of Stoke Damerel in Devonshire, Esq., married Anne, second daughter of John Francis Buller, of Morval in Cornwall, Esq.; and was father of the present Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew; of the naval officer whose death we now record; another son; and two daughters, the eldest of whom is the present dowager Lady Sommers.

Charles Morice Pole, the second son, being intended for the sea service, and having received a suitable education at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, embarked as a Midshipman, with Captain Locker, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in the Thames frigate, in 1772. He afterwards served in the Salisbury, of 50 guns, with Sir Edward Hughes, whom he accompanied to the East Indies; where he received his promotion to a Lieutenancy in the Seahorse frigate. From that ship he was removed into the Rippon, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Vernon, and was engaged in the indecisive actions fought with Mons. Tranjolly. He was also employed in the command of a body of seamen and marines, at the siege of Pondicherry, the capital of the French settlements on the continent of Asia; on the surrender of which important place, Oct. 17, 1778, being advanced to the rank of Commander, in the Cormorant sloop, he returned home with Sir Edward Vernon's dispatches; and, on the 22d March 1779, ten days after his arrival, obtaining a post commission, was appointed Captain of the Britannia, a first rate, bearing the flag of Adm. Darby, in the Channel fleet. In 1780, he was nominated to the command

of the Hussar of 28 guns; but that ship, in entering the passage of what is termed Hell-gates in North America, was thrown on the Pot-rock, by the unskilfulness of her pilot, and totally lost. As no blame whatever could be imputed to Captain Pole, in this accident, he was immediately charged with Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's dispatches to the Admiralty; and, soon after his arrival in England, received an appointment to the Success, of 32 guns, and 220 men, in which frigate, March 16, 1782, being in company with a store-ship then under his convoy, he fell in with, engaged, and took, after a severe action of two hours and twenty minutes, the Santa Catalina, the largest frigate at that time in the Spanish service, of 34 guns and 316 men, 38 of whom were killed and wounded. In this affair much bravery and seamanship were displayed; and, which rendered the victory more satisfactory, it was achieved with the loss of only one man slain and four wounded on the part of the British. The gallant Nelson, on perusing the unassuming manner in which the commander of the Success spoke of this action in his official letter, observed (when writing to their former patron, Captain Locker), "I am exceedingly happy at Charles Pole's success. In his seamanship he showed himself as superior to the Don as in his gallantry, and no man in the world was ever so modest in his account of it." And afterwards, in another letter to the same gentleman, Capt. Nelson added,—"Never was there a young man who bore his own merits with so much modesty; I esteem him as a brother."

From the disabled state of the prize, she having only her foremast standing, but small hopes were entertained of being able to conduct her to port; notwithstanding which, Captain Pole was making every exertion to get her in a fit state to proceed, as well as to repair the damages sustained by the Success, when, at daylight on the 18th, six strangers appeared in sight, part of whom approached to reconnoitre; whereupon, judging that it was impossible to prevent the Santa Catalina from falling into the hands of the supposed enemy, he withdrew his officers and men, and set her on fire; by which means she was totally destroyed. It was a mortifying discovery, that the strange vessels afterwards proved to be the Apollo and Cerberus, British frigates, with four transports under their convoy.

During the peace which commenced in 1783, Capt. Pole commanded the Scipio, and afterwards the Crown guardship; and upon occasion of the Spanish armament in 1790 was appointed to the Melampus, a 36-gun frigate, employed in watching the progress of any equipments which might take place in the port of Brest, with a view of seconding the efforts of the Court of Madrid. In the succeeding year, we find him in the Illustrious, of 74 guns; and about the same period he was nominated a Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

On the commencement of the war with the French Republic, in 1793, Capt. Pole was appointed to the command of the Colossus, another third-rate, and accompanied Vice-Adm. Hotham to the Mediterranean. He returned to England after the evacuation of Toulon by the allied forces; and was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, June 1, 1795. After serving for some time in the Channel Fleet, he next sailed for the West Indies, with his flag in the Colossus, as second in command to Sir Hugh C. Christian. The squadron sailed from St. Helen's Nov. 16, 1795; but, having severely suffered from two violent storms, Sir Hugh Christian did not finally leave Spithead until the 20th March, 1796. Rear-Adm. Pole, who had been obliged, in consequence of the damage sustained by the Colossus, to remove his flag into the Carnatic, another ship of the same force, did not sail for his original destination until the 12th April. He arrived at the Leeward Islands in the course of the ensuing month; and returned to England with Sir Hugh C. Christian (who had been superseded by Rear-Adm. Harvey) in the Beaulieu frigate, towards the end of the year. Immediately on his return to Europe, Rear-Adm. Pole was nominated to the distinguished station of First Captain in the grand fleet, where he continued to serve during the whole of the period that Lord Bridport held the chief command; hoisting his flag at times during his Lordship's absence; and the arrangements made by him for the discipline, health, and support of the fleet, did him the greatest credit, and gave general satisfaction. On the 27th June 1799 Lord Bridport struck his flag, and Rear-Adm. Pole put to sea in the Royal George, accompanied by a fire-ship, three bombs, and several smaller vessels. On the 1st July he joined Rear-Adm. Berkeley's squadron off the Isle of Rhé, and the next day proceeded to attack five Spanish line-of-battle ships; but found that fire-ships alone could have been brought forward with any reasonable prospect of success.

On the Rear-Admiral's return from the above service, the approbation of

his conduct by the Board of Admiralty was marked by his appointment to be Commander-in-Chief and Governor of Newfoundland, to which station he proceeded in the Agincourt, of 64 guns; but on the indisposition, and urgent desire of Lord Nelson to be recalled from the Baltic, he was appointed to relieve his early friend in that important command, during the summer of 1801. On the first day of that year he had been advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

To succeed such an officer as the heroic Nelson, and at so critical a moment, was a duty which they who know how his Lordship was regarded can best appreciate; and no one in the navy knew him better, or loved him with greater sincerity, than his successor; whose good fortune it was, by prudence and sagacity, to disperse every remnant of the Northern Confederacy, which had taken place under the auspices of Paul I., and to complete the work which his Lordship had so ably commenced. In returning from that station, the Vice-Admiral detached a part of his fleet, under the command of Sir T. Graves, through the Sound; whilst he himself determined to make the experiment of passing the Great Belt, with nine sail of the line. He accomplished that object in the most satisfactory manner, his flag-ship, the St. George of 98 guns, leading; and as the wind was adverse, his ships were under the necessity of working through, by which means that Channel, which had never before been passed by line-of-battle ships, was effectually explored.

Vice-Adm. Pole was next appointed to the command of the squadron off Cadiz; whither he immediately repaired in the St. George, and remained watching that port until the suspension of hostilities at the latter end of the year, enabled him to return to England. During his absence, he was raised to the dignity of a Baronet, as of Wolverton in Hampshire, by patent dated Sept. 12, 1801.

At the general election in 1802 Sir Charles M. Pole was returned to Parliament for Newark. On Mr. Addington coming into power he joined with the Earl of St. Vincent in projecting an inquiry into the naval expenditure, for which the return of peace then afforded an opportunity. A Board was accordingly constituted, to inquire into the abuses in the civil department of the Navy and other branches of public expenditure, and Sir Charles M. Pole was appointed Chairman; the other members were, Ewan Law, John Ford, and Henry Nicholls, Esqs. (The last-named, who had been before placed in connection with Sir C. M. Pole as Captain of the Baltic fleet, died only a fortnight before him, and has a memoir in our September number.) After some unavoidable delay in arranging the necessary preliminaries, the first report was presented to the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed, May 12, 1803. It concerned the conduct of the naval storekeepers at Jamaica; the second respected the "Chest at Chatham," an institution for the relief of seamen maimed and wounded in the service of their country. In consequence of this investigation, on the 23d of July 1803, Sir Charles Pole brought up the Bill for transferring to the Directors of Greenwich Hospital the administration of the Chest, and many beneficial consequences have ensued from that measure.

The next subject of investigation was the block contract and the cooper's contract; the fourth, prize agency; concerning which, notwithstanding the general outcry, "abuses and irregularities, rather than fraud," were discoverable. The next, the Sixpenny Office; the sixth, Plymouth and Woolwich Yards; the seventh, le Caton Hospital-ship, and the Naval Hospital at East Stonehouse; the eighth, his Majesty's Victualling department at Plymouth, and the embezzlement of the King's casks; and the ninth, the receipt and issue of stores in Plymouth Yard. In all these departments, it appears that either great irregularities, or gross frauds, were evident; but it was the tenth report, ordered to be printed February 13th, 1805, that chiefly engaged the attention of the public, and furnished grounds of the memorable impeachment of Viscount Melville.

During these laborious investigations, the Commissioners sat daily from five to seven hours; and, in addition to his particular share in that duty, Sir Charles Pole was frequently obliged either sometimes to explain or to defend their conduct in his place in Parliament. On the 2d of May 1805, it was carried, on a motion of Mr. Sheridan, that the Commissioners had, "as far as appears from their reports, exerted themselves with diligence, ability, and fortitude; and that the whole of their conduct in the arduous duty entrusted to them, has entitled them to the gratitude, approbation, and encouragement of the House." Sir Charles M. Pole continued to fill the post of Chairman of the Board until February 1806, when he was called to a seat at the Admiralty; from which he retired in October following, in consequence of the change in the administration which took place at that period.

In honour of the decisive victory obtained off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, a general promotion took place on the

9th of the following month, and Sir Charles on that occasion became a full Admiral. At the general election in 1806 Sir Charles Pole was returned for Plymouth, for which borough he sat till the dissolution in 1818. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, Feb. 20, 1818; on the accession of his present Majesty he was raised to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet on the 22d of last July, and two days after he was appointed Master of the Robes to his Majesty.

Sir Charles married, June 8, 1792, Henrietta, third daughter of John Goddard, formerly of Rotterdam, and late of Woodford-hall, co. Essex, Esq., and niece of Henry Hope, Esq. the great Amsterdam merchant. By that lady, who died Nov. 16, 1818, he had three daughters: 1. Sarah-Maria-Henrietta, who was married Aug. 9, 1821, to William Stuart, Esq. late M.P. for Armagh, the eldest son of the late Lord Primate of Ireland; 2. Anna-Maria; and 3. Charlotte-Jemima, d. 13 Sept. 1822. Having left no son, his Baronetcy has expired with him.

A portrait of Sir Charles Pole was published in the Naval Chronicle in 1809.

SIR F. F. BAKER, BART.

Oct. 1. At Hastings, aged .., Sir Frederick Francis Baker, the second Baronet of Loventor in Devonshire, M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Sir Frederick was the only son of Sir George Baker, Physician to King George the Third, and F.R.S. who was advanced to a Baronetcy in 1776. He died June 15, 1809; and is briefly characterised in our vol. LXXIX. p. 680.

Sir Frederick was of Balliol college, Oxford, M. A. 1796. He was elected F.R S. in 1711, and F.S.A. in ..... He married, July 1814, Harriet, third and youngest daughter of Sir John Simeon, Bart. Recorder and M.P. for Reading; and, by that lady, who survives him, had issue three sons; 1. Sir George, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, born at Paris in 1816; 2. Frederick-Francis; 3. another son, born in 1826; and a daughter, born in 1824.

Sir Frederick was showing his children the effect and operations of a windmill near Hastings, when, being very short-sighted, he approached nearer than he had an idea of, and one of the flappers instantaneously striking him on the back part of the head, he shortly after breathed his last.

SIR JOHN WILLIAMS, BART.

Oct. ... At Bodllewyddan, Flintshire, aged 68, Sir John Williams, Bart.

This gentleman was descended from John, second son of Sir William Williams, Bart. Solicitor-general to King James the Second, whose eldest lineal descendant and representative is the present Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart. of Wynnstay. John Williams, of Chester, esq. a barrister-at-law, was father of John, Chief Justice of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor; who was father of Bennet Williams, esq., who, by Sarah, daughter of Robert Hesketh, esq., had issue the Baronet whose death we record.

He was advanced to that dignity by patent dated July 24, 1798, and having married, Oct. 21, 1791, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh Williams, of Tyfry in Anglesea, esq., had four sons and five daughters: 1. Bennet, who died in 1796; 2. Sir John Williams, who has succeeded to the title; 3. Harriett; 4. Emma; 5. Margaret; 6. Hugh; 7. Mary-Elizabeth, married, in 1823, to George Lucy of Charlecote in Warwickshire, esq.; 8. William; and 9. Ellen.

MAJOR-GEN. HILL.

Oct. 31. In Bury-street, St. James's, Major-General George Hill, late of the 3d Guards.

This officer was appointed, the 4th of April, 1794, Ensign in the 3d guards; he joined the army in Holland in December following, and was in the retreat through Germany. He returned to England in May, 1795; and obtained a Lieutenancy in his regiment, Feb. 9, 1797. He served in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and was present in the actions of the 27th of August, the 11th and 19th of September, the 2d and 6th of October. He was promoted to a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 8, 1804. In 1809 he joined the army at Lisbon, and was in the following actions in the Peninsula:—passage of the Douro, affair at Salamanca, battle of Talavera, and slightly wounded at the battle of Busaco, retreat to Torres Vedras, and subsequent pursuit of Massena. The 5th of May 1811, he was wounded and made prisoner by the enemy, while commanding the advanced picquets of the brigade of guards at Fuentes d'Onor. He remained prisoner of war three years, and was liberated, by the capture of Paris, in 1814. On the King's birthday in 1813 he received the brevet of Colonel; was appointed to the Lieut.-Coloneley of the 3d guards, by the removal of the General Officers the 25th of July, 1814; and the 12th of August, 1819, obtained the rank of Major-General.

MAJOR J. W. HUTCHISON.

Oct. 22. At Limerick, Major John William Hutchison, of his Majesty's 74th regiment.

This officer entered the army as Lieutenant in the 47th foot, Sept. 27, 1801; and was promoted to a Captainey in 1805. He was a long time in India, and under the notorious General Whitelocke in South America. From the 47th he exchanged into the 65th, of which he was senior Major for several years; and, about three years past, exchanged into the 74th.

On the day of his death he was following his regiment on horseback, apparently in perfect health, when he stopped opposite a small tavern in the military road, and dismounting, entered the house with his hands on his head, sat down and said, "There is something coming over me;" and afterwards, "Good God! take off my coat, I am getting a fit." He was immediately carried to a bed; and instantaneously expired. On an inquest it was determined that he had died "by the visitation of God."

Major Hutchison was endowed with many engaging qualities of head and heart; his brother officers esteemed him, and his soldiers beheld him with regard and affection. He was a gallant officer; and in private life a perfect gentleman, of most affable and unobtrusive deportment. He has left a widow and a little daughter.

REV. DAVID RODERICK.

Aug. 21. At Cholesbury, Bucks, aged 86, the Rev. David Roderick, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Cholesbury, and Lecturer of Cholesbury and Wigginton.

Mr. Roderick was a native of Wales, and descended from one of the most illustrious families of that Principality. Having commenced his education at Harrow, he completed it at Queen's College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. Nov. 15, 1769. He was a Junior Master of Harrow School, at the time of the late Dr. Parr (then Second Master) becoming a candidate for the Head-mastership in 1771; and on that distinguished scholar's failure in that great object of his ambition, was induced from strong personal attachment to accompany him to his new establishment at Harrow. The circumstance is thus noticed by one of the learned Doctor's biographers, Mr. Field: "From Harrow Dr. Parr was followed to Stanmore by so large a number as forty of his former scholars; and these, says Mr. Maurice, were in general the flower of the school in the zenith of its glory. Nor was this all. Another gratifying proof was on this occasion exhibited, of the sympathy which unmerited suffering is sure to excite; and of the esteem and admiration which high desert seldom fails to call forth, and to attach with ardent devotion to itself. The second assistant under the late Dr. Sumner was the Rev. David Roderick, who, on the resignation of Dr. Parr, was earnestly solicited by the governor to remain at Harrow, and to fill up the vacant place of head assistant under the new master. But from concern or indignation at the wrong which had been done in defeating claims so just as those of the rejected candidate, he resisted all their intreaties; and announced his determination to follow the fortunes of his friend, and to support by his name and his services the intended establishment at Stanmore. The credit of an honourable name, tendered in a manner so encouraging to Dr. Parr, was joyfully accepted by him; and the services of an instructor of tried fidelity and known ability were received with respectful and grateful regard by all those for whose benefit they were unceasingly exerted. Mr. Roderick is a man of very considerable powers of mind, of much acquired knowledge, and of great moral worth; and it has always been a subject of regret to his numerous friends and pupils, that none of the preferments of the church have ever been bestowed upon him, who contributed to rear so many of its firmest supporters, and some of its brightest ornaments."

How long Mr. Roderick continued the profession of schoolmaster, we are not aware; but it was in 1776 that the school of Stanmore was broken up. Dr. Parr, in his last will, speaks in the warmest terms of "his old and his trusty friend." After having bequeathed a small legacy and a mourning-ring to the Rev. David Roderick, he adds, "whose sound understanding, whose various and deep learning, whose fidelity as a friend, and whose uprightness and piety as a Christian, have for the space of fifty years endeared his very name to my soul."

Mr. Roderick made some agreeable communications to Mr. Field's biography; and to the larger work written by Dr. John Johnston of Birmingham, under the auspices of Dr. Parr's family, he furnished much important assistance. (See particularly vol. I. pp. 58-63, 74-76; vol. VIII. pp. 233-235.) Two of his letters to Dr. Parr are given in vol. VIII. pp. 231-233.

The late Rev. Thomas Maurice, in his auto-biographical Memoirs, (part II. pp. 47-131,) has given a long description of a tour he took to Netherby in Cumberland, and thence to Glasgow, in company with Mr. Roderick, in the year 1775.

Mr. Roderick had been the private tutor of the late Sir James Graham of Netherby, and his elder brother Charles.

Mr. Roderick was formerly Vicar of Sherbourne and Windrush in Gloucestershire. He was presented to Cholesbury in 1784.

During many years an irremediable blindness and increasing infirmities wholly incapacitated him for the performance of his ecclesiastical duties, and occasioned his living in great seclusion from society; but his heart was always warm in the cause of literature and benevolence, and he was ever ready to afford the benefit of his advice, and to dispense with promptness and liberality the rich stores of his mind, to all who were desirous or capable of participating in such advantages.

Some few years before Mr. Roderick's death, and after age and infirmities had greatly impaired his sight, and he had long lost his hearing, he was attacked not far from his own church by two or three ruffians, who robbed him of a valuable family gold watch and some money to an inconsiderable amount. Upon making some exertions to discover the robbers, one or more persons were apprehended and committed to prison, and though suspicions were very strong, and circumstantial evidence seemed to leave little doubt of their guilt, Mr. Roderick's blindness and inability to recognise the offender prevented the proof of identity, and an acquittal followed; not long after which event, as the old gentleman was casually passing along the road, not far from Tring (we believe) in Hertfordshire, a gang of navigators, or excavators as they are sometimes called, employed upon the neighbouring canal, were observed by a byestander to notice him, and one of the ruffians exclaimed to his companion—"Jack, that is the old fellow that we robbed of the watch." The offender was immediately apprehended, and a conviction ensued upon positive and indubitable proof, and, as our informant states, he suffered transportation.

REV. CHARLES POWLETT, M.A.

Early in 1829 died, it is believed on the Continent, the Rev. Charles Powlett, M.A. Rector of High Roding, Essex.

He was born about 1763. His father was one of the three sons of Charles Duke of Bolton, by his second wife the celebrated "Polly Peach'em"—but all born before marriage (see a notice of this affair in Woolll's Life of Dr. Joseph Warton). Polly's real name was Lavinia Beswick; Fenton was the name of her step-father, a tavern keeper. The Rev. Charles Powlett, eldest of the three sons, was Rector of Itchen Stoke near Winchester,—a man of great sway in Hampshire, of very lively parts, and eminent for his talents in writing hunting songs; he lived to a good age, and died without issue. Armand, the third son, was in the Royal Artillery. Percy Powlett, the second, was a Lieutenant in the Navy, and died young. He married a Dover lady, not entirely of his own sphere of connections, and by her left his only child, the subject of this article.

Charles Powlett was educated at the Charter-house and Trinity college, Cambridge; but did not graduate at that University. His Master of Arts degree was probably from Lambeth. He had been always received from a boy with familiarity into the Duke of Bolton's house at Hackwood (a sort of feudal mansion), of which his uncle Charles, by whom he was brought up, had much of the direction. Here he became acquainted with rank and fashion in abundance, which somewhat unsettled him for the sphere to which his ill-starred fortunes destined him. It gave him a capricious and unconceded mixture of pretensions, not supported with steadiness; but, on the contrary, counteracted by an openness, good nature, and, if we may say so, want of dignity, which incurred all the odium of pride without its advantages. His person was diminutive, and his limbs not well formed. He had a quick apprehension, and an excellent memory; but he was somewhat deficient in judgment and profundity. His opinions were apt to run into extremes, and to be lightly taken up, and lightly abandoned. He was a little too free of his advice, which was given with a self-sufficiency not always well received. He did not know so much of the world as he thought he knew, which exposed him to the intrigues of cunning men; he was too sanguine, and too profuse of his faith in plausible pretensions. His quickness was not of much service to him, because he wanted regular and continued application. But he had a degree of confidence in his own abilities and acquirements, which the reality did not justify;—and he often offended people by a want of *tact*, where he did not mean the least offence.

Thus constituted, it is not extraordinary that, in comparison with his early prospects and connections, he was unsuccessful through life. He held for a short time the rich rectory of the Bolton family in Cornwall, which he surrendered at the Duchess's desire. Here

bef ormed an acquaintance which ended in marriage with Miss Temple, the daughter of the learned Rector of St. Gluvias, whose character of Gray the poet is inserted in Mason's Life of that illustrious genius. By her, who died before him, he has left several children. Though not expensive in his own habits, he had not a disposition to make him an economist, and the *res angusta domi* constantly pressed on him. At one time he held the rectory of Itchen Stoke, and some living in the vicinity, where he outbuilt himself. At another time he had the living of Winslade, at the back of Hackwood Park, which Joseph Warton once held, and of which a sonnet and an ode of T. Warton have given such exquisite descriptions. For some years he took pupils, of which Lord Roden was one;—and who most honourably, through that connection presented him in 1817 to the Rectory of High Roding in Essex, which he held at his decease.

Mr. Powlett had a great ambition of authorship, but not the industry and judgment, nor perhaps the genius, to render himself eminent in it. About the year 1785 he published a Translation of Bishop Huntingford's beautiful Greek Monostrophics; a task not quite judiciously chosen, since the merit of such things is in the proof of elegant scholarship, which a translation back into the vernacular language could never display. He had a great ease of familiar versification; but no vigour or originality. His mind was a light soil, and threw up light and hastily cultured fruit.

In 1792 he published "The Danger of too great an indulgence in Speculative Opinions," 4to; in 1812 "A Father's Reasons for being a Christian," 8vo; and in 1813, "The True Cause of National Exaltation explained; a Sermon," 8vo.

He had always a feeble frame; but latterly his extreme deafness was a great bar to his enjoyment of social pleasures. But the crosses in life which he encountered at every turn, never embittered his spirit. He was cheerful, benevolent, conscientious, and virtuous. He had some qualities of the mind sufficient to have distinguished him, under due discipline; but his equivocal birth, and unsteady education, and mingled early habits, threw ingredients into the construction of his character, which would never allow it to be formed into a consistent whole.

Will these traits, which claim to come from a friend who looks back on his memory with fondness, be deemed sufficiently favourable and kind? In answer to this, we may ask, what is the purpose of such memorial? Is it not to interest the remembrance, and awaken the assent of readers? And who reads extravagant commendation without disappointment and disgust, or ridicule? Nothing but what is appropriate and discriminative, gains attention in literary portraits. Nice touches, which inform the understanding, will be perused by those who never heard of the man; and thus secure him from being "a prey to dumb forgetfulness."

A BIOGRAPHER.

R. J. LAWRENCE, ESQ.

Nov. 8. In Crawford-street, having just completed his 85th year, Richard James Lawrence, Esq. of Fairfield in Jamaica.

He was of the family of Lawrence, of which a history is given in our vol. LXXXV. ii. 13, and great-grandson of Henry Lawrence, of Saint Ives, President of the Council of State during the Commonwealth. He was educated at Eton, and having been entered a Gentleman Commoner at St. Mary Hall, he contributed to the gratulations of Oxford on the birth of the late King George IV.; and though this has proved his only publication, yet so promising were his talents, that the celebrated Lord Chesterfield offered him a seat in Parliament on the most advantageous terms; but his spirit of independence refused to be brought in by any patron. Still he found too many charms in European society to live in his natal island, as his three immediate ancestors had lived, beloved by their slaves, and exercising toward all strangers a patriarchal hospitality. In 1803, being arrested in France, together with his eldest son, the Chevalier James Henry Lawrence, Knight of Malta, he was during several years a witness of all the atrocities of the Imperial Government towards our British travellers; atrocities which Buonaparte has expiated so justly at St. Helena. While they remained in the same depot, Mr. Lawrence, to avoid the reproaches which, however unmerited, an affectionate father might have made himself, had they been retaken together, and suffered in a dungeon the penalty of their evasion, had constantly refused to evade with his son. But at length, being confined in different towns, scarcely had he heard of his son's successful flight, than in the disguise of a sailor he embarked in a little German vessel, which, having beat about against wind and tide, at length put into Plymouth; when he, to the surprise of his messmates, with whom he at

his advanced age had worked and fared alike during the passage, declared that he was an Englishman, and insisted on going ashore with the pilot. The satisfaction that he felt on reaching England was at length abated by the loss of his admirable consort, the daughter of Thomas Hall, Esq. of Jamaica, Jan 20, 1815, (see our vol. LXXXV. i. 184); by the side of whom he now reposes in St. John's Wood Chapel, lamented by his five sons, and by the poor, who were the constant objects of his charities.

MR. STEPHEN COURT.

Oct. 4. Aged 58, Mr. Stephen Court (otherwise Collins), one of the managers of the Portsmouth Theatre.

The father of this gentleman, Mr. John Court, began his career nearly eighty years ago in Edinburgh, with his friend the (afterwards) celebrated Mr. Woodfall. Choosing a theatrical name, he assumed that of Collins, and under it gained so much celebrity that he ever preserved it (except in writings relative to property, or voting at elections). He was manager some fifty years ago of the Salisbury theatre, where being acquainted with the then Earl of Radnor, and Mr. Hussey, M.P., a Bill was introduced into Parliament, under their auspices, which placed the country theatricals on a permanent and reputable footing, all the suggestions of which emanated from Mr. Court, alias Collins. Stephen was his eldest son, and was a well read and well informed man. His second, known as "Tom Collins," made a successful debut at Drury-lane Theatre as Robin Roughhead, and his comic abilities made him one of the favourites of the day. He was the original Jacques in Tobin's comedy of the Honey Moon; his premature death introduced the present Mr. Mathews.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Newbury, the Rev. *Thomas Best*, B.A. Curate of Shaw.

The Rev. *Thomas Head Dowson*, Rector of Llangston, Monmouthshire; brother to the late Rev. William Dowson, D D Principal of St. Edmund-hall, Oxford. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1780, B.D. 1787; was presented to Llangston by John Gore, Esq. in 1781, and was formerly Curate of the parish of Walcot, Bath.

At Oundle, the Rev. *Edward Dudley*, M.A. of Worcester coll. Oxford; second son of the Rev. Edward Dudley, Rector of Broome, Staffordshire.

Aged 31, the Rev. *George N. Gale*, Perpetual Curate of Corfe, Somersetshire, only brother to the Rev. Henry P. Gale, Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Taunton. He was presented to his Chapelry in 1826 by F. G. Cooper, Esq.

The Rev. *William Holdsworth*, Vicar of Ilkley, and Perpetual Curate of Denton, Yorkshire. To the former living he was presented in 1813, by L. W. Hartley, Esq.; the latter is in the presentation of Sir C. C. Ibbetson, Bart.

The Rev. *Thomas Hutchinson*, late Curate of Brougham, Cumberland.

Rev. *Hugh Littleton*, formerly senior Fellow of Pembroke coll. Oxford, M.A. 1797.

At Leamington, aged 67, the Rev. *John Cutts Lockwood*, Rector of Coulsdon and Vicar of Croydon, Surrey. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, M. A. 1787; was presented to the vicarage of Yoxford, in Suffolk, in 1793, by Sir John Rous, Bart. (afterwards Earl of Stradbroke); was collated to the rectory of Topcroft, in Norfolk, in 1797, by Dr. Manners-Sutton, then Bishop of Norwich; to Croydon by the same patron (then Archbishop of Canterbury), in 1816, on the promotion of Dr. Ireland to the Deanery of Westminster; when he resigned the two former livings; and to Coulsdon in 1820, also by the Archbishop.

At Bosbury vicarage, Heref. the Rev. *John Lodge*. We believe this was the author of "Introductory Sketches towards a Topographical History of the County of Hereford, 1794," 8vo. The design was not pursued; and although the Rev. John Duncomb, F.S.A. published the first part of some "Collections," in 1806, we still remain without a History of Herefordshire.

The Rev. *Salter Jehoshaphat Mountain*, nephew to the late Bishop of Quebec. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. 1793.

The Rev. *George Powell*, Rector of Duloe, Cornwall. He was of Balliol coll. Oxford, M.A. 1789, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1819.

The Rev. *Richard Prior*, B.A. of Trinity coll. Cambridge.

At Newark, aged 74, the Rev. *John Scot*, Vicar of Syston, Linc.; to which he was presented in 1792 by Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.

The Rev. *Richard Thos. Whalley*, Rector of Ilchester and Yeovilton, and Prebendary of Wells. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802; was collated to the prebend of Ilton in the Cathedral of Wells, in 1805; to the vicarage of Corston, Somerset, in 1812; to Yeovilton in 1821; and Ilchester in 1822; all by Bishop Beadon.

Aug. 30. At Llandigley, Radnorshire, on his way to the coast for the re-establishment of his health, aged 42, the Rev. *Ben. Scott*, Vicar of Bidford and Salford, co. Warwick. He graduated at Cambridge, A.B. 1808;

A.M. 1811. He was presented to both his livings in 1828 by the Skipwith family.

Sept. 28. At Walton, in Suffolk, aged 43, the Rev. *Samuel Reeve.* He was the only son of the Rev. Thos. R., Rector of Brockley, in that county, by Sophia, only dau. of the Rev. Ambrose Uvedale, Rector of Barking and of Combs. He received the early part of his education at the Free Grammar-school of Bungay, of which his father was for many years the Master; and was from thence removed to Caius coll. Camb., where he took the degree of B. A. in 1809. He married Miss Gratiana Webber, by whom he has left issue five sons and one daughter. Mr. Reeve was, on the paternal side, the nephew of the late Mrs. Clara Reeve, the celebrated authoress of that highly popular and excellent romance, the "Old English Baron;" and of Samuel Reeve, esq. Vice Adm. of the White: and, on the maternal, of the late Rear-Adm. Uvedale. To the "Christian Remembrancer," vol. i. p. 19, he contributed a short but well written biographical sketch of the late Mr. William Gooch, of Brockdish, in Norfolk, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, entitled, "Church of England Piety in humble Life."

Oct. 4. At Buntingford, aged 68, the Rev. *Richard Jeffreys*, Rector of Throcking, and late Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1785, as 10th Senior Optime, M.A. 1802; and was presented to Throcking in 1786 by Mrs. Elwes, on the death of the Rev. Edward Jeffreys.

Oct. 6. At Malverne-hall, in consequence of a fall from his horse, the Rev. *Charles Meysey Meysey Wigley.* He was son of Edmund Wigley, Esq. M. P. for Worcester, and Recorder of Leicester, (whose pedigree will be found in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. ii. p. 788), by Anna-Maria, dau. and heir of Charles-Watkins Meysey, of Shakenhurst, in Worcestershire, Esq.

Oct. 18. Aged 75, the Rev. *Edward Colston Grevile*, Rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol, and Vicar of Clevedon, Somerset. He was of Pemb. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1781, was collated to Clevedon in 1789 by Dr. Wilson, then Bp. of Bristol, and presented to his Bristol church in 1793 by Lord Chancellor Loughborough.

Oct. 19. At Wickham-market, the Rev. *Wm. Urmston Eyre*, M.A. Fellow of New college, Oxford.

Oct. 24. At Brighton, aged 56, the Rev. *William Yates;* and *Nov.* 1, at the same place, in her 60th year, Sophia Yates, his sister. This gentleman, who was brother to the Rev. Richard Yates, D.D. F.S.A. the Chaplain to Chelsea Hospital, was for many years Master of a school at Shacklewell, near London. He was a grand compounder for the degree of M.A. at Braz. coll. Oxf. Dec. 7, 1805. Among his bequests is one of 300*l.* to the new Sussex County Infirmary.

Oct. 29. Aged 73, the Rev. *William Eveleigh*, Vicar of Aylesford and Lamberhurst, Kent. He was of St. Albanhall, Oxf. B.C.L. 1790; and was presented to both his livings by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester; to the former in 1783, and the latter the next year.

Aged 61, the Rev. *George Hendrick*, Curate of Urchfont and Stert, near Devises.

Nov. 1. At Rambridge-cottage, near Andover, aged 34, the Hon. and Rev. *William Annesley*, Rector of North Bovey, Devon, and Vicar of Studley, Warw. younger son of the Earl of Mountnorris, and nephew to Viscount Courtenay. He was a nobleman of Peterh. Camb. M.A. 1817; was presented to Studley in 1823 by the Rev. Robert Knight, and to North Bovey in 1825, by the trustees of Lord Courtenay.

At Lowestoft, aged 68, the Rev. *Richard Lockwood*, Vicar of that parish and of Kessingland, Rector of Potter Heigham, in Norfolk, a Prebendary of Peterborough, and a magistrate for Suffolk. He was the second son of the Rev. Wm. L. Rector of Fyfield in Essex; and having married, July 2, 1799, Mary, youngest dau. of Lord George Manners-Sutton, and half-sister to the late Archbp. of Canterbury, took the degree of M.A. as a member of Jesus coll. Camb. in 1800, and was collated by his brother-in-law (then Bp. of Norwich) to Potter Heigham in 1803, to Lowestoft and Kessingland in 1804; and, by the same Prelate, to his prebendal stall at Peterborough, (retained as the Archbishop's option) in 1824. Mr. Lockwood had not for a twelvemonth survived his wife, who died Nov. 20, 1829, (see our last volume, ii. 573).

Nov. 7. The Rev. *Thomas Bradley*, Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, on the old foundation. He attained the degree of M.A. 1816.

DEATHS.

London and its Vicinity.

Oct. 20. At Little Chelsea, aged 66, Sir William Augustus Brown, Bart. Lieutenant in the 101st Foot. He was the son of Sir James Brown, Bart. whom he succeeded, April 20, 1784; but had been for many years insane. The title, which was conferred in 1731-2, on the uncle of Sir James, Sir Robert Brown, British Resident at Venice, has now become extinct.

In Cornwall terrace, Regent's Park, Thomas Kinnear, esq. merchant in London, and late a banker in Edinburgh. After a long investigation before a coroner's jury, it was ascertained that his death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the stomach—the same disease which caused the death of his late Majesty George IV.

Oct. 21. In Gloucester-place, aged 82, Dame Elizabeth, widow of Sir Wm. Weller Pepys, Bart, and mother of the present Baronet of that name. She was the eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Wm. Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and was left a widow in June, 1825.

Oct. 22. In Tonbridge-pl. Euston-sq., aged 61, Cath., wife of James Bacon, esq.

Oct. 23. At Islington, the widow of J. Shearer, esq. of Southampton. Her remains were interred in the family vault at St. Mary's in that town.

Oct. 29. R. H. Lister, esq. youngest son of the late R. H. Lister, esq. banker, Scarborough.

Lately. At Knightsbridge, Jas. youngest son of Lieut. Col. Wilson, late Deputy Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital.

On Ludgate Hill, E. Dunsby, esq. one of the Common Councilmen of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

At Knightsbridge, aged 48, Mrs. Colin Campbell Lloyd, wife of Captain Edward Lloyd, R.N., dau. of a lady of rank and fortune, Mrs. Baillie, of Harley Street, and a relation of Sir Colin Campbell Lloyd. She had been married about fourteen or fifteen years, and has left three fine children, the eldest about twelve years of age, living; two of them are, at present, with their grandmother in Harley-street. A Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter by improper surgical treatment, against Mr. St. John Long, of Mrs. Lloyd. See p. 461).

Nov. 1. Marianna, relict of John Fox, esq. of Parliament-st. and of Reigate.

In Bridge-st. Blackfriars, in his 70th year, William Pritchard, esq.

At Islington, aged 88, the widow of George Steell, esq. merchant.

Nov. 3. Eliza, wife of Geo. Rawlinson, esq. Hornsey-lane.

Nov. 4. Aged 56, H. Peacock, esq. of Warwick-st. Golden-sq.

At Kentish-town, aged 85, Thos. Long Sheen, esq.

Nov. 5. At Clapham, aged 66, George Stevenson, esq.

Nov. 6. In Warren-st. aged 89, Hannah, relict of Lieut.-Col. G. Waight, late E.I.C.

Nov. 7. At Kentish-town, aged 64, Richard Whitcomb, esq. late of the Audit-office.

Nov. 8. Henry, youngest child of J. W. Innes, esq. of Harley-street.

In Derby-st. Westminster, Charles Sinclair Cullen, esq. a Commissioner of Bankrupts; descended from the celebrated Dr. Cullen.

Nov. 9. In Bedford-square, aged 66, Mary, relict of James Carden, esq.

Nov. 10. Found hanging at lodgings taken in Ebury-place, under pretence of expecting a friend from the country, George Reilly, esq. of Belgrave-place.

Nov. 11. In Cadogan-place, aged 102, Miss Lloyd.

Nov. 13. At her father's, in Aldgate, Jane, wife of Lieut.-Col. Rice Jones.

Nov. 14. Aged 68, David King, esq. of Rodney-buildings, New Kent-road, many years a magistrate for Surrey.

At Mill-hill, aged 80, Anne, widow of James Rankin, esq.

Nov. 19. At her mother's, Salisbury-place, New-Road, Jeane Neill, third dau. of the late Rev. A. Waugh, D.D.

Clementina, wife of Vice Adm. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, K.C.B. She was elder dau. of the Hon. Wm. Fullerton Elphinstone, (son of Charles, 10th Lord Elphinstone, and Lady Clementina Fleming,) by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Wm. Fullerton, esq.; and was niece to the late Adm. Lord Visc. Keith. She was married to Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Jan. 18, 1809.

In Wilton-st. John Forbes, esq. of Welwyn, second son of the late Gen. Gordon Forbes.

Nov. 20. In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 87, Wm. Sheldon, esq. a Bencher of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

BEDFORD.—*Sept.* 28. At Leighton Buzzard, aged 72, John Millard, esq.

Oct. 19. At Bedford, aged 62, Samuel Sharman, esq. formerly of Wellingborough.

BERKS.—*Nov.* 4. At Milton-hill, aged 80, Rich. Hopkins, esq. a gentleman of many excellent qualities, though of eccentric habits. He gave thirty great coats yearly to the deserving poor of Milton, Steventon, and Harwell. He also gave dinners every Sunday to six poor men and women. He was buried in Milton church-yard, in compliance with his will, in a coffin manufactured in the roughest manner, which was covered with the parish pall, and borne by twelve men, mostly his servants, to whom he left each a white foul-weather coat, with a black collar and buttons, which were worn on the occasion.

Nov. 5. Augustus Schutz, esq. of Sunninghill.

BUCKS.—*Oct.* 20. At High Wycombe, aged 77, W. Baly, esq. many years an Alderman of that borough.

Oct....At Charndon, aged 92, Mary, widow of Mr. James Hughes, farmer, who died three years since, at the advanced age of 91 years, the venerable pair having lived together in the same house where they both died, about 70 years, universally respected.

CAMBRIDGE. — *Oct.* 8. At Cambridge, aged 92, Lydia, widow of Thomas Thackeray, esq.

CHESHIRE. — *Oct.* 13. At Birkinhead, aged 78, Michael Humble, esq.

DERBY.—*Oct.* 14. Ellen, wife of Mr. Wm. Waters, Derby, and sister to the late Philip Waterfield, of Woodeaves, near Ashbourn, esq.

DEVON.—*Lately.* At Torquay, aged 18, William, only son of William Darley, esq. of Muston, Yorkshire.

DORSET.—*Nov.* 16. Aged 51, William Millard, esq. of Sherborne, formerly of Weston Grove, near Bath.

DURHAM. — *Oct.* 31. At the Rectory, Sunderland, aged 30, Anne, wife of Mr. Mordey, surgeon, fourth daughter of the late John Goodchild, of Pallion, esq.

Nov. 1. At Headlam, aged 67, Mary, wife of Mr. John Chapman; who, for thirty years, conducted the academy at Cotherstone, near Barnard Castle, and at Headlam-hall, near Darlington She was the 13th and youngest child of the Rev. Wm. Robinson, of West Rounton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Oct.* 20. At Bristol, in his 84th year, Mr. Wm. Matthews. He was the first regular publisher of the Bristol Directory, commenced in 1793, and father of the present editor.

Oct. 25. At Clifton, Bridget-Becher, eldest dau. of the late John Leacroft, esq. of Southwell.

Oct. 26. At Cheltenham, the Hon. Charlotte-Juliana, wife of Col. John Carrington Smith, sister to the Earl of Kilkenny. She was the only dau. of Edmund 11th Visc. Mountgarret by Lady Henrietta Butler, 2d dau. of Somerset-Hamilton, 1st Earl of Carrick, and was married Aug. 7, 1799.

Nov. 1. At Bristol, aged 42, Charles-James Hippius, esq. of London, merchant, and of Clapham Common, youngest son of the late J. G. Hippius, esq. formerly of Hull.

Nov. 2. At Bristol, aged 43 years, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Guest, Royal Vet.

Nov. 9. At Bristol, in his 67th year, Jeremiah Mais, esq.

HANTS.—*Oct.* 26. At Hursley, aged 71, Charles Bailey, esq.

Oct. 30. At Winchester, in his 40th year, William, eldest son of the late Wm. Druitt, esq. Alderman of that city.

Nov. 10. At Romsey, Mr. James Needham, Adjutant of the South Hants Militia.

HERTS.—*Nov.* 11. At Childwick Bury, aged 58, Joshua Lomax, esq.

KENT.—*Nov.* 10. At Captain Varlo's, Woolwich, aged 79, Frances Philippa Pritzler, widow of T. Pritzler, esq. of Austin Friars.

Nov. 15. At Canterbury, aged 80, Mary-Juliana, widow of Major-gen. F. G. Mulcaster, of Royal Engineers.

Nov. 18. At Stone Castle, aged 70, Eliz.-Sophia, widow of Robert Taylor, esq.

LEIC.—*Sept.* 28. At Rotherby-hall, Maria, dau. of Col. Burnaby.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Oct.* 14. At Somerby, Ellen, 2d dau. of the late Robert Cheney, esq. of Langley-hall, Yorkshire.

Oct. 21. At Saucethorpe-hall, the residence of her brother Thos. Carr Brackenbury, esq. aged 38, Lucy, wife of Mr. Thomas Holland, of Spilsby, surgeon, and youngest dau. of the late Joseph Brackenbury, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov.* 3. At Harrow, John, second son of the late H. Eyre, esq. of Botleigh Grange.

Oct. 31. At Chiswick, aged 78, Applethwaite Frere, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Nov.* 2. At the Vicarage, Finedon, aged 22, Charlotte Woodfield, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. W. Paul, and granddau. of Sir J. English Dolben, Bart.

NOTTS. — *Oct.* 12. At the Saracen's Head, Newark, William Brodrick, esq. a member of Lincoln's Inn, and a barrister in great practice at the Old Bailey and other metropolitan courts. His death resulted from suppressed gout, caused by taking too much colchicum.

Oct. 10. At Worksop, aged 77, John Champion, esq. formerly Captain commandant of the Worksop volunteers.

OXON. *Oct.* 24. At Headington, aged 43, Wm. Barrington Harland Rowley, esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. Rowley, Bart. of Tendring-hall, Suffolk. He was married only on the 14th of Sept. last to the Hon. Maria-Louisa Vanneck, only dau. of Lord Huntingfield; with a fortune of 80,000*l.* The brother of the deceased, Joshua Ricketts Rowley, esq. is now heir to the baronetage.

Oct. 25. Roger Montgomery, esq. of Hannington-house, near Highworth.

Oct. 27. Louisa-Jane, wife of the Rev. Arthur-Edward Howman, of Shiplake.

Nov. 6. At Christ Church, aged 19, Fester-Bower, second son of the late Francis Jodrell, esq. of Henbury-hall, co. Chester.

SALOP.—*Oct.* 20, aged 76, James Compson, esq. of Cleobury Mortimer.

Oct. 27. At Shiffnal, Wm Bayley, esq.

SOMERSET. *Oct.* 17. At Bath, Capt. Gawen, R.N.

Oct. 20. At Bath, aged 63, the Honourable Eliz. Ryder, sister of the Earl of Harrowby, and the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. She was the elder daughter of Nathaniel first Lord Harrowby, by Eliz. dau. and coh. of the Rt. Rev. Richard Terrick, Lord Bishop of London.

Oct. 21. Aged 52, Harriett, wife of the Rev. Gaius Barry, of Walcot.

Lately. Aged 70, Robert Codrington, esq. Distributor of Stamps, and many years an Alderman of Bridgewater, of which place he was several times Mayor.

Lately. In Bath, Elizabeth, 3d dau. of the late John Protheroe, esq. of Clifton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Oct.* 19. At his brother's, Lord Visc. Anson, Shugborough, aged 29, Capt. the Hon. Wm. Anson, C.B. He was the fourth son of Thomas first and late Viscount, by Anne-Margaret, dau. of Thos. Wm. Coke, esq. M.P.; and, having been Captain of the Brisk, of 10 guns, at

the battle of Navarin, in 1827, received the honorary distinctions of a Companion of the Bath, a Cross of St. Louis, and a Knight of St. Anne, of the 2d class.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov.* 15. At Sicklesmere, aged 58, John Percy, esq. of Blandford.

SURREY.—*Oct.* 22, aged 80, Robert Barclay, esq. of Bury-hill, near Dorking.

Oct. 25. Aged 67, Rich. Joseph Dickins, esq. of Southbridge-house, Croydon.

Lately. At North Cheam, Wm. Acton, esq.

Nov. 10. At Croydon, aged 71, John Hebart Briggs, esq.

At Farnham, aged 54, Elizabeth, widow of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Kerr. She was dau. of Wm. Crump, esq. and was left a widow in 1816, with a family of four sons and four daughters.

SUSSEX.—*Oct.* 21. At Brighton, aged 23, H. Allen Hurle, esq. Commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, eldest son of H. Hurle, esq. of Bedford-row.

WARWICK.—*Sept.* 21. At Leamington, Mademoiselle Le Noir, a native of France, but many years a resident in this country.

Oct. 19. At Radway, in her 82d year, Mary, relict of Rev. Thos. Chambers, Rector of Spernall, and dau. of the late Saunderson Miller, esq.

WILTS.—*Oct.* 20. At his father's house, aged 33, Wilton F. fifth son of T. H. Phipps, esq. of Leighton House.

Oct. 25. Roger Montgomery, esq. of Honnington House, near Highworth.

Lately. At Salisbury, in his 88th year, John Anstie, esq. formerly of Devizes. To the public spirit of this gentleman, the woollen manufacture of Wiltshire (and the West of England generally) was deeply indebted for its extension, and subsequent prosperity, through the introduction of improved machinery. His ingenuity and knowledge of the varieties of wool first suggested its combination with silk in the manufacture of fancy cloths, which he successfully introduced, and finally perfected, to the exclusion of foreign competition. In the year 1788 he was appointed chairman of the Wool Committee for preparing evidence to be laid before Parliament respecting the importation of foreign wool, and ably furthered the object and interests of that Body, by enlarged views of a subject of national importance, at that period but imperfectly understood.

At Frenfield College, Mrs. Lewis, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Rector of Litton, Somerset.

Nov. 12. Aged 55, Gould Smith, esq. of Blandford.

Nov. 6th. In consequence of a fall from his gig, John March Hodding, esq. Town-Clerk of Salisbury. The loss of this kind-hearted young man is sincerely felt by his relatives and friends.

YORK.—*Oct.* 15. Aged 77, John Charge, esq. of Ripon.

Oct. 25. At Hull, Phœbe, relict of Rich. Pearson, esq., of Thorne.

Nov. 8. Suddenly, at Wentworth-house, aged 43, the Right Hon. Charlotte Lady Milton. Her ladyship was about six months advanced in pregnancy, and in the morning was threatened with premature labour. Later in the evening her Ladyship became worse, and a little before nine o'clock it was obvious that her valuable life was near its termination. Lord Milton and her children were called in, but so sudden was the change, that the younger branches were torn from their beds, and assembled in their night dresses to witness the agonies of death in a parent, whose life had been devoted to the duties of a christian wife and mother. Her Ladyship was Lady Charlotte, dau. of Thomas first Lord Dundas; she married Lord Milton on the 8th of July 1806; and has given birth to 11 children, nine of whom are living.

Nov. 11. Aged 24, John Frith Soame, esq. of Beverley, and of Little Thurlow, Suffolk. With this amiable young gentleman the male lineal descendants of Sir Stephen Soame, knight, alderman and citizen of London, who died in the year 1619, are extinct.

Nov. 17. At an advanced age, H. Theakston, esq. of Fulford-cottage, near York.

WALES.—*Nov.* 6. At Bettisfield Park, Flintshire, Dame Margaret, widow of Sir Thos. Hanmer, Bart., and grandmother of the present Sir John Hanmer. She was the eldest dau. and coh. of George Kenyon, of Peel, in Lancashire, esq. cousin to Lord Kenyon; was married in 1779, and left a widow Oct. 4, 1828, having had issue six sons, and one daughter, the present Lady Kenyon.

SCOTLAND.—*March* 1. At Edinburgh, Anne, wife of John Cunninghame Smith, esq. W. S. and dau. of the late Sir William Dick, Bart. of Prestonfield.

April 17. At Alva House, James Raymond Johnstone, esq. of Alva.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Colonel Udney Yule, C.B. of the E. I. Service.

Sir Alexander Gordon, Sheriff Deputy of Kirkcudbright.

Oct. 17. At Glasgow, aged 23, Thos. Macdonald, esq. youngest son of the late Capt. Robt. Macdonald, of the 91st or Argyleshire Regiment.

IRELAND.—At Dublin, Alderman Henry Archer, City Treasurer and senior Magistrate of the Arran-quay Police-office.

Oct. 7. At Athlone, Major Nath. Gledstanes, of the 68th Light Infantry. He entered that regiment as Ensign in 1801; was promoted to a Lieutenancy 1803; Captain 1809; brevet Major 1817; and Major 68th Foot this year (see p. 269). He served in Spain and Portugal; and was in 1811 appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general.

Oct. 13. At her father's, H. Warner,

esq. Dublin, Harriet-Eleanor, wife of John Malam, esq. of Hull.

Oct. 18. At Conyngham Hall, the seat of the Hon. Sir Francis Burton, Bart. the Hon. Mrs. Whaley, widow of the late Thos. Whaley, esq. of Strabo, co. Carlow, eldest sister to Lord Cloncurry.

Oct. 21. In Dublin, Bache Harpur Heathcote, esq. Captain 9th foot; 2d son of late Bache H. esq. of the Pastures, Yorkshire.

Oct 23. At Knightstown, near Mount-Mellick, aged 51, Robert Kenny, esq.

ABROAD.—*Oct.* 27, 1829. Suddenly, at New South Wales, John Sampson, esq. Solicitor-general of that colony. He was son of the Rev. Dr. Sampson, F.S.A. of Petersham; proceeded B.A. 1819, and M.A. 1823, at Trinity-coll. Cambridge; and had been only eighteen months at New South Wales. On a coroner's inquest it appeared that Mr. Sampson's death had been caused by pulmonary disease, and a verdict of "Died by the Visitation of God," was returned.

April 11. At Hydrabad, Lieut. D. Bayley, 43d N. I. 2d son of late Capt. T. Bayley, R.N.

May 16. At Kandy, Ceylon, Captain J. P. Lardy, 78th reg. eldest son of late Col. Lardy.

May 23. At Calcutta, aged 35, H. Stirling, esq. Secretary to Government in the Persian department, and Deputy Secretary in the Secret and Political departments. He was the 2d son of Adm. S. of Woburn-farm, Surrey, and had resided in India nearly 17 years.

May 30. Near Landour, East Indies, Capt. John Richard Graham, of the 5th Light Cavalry, third son of the late James Graham, esq. of Richardby, Cumberland; endeared to his brother officers, and a numerous acquaintance, by the constant exercise of kindly feeling and upright conduct.

July 17. On board the Mount Stewart East Indiaman, on his voyage to England, aged 21, Wm.-John-Jarvis, second son of John Fane, esq. M.P.

Aug. 15. Drowned, when hunting wild ducks, on the uninhabited island of St. Charles on the Labrador coast, Capt. J. C. Dewar, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Rose.

Aug. 20. At sea, on board the Lyra packet, aged 65, Crisp Brown, esq. Alder- of Norwich, who served the office of Sheriff in 1814, and that of Mayor in 1817.

*Aug.*26. At Malta, the infant dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. S. Bathurst.

Oct. 9. At Paris, Harriet, wife of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. She was the third dau. of the late George Hatch, of West Hatch, in Essex, Esq. was married, Nov. 10, 1810, and has left a numerous family.

Oct. 10. At Dunkirk, aged 60, William Sheldon, Esq. brother to the late Edward Constable and Francis Tunstall, Esqrs. of Burton-Constable and Wy cliffe.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 20, to Nov. 23, 1830.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males - 1377	2693	Males - 946	1887
Females - 1356		Females - 941	

Whereof have died under two years old 549

Between			
2 and 5	184	50 and 60	169
5 and 10	71	60 and 70	155
10 and 20	80	70 and 80	149
20 and 30	132	80 and 90	70
30 and 40	137	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	182	101	1

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 22.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
74	0	40	0	30	0	34	0	44	0	60	0

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 22.

Kent Bags	3*l.* 0*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	9*l.* 0*s.* to 15*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex	6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*	Kent Pockets	7*l.* 0*s.* to 15*l.* 0*s.*
Essex	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex	7*l.* 0*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.*
Farnham (fine)	16*l.* 0*s.* to 20*l.* 0*s.*	Essex	7*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 22.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market . Nov. 22:	
Veal	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts 2,943	Calves 170
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 21,240	Pigs 240

COAL MARKET, Nov. 22, 28*s.* 0*d.* to 34*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 68*s.* Curd, 72*s.*——CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, November 22, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div. p. ann.
Ashby de-la-Zouch	£.80 0	£. 4 0
Ashton and Oldham	115 0	5 0
Barnsley	195 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	286 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0
Coventry	850 0	47 0
Cromford	— 0	17 0
Croydon	2 0	—
Derby	120 0	6 0
Dudley	60 0	2 15
Ellesmere and Chester	73 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	625 0	27 0
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8
Grand Junction	244 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	46 0	2 10
Grand Union	24½	1 0
Grand Western	7 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	16 0	0 10
Kennet and Avon	25 0	1 5
Lancaster	20 0	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	390 0	20 0
Leicester	230 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	—	4 0
Loughborough	—	175 0
Mersey and Irwell	—	40 0
Monmouthshire	240 0	12 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—
Neath	330 0	18 0
Oxford	600 0	30 0
Peak Forest	76 0	3 0
Regent's	20 0	0 12 6
Rochdale	75 0	4 0
Severn and Wye	20½	1 0
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0
Staff. and Wor.	—	38 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	—	1 10
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0
Swansea	—	15 0
Thames & Severn, Red	30 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	20 0	16 6
Trent & Mersey (½ sh.)	600 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	280 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	215 0	11 5
Wilts and Berks	5¼	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	80 0	3 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	84½	3 p ct.
London (Stock)	67½	3½ do.
West India (Stock)	177 0	8 0 do.
East India (Stock)	78 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	83½	4 0 do.
Bristol	125 0	4 15 10
BRIDGES.		
Hammersmith	28½	1 10
Southwark	2¾	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 15
Vauxhall	19 0	1 0
Waterloo	5 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	25 0	0 18 8
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	22 0	0 16 4

RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div. p. an.
Forest of Dean	£15 0	£ 2 10
Manchester & Liverp.	193 0	—
Stockton & Darlington	205 0	5 0
WATER-WORKS.		
East London	122 0	5 0
Grand Junction	—	2 10
Kent	42 0	2 0
Manchester & Salford	43½	—
South London	95 0	4 p.ct.
West Middlesex	77½	3 p
INSURANCES.		
Albion	—	3 10
Alliance	8½	4 p.ct.
Atlas	10 0	0 10
British Commercial	5½	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	40 0	2 10
Eagle	5⅜	0 5
Globe	153 0	7 0
Guardian	25¼	1 0
Hope Life	6 0	6*s.*6*d.*
Imperial Fire	110 0	5 5
Ditto Life	—	0 8
Protector Fire	1 8	1*s.*6*d.*
Provident Life	20 0	1 0 0
Rock Life	3 12 6	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	199 0	5 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	30 0	—
Bolanos	185 0	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	63½	3 10
British Iron	7½	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	35 dis.	—
Hibernian	5¼	—
Irish Mining Comp^y	—	—
Real Del Monte	52 0	—
United Mexican	11½	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^d.	56 0	3 0
Ditto, New	11¼	0 12
City	191 0	10 0
Ditto, New	120 0	6 0
Phœnix	3⅛ pm.	6 p.ct.
British	1½ dis.	—
Bath	30 0	8¾ p.ct.
Birmingham	100 0	5 0
Birmingham & Stafford	62 pm.	4 0
Brighton	9⅝	—
Bristol	36 0	8½ p.ct.
Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
Liverpool	375 0	10 0
Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.
Ratcliff	40 0	4 p.ct.
Rochdale	—	1 5
Sheffield	—	1 12 6
Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^l)	10½ dis.	—
Auction Mart	20 0	—
Annuity, British	—	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	24½	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st class	—	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	—	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Oct. 26, to Nov. 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°			*Nov.*	°	°	°		
26	51	52	40	30, 09	cloudy	11	49	54	44	29, 50	fair
27	44	52	51	30, 23	cloudy	12	44	51	47	, 97	fair
28	58	63	50	29, 30	fair	13	54	50	48	, 66	cloudy
29	50	54	45	, 65	fair	14	48	55	49	, 60	cloudy
30	40	49	43	, 98	fair	15	50	54	55	, 60	fair
31	56	61	54	, 90	fair	16	53	56	46	, 17	rain & wind
*N.*1	55	60	54	30, 09	fair	17	48	52	44	, 50	cloudy
2	55	59	53	, 10	cloudy	18	41	45	59	, 79	cloudy
3	53	57	57	29, 90	cloudy	19	37	44	40	30, 15	fair
4	51	56	50	, 80	fair	20	41	49	45	29, 96	cloudy
5	51	57	55	29, 90	fair [winds	21	44	54	50	, 90	cloudy
6	56	57	56	, 50	rain, high	22	49	51	42	, 77	fair
7	51	53	50	, 17	fair	23	43	49	37	30, 11	showery
8	47	50	44	, 13	fair	24	37	39	38	30, 37	foggy
9	48	51	47	, 04	fair	25	38	43	38	, 36	fair
10	50	52	52	, 60	rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Oct. 28 to Nov. 26, 1830, both inclusive.

Oct.&Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l*.
28	210¼	83¾ ⅛	84½ ⅜	92⅞	92⅛	94⅛ ⅜	99⅞	17¾	226½	28 29 pm.	—	35 37 pm.
29	209¾	83⅜ ⅛	84 ⅜	92½	92⅛	94⅛ ⅜	99⅛	17¾	—	26 22 pm.	—	33 35 pm.
30	209½	83⅜ ⅞	84 ⅛	—	92⅜	94⅛ ½	100	17⅝	—	25 pm.	83⅜	34 32 pm.
1	209½	83¼ 2⅞	84⅛ 3⅛	—	91⅝	94¼ ⅜	99⅜	—	—	24 26 pm.	83	33 31 pm.
2	—	83¼ 2⅞	84⅛ 3⅛	92	91⅞	94 3⅛	99⅛	17⅝	—	25 23 pm.	—	31 33 pm.
3	204	82⅞ 1⅞	83⅞ 2½	90¾	89⅝	93½ 1⅛	99	17½	—	22 20 pm.	—	33 31 pm.
4	—	81½ 80⅛	82¼ 80⅞	—	87¾	92 89¾	97	17⅛	—	5 pm. 1 d.	—	32 15 pm.
5	203	80½ 79¾	81½ 80½	—	88	89½ 90	97	—	221	10 5 pm.	—	16 21 pm.
6	203	80¼ 79¾	81¼ 80⅜	—	87⅞	90¼ 89⅝	96⅜	16½	—	10 12 pm.	—	20 24 pm.
8	195	78½ 7¾	79½ 7½	85¼	86½	88 5¾	94⅛	16⅝	—	par	—	14 8 pm.
9	—	78⅞ 8	80 78¾	86⅞	87	89 8⅜	94¾	—	—	4 6 pm.	—	14 18 pm.
10	—	79⅜ 81⅛	80⅜ 2⅜	91	91	89¾ 91¼	97⅛	17⅛	225	7 11 pm.	79½	15 20 pm.
11	209	82⅛ 3⅛	83½ 4⅜	—	91⅞	94 3	99	17¾	228	16 25 pm.	83½	27 40 pm.
12	211	84⅛ ⅛	84⅜ 5¾	93¼	93½	94 5¼	101½	18	228	28 25 pm.	—	40 42 pm.
13	208	83⅜ ⅛	84¼ 4	—	92¼	93¾ 4⅛	99½	17⅝	228	20 pm.	—	37 34 pm.
15	209½	83¼ 4⅛	84⅜ 5	93¼	93⅛	94⅛ 5⅛	100½	17⅞	228	20 pm.	—	32 34 pm.
16	207½	83¼ 2⅞	84⅛ 3½	91¾	91¾	94⅛ 3½	99½	17⅜	—	19 16 pm.	—	34 30 pm.
17	207	81⅞ 2¼	82½ 3¼	91⅛	91¼	92½ 3⅛	—	17⅜	—	7 pm.	—	22 25 pm.
18	—	82¼ 3¼	83½ 4⅛	92¼	92¼	93⅛ 4	100	17½	—	12 14 pm.	82⅞	30 27 pm.
19	207	83⅛ 2⅞	84 3⅜	91⅞	92	93½ ⅞	100⅛	17½	—	12 8 pm.	—	28 24 pm.
20	—	82 ⅜	82⅞ 3¼	—	91½	92⅞ 3¼	99⅛	17¼	—	7 9 pm.	—	24 18 pm.
22	203½	81⅞ 2¼	82¼ 3¼	91	91¼	92½ 3	99¼	17¼	222	8 pm.	—	19 20 pm.
23	204⅛	82¼ 3⅛	83⅛ ⅞	92¼	92	93⅛ ⅞	99⅜	17½	221	7 10 pm.	—	19 21 pm.
24	203	82⅛ ¼	83½ 3	91⅛	91⅜	93⅛ 3	99⅜	17¼	219½	7 9 pm.	82¾	21 18 pm.
25	204	82 ⅞	82¼ 3¾	91½	91⅜	92½ 3⅜	99¼	17¼	219½	7 9 pm.	—	21 19 pm.
26	202½	82⅜ ⅛	83½ ⅛	91¼	91½	93⅜ ⅛	99¼	17¾	220	8 10 pm.	82⅜	21 18 pm.

South Sea Stock, Nov. 3, 94.—New South South Annuities, Nov, 16, 83⅝.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times.
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe--Standard
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
Record.--Lit. Gaz.
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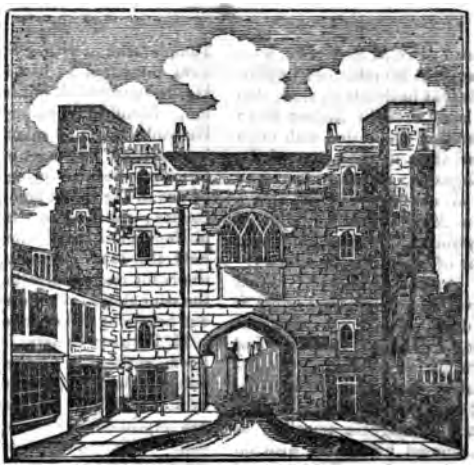
English Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
20 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton
Boston--Brighton 3
Bridgwater-Bristol 4
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.--Chelmsf.
Chesterfield
Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 3 Cumberl.
Derby 2.--Devon
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5
Gloucest.--Hants 3



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Manchester 8.Monm.
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Suffolk...Sussex
Taunton...Tyne
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West Briton (Truro)
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Embellished with a View of the NEW CHURCH at DONCASTER;
And Representations of some ANCIENT PAINTINGS in BASTON HOUSE, Kent.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Urban, *S. S. S. S. Dec.* 22.

Justice to our great Moralist and Lexicographer demands that he should be vindicated from a charge lately brought against him: and no where can that vindication with more propriety appear than in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, to which for many years he was so constant and so able a contributor. In Major Head's "Life of Bruce the Abyssinian Traveller," forming the 17th volume of the "Family Library," the following passage occurs: "When Bruce's work was completed, *just before it was printed*, and while public attention was eagerly expecting it, Johnson *translated and published* the travels in Abyssinia of the Jesuit Jerome Lobo. In Johnson's preface, he, *evidently at the expense of Bruce's reputation*, extols the Portuguese traveller, as 'one who has amused his reader with no romantic absurdities or incredible fictions.' These round rigmarole sentences were *rolled against Bruce!*" I do not call this wilful misrepresentation; for the Major is too honourable a man to assert any thing but what he imagines to be true; but I cannot exonerate him from the imputation of culpable ignorance, where the reputation of such a man as Dr. Johnson is concerned. A slight attention to facts and dates would have shown him how utterly unfounded is the charge which he has adduced. "Authors before they write should read." Johnson's translation of Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia was published in 1735, when Bruce was in his fifth year! Bruce's Travels were published in 1790, when Johnson had been six years in his grave! Ergo, &c. &c. L. S.

Since our Correspondent favoured us with the article on the Regalia of Scotland, which is inserted in the opposite page, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to transmit to Scotland, to be deposited and exhibited with the Regalia, three other very interesting Royal jewels: 1. a golden collar of the garter, bequeathed to his late Majesty by the Cardinal of York; being one which was presented to King James the First by his Queen; 2. King Charles the First's coronation ring, a sapphire surrounded with brilliants; and 3. an ancient rose-diamond badge of St. Andrew.

Mr. Francis Dayrell, of Shady Camps, near Linton, Cambridgeshire, in answer to J. F. (p. 290) respecting "a Mr. Dayrell, the Counsel at Stowe," &c. &c. writes: "I am not perfectly certain, but think this was Mr. Edmund Dayrell, who was a cousin of my grandfather, and, in the event of his having no issue, his heir. This Mr. Edmund Dayrell was a lawyer, and had apartments in the Temple, which, with a library of law books, were presented to him by my grandfather. He died unmarried, but in what year I know not. Should I be wrong in this conjecture, Richard Dayrell, Esq. of Padbury in Buckinghamshire, can most probably give the information desired, being the representative of one of the oldest families resident in that county; and among the comparatively few in England of those who have for centuries held the same property, which has been theirs for many generations, and maintained the same station as country gentlemen, without becoming either ennobled or extinct."

H. Pidgeon remarks, in reference to the Poem entitled "Choheleth," that it was published in 1768, and not in 1765, as stated by P. H. in our last number; also that it was reprinted in octavo, a few years since, with supplementary notes, corrections, and improvements, by Mr. Nathaniel Higgins, a dissenting minister at Whitchurch, co. Salop. The editor, in this new edition, which is inscribed to Professor Lee, gives no information as to the name of the author, further than what is contained in the following extract from the Journals of the late Rev. John Wesley, M.A.:—"I met with a surprising Poem, entitled 'Choheleth, or the Preacher.' I really think the author of it, (a Turkey merchant) understands both the difficult expressions, and the connection of the whole, better than any other, either ancient or modern writer, whom I have seen. He was at Lisbon during the great earthquake, just then sitting in his night-gown and slippers. Before he could dress himself, part of the house he was in fell, and blocked him up. By this means his life was saved, for all who had run out were dashed to pieces by the falling houses."

An Occasional Correspondent writes: "In the year 1743, a trial took place in Ireland between James Annesley, Esq., and Richard Earl of Anglesey. A verdict was given for the plaintiff; a writ of error was demanded, and granted. What further proceedings took place? If any, what was the result; and where may the account be found?"

In reference to the inquiry of Mr. Russell (p. 290), the Rev. Philip Meadows writes: "The Russels of Otley in Suffolk bear the same coat of arms as the Duke of Bedford. My maternal grandfather, Mr. Robert Rust, of Wortham in Suffolk, married the sister of — Russel, Esq. of Otley."

T. E. asks: "What is the disease which our forefathers called the *miserere?* See Calamy's Life, ii. 133. It is described as *dreadful*, and producing *excruciating torments*. See Retrospective Review, vi. 109."

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1830.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. Urban, *British Museum, Nov.* 12.

To those of your readers who have never been fortunate enough to behold a volume entitled "Papers relative to the Regalia of Scotland," put forth in 1829, by that worthy centumvirate, the *Bannatyne Club*, (to compete with whom it is subject of deep regret no similar Society should exist in England,) a few words may be requisite to explain the extracts I propose submitting to them. By the 24th Article of the Treaty of Union, it was provided "that the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, shall continue to be kept as they are within that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, and that they shall so remain in all time coming;" and by a Public Instrument, dated March 26, 1707, it appears that the said Regalia were delivered by the depute of the then Earl Mareschal, for the purpose of being lodged in the crown-room of the Castle of Edinburgh. This was the only evidence for above a century of the existence of the regalia in the place appropriated to them; whilst the suspicions and feelings of the people, from the air of mystery thrown over the circumstances, led to the conclusion that these insignia had either been furtively removed to England, or had been destroyed. Not a syllable beyond general surmise, however, is presented to us in the volume I am describing, until the year 1794, when, by virtue of a warrant under the royal sign manual, the crown-room was opened to search for certain records supposed to have been deposited there. These were not found; but in lieu of them a large oaken-chest, secured by two locks, presented itself as the only object of notice, and the Commissioners having no authority to open it, (although suspecting the Regalia were therein contained,) the crown-room was again secured with additional fastenings, and the fate of the honours of Scotland left as uncertain as before. At length, in 1817, his late Majesty, then Prince Regent, was pleased to issue his warrant to the Scottish officers of state and others, directing them to open the crown-room, and search for the long-lost Regalia.

"It was with feelings of no common anxiety," says the writer of the narrative I abridge, "that the Commissioners proceeded to the crown-room; and having found all there in the state in which it had been left in 1794, commanded the King's smith to force open the great chest, *the keys of which had been sought in vain*. The general persuasion that the Regalia had been secretly removed, weighed heavy on the mind of all while the labour proceeded. The joy was therefore extreme, when, the ponderous lid of the chest being forced open, the Regalia were discovered lying at the bottom, covered with linen cloths, exactly as they had been left in the year 1707, being about a hundred and ten years since they had been surrendered by William, the ninth Earl Marischall, to the custody of the Earl of Glasgow, Treasurer-depute of Scotland. The discovery was instantly communicated to the public by the display of the royal standard from the Castle, and was greeted by the shouts of the soldiers in garrison, and of a multitude of persons assembled on the Castle-hill; indeed, the rejoicing was so general and sincere, as plainly to show, that the people of Scotland had lost nothing of that national enthusiasm, which formerly had displayed itself in grief for the loss of these emblematic honours, and now was expressed in joy for their recovery." *

* On a report made to the Prince Regent of the proceedings, his Royal Highness was pleased to order that the Regalia should be exhibited to the public under proper precautions, and measures were subsequently adopted for that purpose. In the work I quote, there are accurate engravings of the whole, taken at the time of their discovery. There is also a beautiful plate representing them in Sir Walter Scott's "Provincial Antiquities of Scotland."

It is, therefore, with the view of contributing some additional illustration towards the history of these interesting relics of royalty, that I transcribe some passages which occur in letters from Sir John Clerk, one of the Barons of the Scottish Exchequer, addressed to Andrew Mitchell, Esq.* Deputy Secretary to the Marquis of Tweeddale, then Principal Secretary of State for Scotland, preserved in the collection of Mitchell Papers in the British Museum, vol. lvii. In the first of these, dated from Pennicuik, May 5, 1744, Baron Clerk writes:

"I am just now returned from some visits I was obliged to make in the shire of Nithsdale, and where I heard a very odd story averred, that, in my opinion, deserves some notice. It seems, *all the people there believe that the Regalia of Scotland, appointed to be kept here by the 24th article of the Treaty of Union, were stolen out of the Castle some years ago.* Now, though I believe that this is a piece of calumny raised to promote discontents, yet I am resolved, on the meeting of the Exchequer, to inquire about these Regalia, *which I know were deposited in the Castle, in March* 1707. I find that some of the Jacobites imagine that they were carried to Rome, and are in the possession of their master; and others assert that they were carried off by order of the Ministry, subsequent to the Union. You may mention all this to my Lord Marquise, in case he has any thing to recommend about them; for though what I have told you may be as false as ridiculous, yet I humbly think it ought to be inquired into, unless it be true that by Queen Ann or by the late King's order they were carried away, *in which case it may be best not to inquire further.* I hope I have been entertaining you with a groundless story; and yet my experience with the affairs of this country makes it at least necessary for me, as one of the Barons, to satisfie myself in this point."

In a postscript is added:

"I shall think it the more necessary to nquire about the Regalia, that I remember the provision for them was made by my Lord Marquise's father,† and some of his friends, in the Parliament of Scotland; for the 24th Article of the Treaty of Union, as it was conceded by the Commissioners of the Union in England, contained no such thing. If you want a Gothick description of these Regalia, you will find it in the "State of Britain," but more particularly in Nisbet's second volume of Heraldry, lately published at Edinburgh."

Mr. Mitchell's reply to the above is not preserved; but in Sir John Clerk's next letter, dated from Marisbank, Aug. 4, 1744, he goes on with the statement of his inquiries:

"You may remember that in May last I acquainted you of a foolish notion that prevailed all over the South of this country, that our Regalia were carried away. I have made the best inquiry I could *with the least noise*, and find that story to come out in a very shameful way; namely, *that a mad under-clerk of the Privy Council of Scotland, one Willsone, threw the keys where they were kept in the Castle of Edinburgh, into the Nor' Lock:* so, it seems, after they were sent back to the Castle by an order of the Council, in pursuance of the 24th Article of the Treaty of Union, they were put under no body's care; therefore, if they remain where they were put, we owe the obligation to the honesty of every Castle-souldier. However, I cannot help thinking that, though these Regalia be of little use now, yet as meer antiquities they ought to be preserved; and for that reason, a signed order by his Majesty is the only proper way to have them lookt after. I told you in my letter upon this subject, that the Marquise of Tweedale was one of the chief men who took care for their preservation, and therefor it will perhaps be expected that our friend the present Marquise should continue the same care for them; in the mean time, I intend to be silent and never mention them more, except I find them where they were left."

In a third letter from the same, dated from Pennicuik, Sept. 20, 1744, he writes:

"As to our Regalia, I own to you I thought shame to be hunting for them. If they are not carried away I think they should be keept in better order than probably they are. I told you in my last that one Willsone, an underclerk of the Council, *had them in such veneration, that he thought the wellfare of Scotland depended on them; and therefor since they were to be abandon'd, and to be for ever useless, he certainly either threw the keys of the chest where they lay into the Norlock, or, as some say, ordered them to be burried with him in the same coffin.* This is all I shall ever be able to discover about them; but I think it would be very proper if his Majesty would sign a private order to three or four persons to go to the Castle, and break open, if needful, the chest they are

* Afterwards Sir Andrew Mitchell, and Minister from the English Court to Frederick the Great of Prussia, during the Seven Years' War.

† This is a mistake. It must have been the Marquis's *grandfather*, John Hay, second Marquis of Tweeddale, who was Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1704, and died in 1713. Charles, the third Marquis, only enjoyed the title two years, and dying in 1715, was succeeded by John, the fourth Marquis, who is the nobleman above referred to, appointed in 1742 Principal Secretary of State for Scotland.—*Wood.*

kept in; and then to order two or three keys for as many locks to be made for the chest, one of which to be in the keeping of the magistrates of Edinburgh, one in the Court of Session, and one in the Exchequer: but, after all, I confess, if this be not managed with some privacy and discretion, it will look a little whimsical and rediculous; for it ought not to be supposed but that the Parliament and Privy Council of Scotland had provided for the manner of their being keept and lookt after from time to time. The rust of the Sword of State has, no doubt, by this time, eaten it up; * and the velvet cushion on which the crown lay, must be quite rotten. It is, likewise, very probable, that the chest itself is rotten to pieces in the vault where it used to stand."

Here closes the correspondence of the worthy Baron on the subject, and it is most probable, that from the disinclination of the Marquis of Tweeddale to agitate so delicate a question as the removal of the Regalia, or the fear of countenancing rumours which had spread so widely, it was deemed most prudent to consign the whole to oblivion. The Marquis went out of office in 1746. Mr. Mitchell about the same period left England in a diplomatic character; and the momentous events which continued so many years after to engage the attention of Europe, will sufficiently account for the silence kept so long with regard to the crown-room and its contents. One curious circumstance, however, is accounted for by the above extracts, viz. the disappearance of the keys; and it cannot be doubted that the "mad under clerk" who threw them away, or caused them to be buried with him, is the identical William Wilson, one of the under clerks of session, and depute-mareschal, by whom the Regalia were delivered up, and whose protest on the occasion, dated March 26, 1707, is the only document which remained to attest their existence. It is printed in the Appendix to the Papers, No. 5, as well as the Report of 1794, with various other Tracts, concerning the History of the Regalia in the time of Cromwell, and their preservation at that period through the vigilance of Sir George Ogilvie, of Barras, Bart. A slight and imperfect sketch of this event appeared in the 90th vol. of the Gentleman's Mag. p. 31, which might be improved by a few notes from the Bannatyne publication; but I have already exceeded the limits I proposed to myself, and conclude by recommending every member of the Club to add the scraps transcribed above to his copy of the curious and well-edited volume which has occasioned these remarks.

Yours, &c. FRED. MADDEN.

* This is not the case. The Regalia suffered much less than could have been expected, and the blade of the Sword of State was but very little affected by rust.

MR. URBAN, *Grimsby, Nov. 4.*

YOUR repository of fugitive literature is peculiarly valuable in that department which is devoted to the preservation of ancient local customs and statistical facts, which might otherwise be lost to posterity, or so distorted by tradition as to degenerate into error. In the course of a long residence at Grimsby, I have not been inattentive to the manners, customs, and propensities of the inhabitants; and being of a sedentary turn, I have often amused my leisure hours by instituting a comparison between present observances and the peculiarities which distinguished their forefathers of remote generations. As the investigation proceeded, and the rites and usages of antiquity became gradually unfolded to my view, it branched off into such a variety of ramifications, as ultimately swelled out my Common-Place Book with endless notices respecting the history and topography, as well as the general statistics of this ancient borough, at every period of its fluctuating fortunes. Some of the results of this enquiry are already before your readers; and I purpose occasionally to furnish you with such additional notices as may possess the twofold quality of affording present information and amusement, and preserving materials which promise to be useful to any future topographer who may be encouraged to write a connected history of the place.

The amusement of bull-baiting is of such high antiquity in this country, that Fitz-Stephen, who lived in the reign of Hen. II. tells us it was, at that early period, the common entertainment of the young Londoners during the winter season; and Claudian says of the English mastiffs,

'Magnaque taurorum fracturi colla Britanni.'

The county of Lincoln is eulogized by Fuller as producing superior dogs for the sport; and in Grimsby bull-baiting was pursued with such avidity, that, to increase its importance, and prevent the possibility of its falling into disuse,

it was made the subject of an official regulation of the Magistracy. It had been practised within the borough from time immemorial, but about the beginning of the reign of Hen. VII. the butchers finding it both troublesome and inconvenient to provide animals for the public amusement, endeavoured to evade the requisition; but it was made imperative upon them by the following edict of the Mayor and Burgesses, which was incorporated into a code of ordinances that were made and agreed to on the 23d of October, 1499, for the better government of the borough:

"Also, that no Bocher flee or kill no Bull flesche w'in this Burgh, nor that none be brought to sell bot if the Bull be bayted openlye before the Mair and his burgesses, peon of forfeit'. of ev'y default vjs. viij*d*. Also that the Bochers of this Francheis, and al others that kepe slaughter shopes and kill flesche in this Francheis, to sell, mak onys yerly befor the Mair and his burgesses one Bull-bayting, at convenient Tyme of the yere, according to the custom of this Francheis befor usyd, upon peyn of forfeitur of vjs. viij*d*."

In the reign of Charles I. an instance occurs of the violation of this ordinance; and it is formally recorded in the Mayor's Court Book, that a fine was imposed by the Chamberlains on Robert Camm for "killing a bull, and not first baiting him, according to the custom of the Corporation."

These sports were conducted with great cruelty. To make the animal furious, gunpowder was frequently flashed up his nose, and pepper blown into his nostrils; and if this failed *to make him shew game*, his flesh was lacerated, and aquafortis poured into the wound. About sixty years ago, a bull was put to the stake at Grimsby; but the animal proving too tame, one William Hall put a spike or brad into his stick, and goaded the poor creature until the blood flowed copiously from several parts of his body; and at length, by continually irritating the lacerated parts, the bull became enraged, and roaring in the extremity of his torture, succeeded in tossing his assailant, to the infinite gratification of his cruel persecutors. It is recorded, to the credit of Mr. Alderman Hesleden, that during his Mayoralty in 1779, the annual exhibition was disallowed; from which time the custom declined, although some instances of this inhuman pastime have subsequently occurred.

Strutt says, that in some of the market towns of England, the *Bull-rings* to which the unfortunate animals were fastened, are remaining to the present time. At Grimsby, the arena where this brutal ceremony was performed, is still distinguished by the name of the "Bull Ring." The ancient stone and ring were removed about thirty years since, but the chain is still in possession of the Chamberlains, who pass it annually to their successors; and it is sometimes applied to the purpose of fastening up a gate, when a distress is made on a field belonging to the Corporation for rent; but its primitive use is wholly superseded by the abolition of the amusement. GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter, Dec. 3.*

THE turbulent and disturbed state of a certain description of the peasantry, arises from an obvious cause; and is entirely an agricultural case, well understood by the landed proprietors. History shows us that malpractices somewhat similar to those we unfortunately witness, but not of so atrocious a character, have occurred at different periods; and much mischief has been effected, for want of some *permanent local force*, capable at once of checking and putting down the evil designs of the unprincipled; or of others seeking a remedy for distress, by illegal and criminal means. The regular troops and a few yeomanry cannot be every where. The Militia may not be embodied. The Volunteer corps cost annually above a million sterling; and to have them tolerably disciplined, time, that can be but ill spared, is materially encroached on. There is, however, an adequate and efficient force, costing comparatively but little, and which acting *pro aris et focis* would readily turn out promptly on any emergency. The Constabulary is in fact the old and constitutional safeguard of the public peace, and can always be depended on, because always at hand.

To come at once to the essential plan wanted for the constant maintenance of good order, when threatened by the evil disposed,—let all males, of well-known orderly habits, between the age of sixteen and sixty, be sworn in as *perpetual constables* in their locality of towns, cities, or villages, where there may not be a sufficiently numerous and regular police. At the beating of drums, the

tolling of bells, or some signal well known, this force, armed only with a staff marked, would repair to certain indicated alarm-posts, where certain leading men, as Captains and Lieutenants, would muster and arrange it, in readiness to repair to any situation requiring assistance. The Hackney vehicles, and light conveyances of the place, would repair to a marked post, from which small detachments might be sent speedily to the nearest quarter menaced with attack. This essential force would be termed the "Constitutionary Constabulary," as above, with little or no expense, permanently prepared to meet every emergency, and to maintain their locality in perfect security, under a ready and simple procedure of standing organization. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 13.

YOUR correspondent "Faber" is not the first person who has applied to your readers for information on the pedigree of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith. A similar inquiry may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1809,* from a writer who used the same signature, and who dated his letter from "Ostenhanger," in Kent, the ancient seat of the Viscounts Strangford, which the present Viscount has, with a laudable feeling, recently purchased. Through the kindness of a professional friend, I am able to state, that, notwithstanding the similarity of the arms and of the baptismal name of the Hero of Acre to those of the present Lord Strangford, *no connection* has been found between their families; and, as his Lordship's pedigree has lately been elaborately examined, there is strong reason to believe that *no relationship* exists.

The family of Smythe, from which Viscount Strangford is descended, was seated at Corsham in Wiltshire as early as the fifteenth century. Robert Smythe of Corsham died in 1513, and his eldest son, John Smythe, Esq., who died in 1538, left, by Joan daughter of Robert Brouncker of Melksham (the ancestor of the Viscount Brouncker), five sons, —John, Thomas, Henry, Robert, and Richard—and three daughters, Anne, Jane, and Elizabeth; who are all mentioned in their father's will, dated 1st April, 1538, and proved on the 8th of November following.

Thomas Smythe, the second of these sons, settled in London, and became Farmer of the Customs to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. He purchased the estate of Ostenhanger, and other property, in Kent, and died in 1591, aged 69. By Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Judde, Lord Mayor of London, with whom he acquired the Manor of Ashford, he had seven sons and several daughters. *Andrew Smythe*, the eldest son, died in infancy. *Sir John*, the 2nd son, was the ancestor of the present Viscount; *Henry*, the 3rd son, settled at Corsham and Baydon, and his son Thomas entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Wilts, in 1623. *Sir Thomas*, the 4th son, who was Ambassador to Russia in 1604, bought the manor of Bidborough, in Kent, and his male descendants became extinct on the death of the Right Hon. Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in 1778. The Right Hon. *Sir Richard Smythe*, of Leeds Castle, in Kent, the 5th son of the Customer, died in 1628; and, as his only son Sir John Smythe died s. p. in 1632, the male descendants of his father then failed. *Robert*, the 6th son, was living at Highgate in the 6th James I. and left a son named John, of whom nothing more is known. *Symon*, the 7th son, was killed at the siege of Cadiz, in 1597, aged 27.

Sir John Smythe, the eldest son of Customer Smythe, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Fineux, Esq. son of Chief Justice Fineux, of Herne, in Kent, and dying 29th Nov. 1608, left issue *an only son*, Thomas, 1st Viscount Strangford, who married Lady Barbara Sydney, 7th daughter of Robert 1st Earl of Leicester, whence the present Viscount Strangford derives the baptismal name of Sydney; and as all the descendants of that match have lately been accurately traced, it is *certain* that no other male descendant exists at this moment than Lord Strangford and his sons.

Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, the defender of Acre, was unable to trace his pedigree farther back than to his great grandfather Captain Cornelius Smith, who was born at Hythe in 1661, and whose monumental inscription, in the church of New Shoreham in Sussex, stating that he died on the 26th of October, 1727, aged 66, was communicated by your correspondent "Faber" in 1809. The pedigree of so distinguished an officer is deserving of insertion in your pages, and I therefore annex it:—

* Vol. LXXIX. part ii. p. 1191.

.... Smith of Herne, co. Kent. = ...

- Cornelius Smith, born at Hythe, a Lieutenant in the ship in which King William came to England, ob. 1727, æt. 66, buried at Shoreham. = Mary, dau. of Colonel .... Faith, by .... dau. of .... Porringer of Ireland, mar. at Hastings, ob. circa 1741, æt. circa 64, bur. at St. Mary's, Dover.
  - Solomon Smith, Lt. in the Navy, ob. circa 1747. = ..da. of ..Warren, a Navy Slopseller.
    - Solomon Smith, Lieut. R. N. blown up in the Edgar, s. p. =
    - Faith, wife of Thomas Mercer, of Dover. †
  - Abel Smith, Lieut. R.N. *ob. cœl.*
  - Cornelius Smith, ob. circa 1769, buried at Deal. = ...d. of .... Bowles of London, a Quaker.
    - Abel Smith, only child, Capt. R.N. ob. 1752, bur. at St. Margaret's, Westminster, s.p. =
  - Charles Smith, Capt. R.N. ob. 1728, in South Carolina. = Alice Archer.
    - Edward Smith, Lieut. R. N. killed at Laguira.
  - Edward Smith, Capt. R. N. ob. at Antigua, 1742, of wounds received at Laguira, buried at Antigua, 9th of June, 1742, æt. 51. = Eliz. 2d dau. and coheir of John Douglas, Capt. R.N. related to the Duke of Hamilton, mar. at Deal, 1722, ob. there, 1777, æt. 76.
    - Alice, living at Dover, unm. 1775, then æt. 53.
    - John Spencer Smith, Gentleman Usher to the Queen, &c. = Mary, dau. and coh. of Pinkney Wilkinson, sister to Lady Camelford.
      - Douglas Cha. Smith, Capt. of Dragoons, 1790; Governor of Prince of Wales's Island. = Frances Woodcock.
        - Frances Smith, unmar. 1830.
        - Chas. Thurlow Smith, ob. s.p.
      - Spencer John Smith, late Minister at Stutgardt. = Baroness Constance Herbert, dau. of the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, ob. at Rouen 1830.
        - Two sons.
      - SIR WM. SIDNEY SMITH, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.
    - Gen. Edw. Smith, Lt.-Governor of Isle of Man, ob. s.p. 1809, mar. Penelope, dau. of Sir Wm. Bowyer, Bart.
    - Philippa, unmar. 1790, then æt. 54.
    - Elizabeth, mar. Thos. Delamaine, esq. Barrister at Law.

Arms granted to Sir Sidney Smith in 1803.—Azure, on a chevron engrailed between three lions passant guardant Or, a wreath of laurel Proper, between 2 crosses Calvary Sable, with a Chief of Augmentation.—Crest, a leopard's head Proper, gorged with a plain collar, therefrom a line reflexed, issuant out of an eastern Crown Or; with a Crest of Augmentation.

The Arms of the Smythes of Corsham were, Azure, an escutcheon Argent within six lions rampant, Or; and were allowed to the younger branches at the Heralds' Visitation of Wiltshire in 1623, upon the production of an ancient seal, then, it is said in the Visitation, two hundred years old.† Customer Smythe, however, obtained two grants of arms to himself and his descendants, differenced from the old coat; the first grant being per pale Or and Azure, a chevron between three lions passant guardant counterchanged: and the second grant, from Clarencieux Cooke, in 1588, was the coat and crest now used by his noble descendant; namely, "Azure, a chevron engrailed between three lions passant guardant Or." Crest—"An ounce's head erased Argent, Pelletee, and gorged with a collar Sable, edged Or, charged with three Pellets, and chained Or."—— The arms and crest of Sir Sidney Smith, *however they may be described in the instrument*, are in fact a NEW grant, and were founded upon the coat allowed to Customer Smythe in 1588, from the idea that he was descended from that person, though the pedigree could not be deduced; a common practice where a connection between a grantee and a family entitled to Arms is *presumed* to exist. But an heraldic eye will at once discover, by the chevron being charged with "a wreath of laurel Proper between two crosses Calvary Sable," and by the crest being "a leopard's head Proper, gorged with a plain collar, therefrom a line reflexed," that the Arms and Crest of Sir Sidney Smith are totally distinct from those of the Viscounts Strangford.

Yours, &c. N.

† Harleian MS. 1442, f. 112.—"This coat produced in an old seal, to be the right coat of this family, and is said to be two hundred years old."

CHRIST CHURCH, DONCASTER.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXVIII.

CHRIST CHURCH, DONCASTER.

Architects, Woodhead and Hurst.

THE Town of Doncaster has been long celebrated for its beauty and cleanliness, for its striking approach from the south, its magnificent Grand Stand and celebrated Race Course, its public buildings, its venerable Gothic Church, and stately tower; and latterly by the erection of a beautiful Gothic Church, with an elegant spire, giving an additional feature to the town from every approach.

This new Church was founded and endowed by a benevolent individual of the name of Jarrett, whose ancestors had for a number of years been connected with the town of Doncaster. A monument in the old church states that a brother of the founder was an Alderman of this borough. John Jarrett, esq. the founder of Christ Church, was in early life a manufacturer at Bradford; subsequently, during the war, he became a partner in the extensive iron works carried on at Low Moor near Bradford, under the firm of Jarrett, Danson, and Hardy, where he acquired a very large fortune. Retiring from business some years ago, he returned to his native town to enjoy the fruits of his honest industry, and, during a period of several years he by acts of kindness and benevolence acquired the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen. It pleased the Great Disposer of events to terminate his life before the completion of this his last pious work. The first stone of the Church was laid on the 9th of October 1827; and the founder died on the 15th of January 1828, at the age of eighty-three. The sums he gave were 10,000*l.* for the building, and 3000*l.* for the endowment.

The site of the Church, at the point where the Thorne road branches from the great North road, is particularly fine and open, occupying about two and a half acres of ground, surrounded by wide and spacious public roads. The style of architecture adopted is that which prevailed in the 14th century. The stone used is from the celebrated quarries of Roche Abbey.

The plan of the Church comprises a tower, nave, two side-ailes, and a chancel; the latter, together with two vestries, forms a semi-octagonal projection, which gives the east end a multangular and unusual appearance. There are six windows to each aile, and a seventh at the north-east and south-east vestries. Each of these is divided horizontally by two cross-mullions, and thereby formed into twelve lights; the centre three are square quatrefoils; and the tracery at the head forms three other quatrefoils. The east window is of six principal lights, and the upper part spread out in tracery.

The principal entrance is through a spacious octangular porch, the whole size of the tower, which is groined in imitation of stone. The entrance to the galleries and side-ailes is by the doors on the north and south sides of the Church.

The size of the Church from the tower to the chancel, in the interior, is 94 feet long, and 52 wide, with galleries at the south and north sides and west end. The accommodation is for 1000 persons, of which 300 seats are free and unappropriated. The ceiling above the nave is divided into square compartments by bold ornamented beams, with bosses at the intersection, which are painted in imitation of oak. The side-ailes are groined in imitation of stone, having bosses at the intersection of the ribs, with corbels for the ribs to rise from.

The pulpit, reading, and clerk's desks, accord in style with the building, and are placed in the centre of the middle aile, which is 10 feet wide; a handsome stone font is placed in front of the west entrance.

We cannot conclude this account without expressing our admiration of this beautiful specimen of modern architecture, which, although not free from defects, possesses architectural merit in a very high degree. The uniform correctness of style in the detail, the beautiful and finely proportioned spire, the chaste and elegant tracery of the windows, the light ornamental buttresses and pinnacles, all combine to give a character to the building pleasing and satisfactory, and reflect great credit on the architects, Messrs. Woodhead and Hurst of Doncaster.

The building was consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of York, on the 10th of September, 1829; and the Church opened for Divine Service on the 1st of November following.

The Rev. Henry Branson is appointed the first Minister to this Church,

and the friends of the Establishment will hear with satisfaction that, since the opening, the number of worshippers has increased by those who formerly attended the dissenting meeting-houses in the town and neighbourhood.

A subscription has been raised for an organ, which is now building by Gray of London.

Mr. Urban, *Summerlands, Exeter, Dec. 4.*

THE Letter of your Correspondent in your last number, S. H. H. of Fleet-street, requires a short animadversion. Many of the circumstances so beautifully and classically narrated by Ossian, in a captivating and poetical style of language peculiarly his own, took place in Erin (the island in the west), or Ireland. It is said that some of the actions there are recorded in a Celtic character. It is probable that the historian Macpherson must have been misinformed on this point, which does not militate in the slightest degree against the authenticity of a composition so strikingly forcible and elegant as to have excited general admiration. In the *Hebrides* of Scotland there never was a Celtic character; and it is *there* that Ossian's Poems have been handed down, from hundreds of fathers to hundreds of sons, during centuries. If your Correspondent doubts this, he had better proceed to Skye, or Ossian's "Isle of Mist," where, with the difference of a preposition, conjunction, or sign of a case, he will hear these fine compositions repeated, as published by Mr. Macpherson. Now as it is proved by unquestionable evidence, passing through ages, from father to son, that this is a fact, it may be for such sceptics as your Correspondent to make out, that Macpherson fabricated what was known, and repeated in hundreds of places, *for centuries before he was born.* The Poems may not be repeated all by any one man, but still the whole are floating in oral tradition, not liable to such interpolations and forgery, as manuscripts are subject to. When raising a regiment for the Chief of Macdonald, I had occasion to hear several fine poems, which are on oral record. Though inferior to Ossian's, the late Lord Macdonald had them collected by a competent person, because he deemed them authentic.—The luminous and closely-reasoned dissertations of Dr. Blair, the eminent Professor of Rhetoric, and the strong testimonies of able scholars and distinguished logicians, are sufficient to oppose to the stubborn prejudices of Johnson, who said that Macpherson ought to have been content with such evidence as that of *standing oral tradition*, laid before him on the very site of the heroic exploits narrated. It would be like proving a truism, by an *argumentum ad absurdum*, to say more on a subject admitting of no controversy, in the face of traditional living evidence. The talented belles lettres lady Miss Catharine Talbot attempted an imitation of these Poems, but *longo intervallo*, however meritorious.

In former papers, I went far to prove that the Greek and Latin languages are in a great measure derived from the Celtic; and this was the opinion of the eminent orientalist, Sir William Jones, with whom I was in habits of friendship in India. The Celtic language, so remarkable for its simplicity of construction, is approaching rapidly to becoming a dead tongue. It would be well to establish in one or two of the Scottish Universities, a Celtic Professorship, for the preservation of so original and important a language.

Yours, &c. John Macdonald.

Mr. Urban, *London, Dec. 6.*

YOUR correspondent, S. H. H. does not appear to have seen the Report of the Committee of the Highland Society on Ossianic poems, else he would not, it is presumed, retain his scepticism concerning those interesting remains. The opinion of Dr. Johnson, to which he professes to adhere, was rash, and is now well known perfectly unjustifiable. The Doctor believed that no ancient Gaëlic MS. existed, but the laudable exertions of the above Society have recovered many; the antiquity of several reaching 1000 years beyond the era allowed by Johnson. If persons were readily found, in days gone by, able to repeat, for days and nights together, the lengthened traditional tales of their fathers, was there any thing to prevent them from being committed to writing?

That so much ignorance respecting the literature or state of oral learning of the Highlanders, should long have existed, and yet remain, is no great wonder, when the total change of manners produced by the acts which abolished the system of clanship, that venerable institution of our Celtic ancestors, and

consequently altered the primitive state of society in the Highlands, is taken into consideration.

Having recently published a work, in which this subject is more fully entered into, not indeed so much with a view of making converts to reason, as from the necessity of touching on this grand literary question, I shall not at present extend my communication. My apology for troubling Mr. Urban, is the surprise that, after so many investigations and proofs, (as satisfactory as the nature of the inquiry would permit,) that should still be deemed a forgery, to which it is evident a whole nation must have been accessary, by pretending to a knowledge of poems, the production of a living countryman, yet assigned to a very ancient bard. Most of the individuals who judicially attested their acquaintance with those poems, derived from their aged and illiterate fathers, had never heard of their translation, and rejected it in many cases as inferior in their estimation to the original. To charge Mr. Macpherson with their composition is awarding him an honour, to which, with all his merit, both as a historian and poet, he certainly could not pretend.

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Walford, near Ross, Dec.* 8.

MR. BAKER has lately published the concluding part of the first volume of his History of Northamptonshire. It sustains the high character which is justly due to the preceding portions. A most valuable mass of records and pedigrees (authenticated with infinite labour) constitutes the lasting masonry of this, as of all durable county-histories, which, like public edifices, ought to be built for perpetuity. They are polyglots of the transitions of estates and persons; and the philosophical historian may see in them with surprise the uncommon subdivisions of landed property, which have been more and more extended in every succeeding age, a circumstance which suggests reflections far too numerous and multifold for hasty elucidation.

In reference to Bittlesden Abbey manor at Siresham (p. 677), it is said, that

"*Robert de Meperteshal* (of Mepershall in Bedfordshire,) Lord of Bittlesden in the reign of Henry I. having stolen one of the King's hounds, surrendered the whole vill, with five virgates of land adjacent, in Whitfield, to *Geoffrey* de Clinton the Chamberlain, one of the royal favourites."

Now Dugdale (Monast. i. 784) says the same thing, but, *mirabile dictu!* has *altered the record;* for in the Abbey register quoted, and still extant (Harl. MSS. 4714, fol, 1), the person named is not *Geffrey* de Clinton, but "*Osbertus Camerarius de Clinton,*" in the early part of the paragraph, and "*Osbertus de Clinton*" in the latter. It could not be a mistake of the transcribing monk, for he not only names *Osbert* twice, and in the paragraph never mentions *Geffrey* once, although it is evident that he knew of the distinct existence of the brothers Geffrey and Osbert. In proof, the first charter after the above historical proëmium says, concerning Siresham, and the donation of Ernald de Bosco, "terram illam quam *Gaufridus* de Glint' Camer' dedit mihi..de Sygresham, &c." fol. i. a. I have heard that Camden, in his account of Bittlesden, does accord with the register, and uses the name *Osbert.* Nor could the alteration have been any other than assumption on Dugdale's part, for all the rest of the paragraph is verbatim the same as that of the register; nor had he even the excuse of ignorance, for well did he know the register of Kenilworth, because his collections from it are still extant (Harl. MS. 2060), and that *Osbert* de Clinton is repeatedly mentioned. At all events, he had no right to alter the text, but had he doubted the reading, to have put in the margin, Qu. *Gaufridus?*

But he was possibly influenced by some pique against the Clinton family, for he has taken another opportunity of degrading their origin, by quoting a passage from Orderic Vitalis, a monk who left England for good when only eleven years old; and who, says Bishop Nicolson (Hist. Libr. i. 63, ed. 8vo.) is "immoderate in the praise of his friends and the dispraise of his enemies, either all panegyric or all satyr. Now such discourses are rightly observed to be strangely monstrous and unnatural productions. They want metre to become poems, and truth to make them just histories." Thus the Bishop. To revert to the work before us, as it is connected with this noble family. Mr. Baker says (p. 678)

"In 30 Ed. III. (1336) Henry de *Elington* was found to hold lands in Sulgrave and Siresham, of the manor of Morton Pinkeney."

And in the preceding account of Sulgrave (i. 516), he says,

"In the book of Knights' fees, 24 Ed. I. 1295, Henry de *Clinton* was certified to hold one fee in 'Solegrave,' of William de Pinkeney; and in 9 Edw. II. William de *Glinton* was certified to be Lord of Sulgrave. In 30 Edw. III. (1356) Henry de *Elington* was found to hold lands in Sulgrave and Siresham of the manor of Morton (Esc. 30 Edw. III. p. 2, n. 45). William de *Elington*, probably his son, enfeoffed John de Stotesbury in the manor of Sulgrave," &c. &c.

Now *Glinton*, *Clinton*, *Elington*, and *Cliton*, were synonymous terms, *G*linton being only a Saxon orthography of their *C* (which, Hickes says, answered to the Greek gamma in figure and power, and their *G* to *Y*, whence *yat*, i. e. *gate*). Clinton only a French perversion of *Cliton*, and *Elington* only an abbreviation of *Athelington*, and at the same time convertible into both *Ylinton* and *Clynton*; all having the same allusion to a Cliton or Atheling, the term for a Saxon prince. Nothing can be more clear than the evidences which prove this.——(i.) *Glinton* and *Elindon*. In the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas (p. 53), the Abbot of Peterborough is said to have in *Elinton* alias *Glinton*, in terr', &c.——(ii.) *Athelinton* and *Elindon* the same. Mr. Hunter says (South Yorkshire, i. p. 90) "the name of Edlintone is evidence of some former consequence; æþeling tun, the town of *Atheling*, a generic term for the younger offspring of the Royal Saxon Houses. It may appear to be an objection to this etymology, that in Domesday book it is written Ellintone, which is also the pronunciation still used by the common people. But this objection will be removed, if we observe how these syllables were used indifferently by our early scribes. Thus Adlingflete is written in old charters Athelingflete, but also Allyngflete, and what is now *Ellenthorpe* was anciently *Edelingthorpe*; and thus *Edlingham* in Northumberland was the demesne of King Ceolwulf, to whom Bede inscribes his history."——(iii.) *Athelington* and *Clinton*, the same. —In the "Historia Ramesiensis," (Gale's XV. Scriptores, p. 441) it is stated, that there is in the county of Huntingdon, a vill, to which long antiquity gave the name of Athelinton, and out of which Ætheric *Bishop* of Dorchester, cheated a Dane, by making him very drunk, and then gave it to Ramsey Abbey. Now this very *Athelinton*, in the confirmation charter of King Edward the Confessor, is called *Clinton* (see Dugdale's Monasticon, i. 237, col. i. l. 51), and is, I presume, the *Ellington* near Silthorp of the present day.——(iv.) *Cliton*, *Clinton*, and *Atheling*, the same. Ducange (v. *Clitones*) quoting Simeon of Durham, says, ann. 866, "*Elfredus* id est *Clito Adeling*," ubi emendat Somnerus, "*Elfredus Clito* id est *Adeling*:" and *Ætheling* is rendered Clito, for a prince of the blood, in Lye. Orderic Vitalis says (L. xi. p. 838), as quoted by Ducange (*ubi supra*), Robert begot William the bastard, who begot Robert the father of *William Clito*; and again, William Clito was son of Robert Duke of Normandy (L. 12, p. 854). This *Cliton* the French historians converted into *Clinton*, for Pere Anselme (Histoire Genealogique &c. de Maison Royale, tom. ii. p. 87) says, that Stephen Count of Aumale, solicited by his wife, revolted and went with many Normans to William *Clinton*, son of Robert the third Duke of Normandy, and again (p. 876), he says in the year 1138, William the first *Clinton*, called *the Gros*, after the death of Henry the First, had many differences with the Count of Lincoln, Simon Senlis. And the same identity of *Clyton* and *Clynton* was extant in England; for in the Harl. MS. 853 (written about the year 1580), we have "*Clynton*, a Saxon, was in the Conquest time earle of Wincester," &c.; but in the Harleian MS. in 1584, fol. 4, we have a transcript of the passage last quoted, beginning with *Cliton*, a Saxon, &c.; and further, in the Harleian MS. 4754, fol. 1, 6, we have "*Clinton*, or *Clyton*, a Saxon, was at the Conquest Earl of Winchester, and for that he took part with Edgar Ethelring, against the Conqueror, he was banished England, and died in Scotland." Ethelwald, in the Scriptores p. Bed. shows, that there was a *Clyton* or Prince of the blood, Earl of Winchester, but that is not to our purpose. All we mean to show is, that *Clyton* and *Clynton* were synonymous; and is a blazonry of arms of the Nobility, made temp. James and Charles I. (Harl. MS. 1426, f. 21), we have *Clyton* (sic) Earle of Lincolne, &c. As to *Clinton*, a place, the Saxons give their own names to villa, the Normans took theirs from them.

It is very true, that Camden, in his Remaines, makes (p. 117) *Glin* a derivative from *Glen*, Welsh, a dale, but that cannot apply to a place also called *Elindun*.

Dugdale, therefore, had no right to

ne, that *Clinton* implied an ig-
name, for the contrary was pre-
the fair inference, and history
rts such an inference. This very
de Elington (Clinton or *Glin-*
whom I have mentioned above
Mr. Baker, was the representative
s first ancient family in North-
onshire.

Weever's "Funeral Monu-
," copied in your vol. xcvii. i.
03, is an Anglo-Saxon inscription,
rly at Leominster Church, re-
that Kynelm was a benefactor of
blood, and that his relative was
melmbald æt Clinton." This was
ublished by Warburton the He-
from a copy by Hackluyt, a na-
Leominster, but was pronounced,
gh prejudice from Dugdale, a
y by Warburton, who had a light
cter. Now this *must* be erroneous,
the Harleian MS. 4029, fol. 65,
n a century before the birth of
urton, is a pedigree of Clinton,
: the ancestry is ascribed to a Re-
l [de Tankerville], a factitious
as to the Tankervilles, to be
in Rous's Roll (MS. Ashmol.
or G. 2, fol. 96, b.), who, by the
does not say a word of the præ-
Renel-ald, so that it must have
an interpolation from another
, i. e. Warburton's copy or ori-

Now where was this place
m? At Clinton or Glinton, co.
ampton, for there Beorred, King
ercia, *did* settle some of his sti-
aries and relatives (see Bridges's
amptonshire, ii. 575, &c. In-
. int. Scriptor. p. Bed, p. 494, a.
l, 42, ed. 1596, &c.), and their
entatives are mentioned in Domes-
ook, fol. 221, b., and were utterly
t from the Abbot of Peterbo-
's knights or feodaries, who were
afeoffed by Abbot Thorold, temp.
Conq. (Chronic. Petroburgense
Cott., Claud. A. v. f. 7, a.; Gun-
Peterborough, 266, 267.) Among
Knights was a Ralph, son of
bi de Glynton (Gunton's Peter-
gh, p. 279), from whom de-
d this Henry de *Glynton*, or
n, or *Elington*, who held the es-
in Sulgrave and Siresham, men-
by Mr. Baker. That this family
ne of very high consequence, is
n from inquisitions taken in the
of Edw. I. the Plea-rolls, and
de Nevill. There are three seve-
ies of these Inquisitions still ex-
viz. Harl. MSS. 3875 and 5804,
ansdowne, 207, vol. ii. f. 1; and
from these it appears, that Henry de *Glinton*, or *Clinton*, or *Elindon*, mentioned by Mr. Baker, was then chief Lord of a "Baronia de Clinton, *de conquestu*," says the record; but evidently the remains of one much larger in preceding times. In the Plea-rolls of 1274, as appears by the record, (misquoted in the Calendar, p. 187) the Barony de Clinton was only in the *custody* of Roger de Hingoldby, it was not his own; and a presumed son of this Henry, viz. a William de *Glenton*, is returned 28 Edw. I. as one of the military tenants who held Cs. lands, co. Linc. (MS. Harl. 1192, f. 30, b.)—He is the William who is returned by Mr. Baker as Lord of Sulgrave, 9 Edw. II. A.D. 1315, and is called in the *Record* itself, (see Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs, ii. 389) William de Clinton. That the present noble family of Clinton, Lords Clinton, Earls of Lincoln, and Dukes of Newcastle, were descended from the same family, is evident—1, from Geffrey de Clinton having had an estate at Siresham, where, two centuries afterwards, Mr. Baker shows us that the *Glintons*, *Clintons*, or *Elingtons* had also estates, besides others in the immediate vicinity; 2, from the early Clinton arms having in the heraldic indexes been the same as those borne by Glinton; and 3, from the register of St. Andrew's Abbey, Northampton, (MS. Cott. Vesp. E. xvii.) where the name Gaufridus de Glynton appears, fol. 13, 15, 16, and never Clynton (as if his origin from vicinity was known); and in the register of Kenilworth, the family call themselves Glynton and Clynton indifferently, in the very same charters.

Such are the evidences, concisely abstracted, which show that Dugdale, upon the weak authority of a corrupt historian, who never set foot in England after the age of eleven years, has degraded the origin of one of the most ancient and splendid families of the realm. With the Testa de Nevill, which mentions the "Feudum de Clinton," and the Bittlesden Abbey Register, he most certainly was acquainted; yet he suppresses the one, and alters the text of the other. It is not that Dugdale has not the highest claims of merit. I only state matters of fact, with the intention of disproving misrepresentations, which have been copied into all the Peerages; and, as affairs of history, ought not to exist a moment beyond the proof of their error. Yours, &c. T. D. F.

Walk through the Highlands.

(*Continued from page* 314.)

FORT William we found very neat, though some part of it was under repair. A former tourist, I think, remarks that it bears a striking resemblance to one of the colleges at Oxford or Cambridge, and that, if he could only have seen one square cap, or a gown, he should have fancied himself in the confines of Alma Mater. Its appearance is certainly very academical; and at this time particularly, for all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war were absent, there not being ten soldiers in the garrison. The cannon frown horribly through a sort of embattled wall of green and verdant turf, and they form a strong contrast to the daisies and smiling wild flowers which flourish immediately beneath them.

We now procured ponies, (and seldom have two such Rozinantes presented themselves even to the greatest travellers,) and, after a dreary ride of many miles, altogether without interest, arrived at Letter Findlay. In our ride we had passed over High Bridge, and very near to the Parallel Roads.

Letter Findlay is on Loch Lochy, and the situation of the inn dreary and forbidding in the extreme. The lake looked cold and cheerless, and our room dungeon-like. The influence of climate was indeed very considerable, and we no longer wondered at Scotch faces being almost universally gloomy and desponding. We were glad to resume our march. We walked by the side of the Loch, but its shores did not possess much interest, and the only object which arrested our attention for some miles, was a poor daft woman, squatting amongst the pebbles at the very edge of the waves, singing, and fantastically amusing herself, apparently by numbering the heap of stones which she had collected in her hands. We did not disturb her in her account.

We now passed by a few huts, and every thing appeared suddenly to assume a busier aspect, for we arrived at a spot where a considerable number of men were at work, digging the Caledonian Canal. There were here two roads, running on opposite sides of the Loch; we took the East side. This road was somewhat further about, but appeared to be better, and much more pleasant than the old one opposite. We shortly arrived at a sort of obelisk, newly erected, and commemorating the dire infliction of feudal justice on certain murderers of the Kippock family. The monument was over a spring, called the Well of Heads, and had on it a long inscription in English, Gaelic, French, and Latin, detailing very minutely all the horrid particulars. The taste both of the pillar, and its inscription, was questionable. Some distance onwards are the remains of a fine old castle, still habitable, and environed by large plantations, which gave an air of great cheerfulness to this part of the country. The road, too, was most excellent, and we enjoyed our walk to Fort Augustus greatly.

Fort Augustus is even more like a college than Fort William; the apartments for the officers and soldiers, though in a most retired situation, yet bearing an appearance of the greatest possible comfort. I walked about the Court under the guidance of a sergeant of the 42nd, who was very communicative and well-informed. He had spent the greater part of his life abroad, and had been in the 42nd five-and-twenty years. In this regiment, according to his own account, there were not half a dozen men of equal standing with himself. He informed me that the Fort could accommodate three hundred men, but that at present it contained only fourteen privates and one officer. A small party of the 78th was expected in that morning.

We left the inn about eleven. The road extended round the head of Loch Ness, and was good, though very steep; the country presenting many fine views, a noble expanse of water, with towering and picturesque hills. At this spot we were saluted by the drums and fifes of the detachment now entering the town, and never did martial symphonies sound more pleasingly. We had heard no music for a very long interval, excepting the yelling pibroch at Staffa, and the still more dissonant vox humana of the islanders; the sounds came wafted to us over hill and dale, and across the waters of the lake, and I listened to it with the liveliest emotions. Our exhilaration was never greater than on the present occasion. The air was serene and pure, and, after our confinement in dark and smoky cribs, invigorating and delightful:

"Oh! there is sweetness in the mountain air,
And Life, that bloated ease can never hope to share."

Our way now became dreary and uninteresting. A length of road was before us, straight and undeviating, with hills on each side it, but somewhat removed. Yet, now and then, a view of a cheerful spot, with wood and water, would break in upon the sameness of the scene, and greatly relieve the eye by its variety. Near a bridge, on our right, was a very fine fall, whose water, soon after its descent, is wonderfully placid, smooth, and black as ink. Shortly after this it is again disturbed by a small descent, as well as by the huge stones in the course of the river, and foams along with redoubled violence. A little onwards, in the neighbourhood of the Fall of Fyers, the rocks assume an appearance of remarkable wildness and magnificence. Here there are two Falls, the first fine, the latter truly splendid. Leaving the road, it is necessary to descend a narrow, steep, and winding path, leading through a sort of copse, nearly to the water's edge, from whence the grandeur of the Fall is very remarkably increased.

Our admiration of this boast of the Highlands, looking up to it from the lowermost point, was extreme. The principal current, though narrow, has yet a very considerable body of water, and which falls perpendicularly, according to the information of our guide, 215 feet. The whole sheet of water was white and silvery, unlike any we had before seen, and totally without that yesty, or treacly appearance, so observable in the lesser Fall, as well as in those of the Clyde. The spray was very great, and we stood wetted as with a continual shower. A most brilliant rainbow was thrown over the yawning chasm below, the colours beautifully vivid, and the whole was one scene of astonishing magnificence. The woods and rocks corresponded in grandeur with the Fall itself, and one glance at this assemblage would have amply repaid us for all our toils. Near the Fall is also a cave, commonly visited, but presenting nothing very remarkable.

Ascending to the road, we had a partial view of the mansion inhabited by Fraser of Fyers, in a beautiful and most romantic situation. The Loch, and its hanging woods, were here extremely fine, and continued equally so for a very considerable distance. We reached General's Hut at half-past five. Here we were again amused with an Album; and amongst many eloquent memorials was one from General Dumourier, stating his satisfaction at the attention and hospitality of the landlord, and ending his eulogium with a most animated and flourishing "Vive la Republique!"

From this spot the road is uncommonly pleasant, smooth, and shaded on each side by thick hazels. Under their branches flourished, in great abundance, the most beautiful fungi I ever noticed, of the most vivid red, spotted with small white excrescences. The nuts and wild raspberries were also abundant. We passed by a sort of chapel, or burial-ground, on our left, exactly opposite to a neat and substantial house, commanding a view of the Loch, and in a good situation, but in whose architecture there did not appear to be any ancient display of taste. Indeed, the houses generally through the Highlands disappointed me in this respect. Many of them are in situations most beautiful and romantic, capable of every ornament, but which, in themselves, are mere cottages of whitewash, and in every respect falling short of what we might fancy to be the residences of Highland chieftains.

The scenery had continued for a length of way extremely beautiful. We had a fine view of the Loch, and hills, covered with the noblest woods, rising on each side from its shores. At length it assumed very much the appearance of a salt water lake, its waves being of considerable magnitude, and much troubled, with long parallel lines of foam, as if in the direction of hidden rocks or sand banks. On the opposite side of the Loch is an old and very picturesque building, the remains, probably, of some religious edifice. The country became still more interesting, the woods of hazel more thick, and the neighbourhood approaching Inverness more populous. We passed within sight of the mansion of Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouslie, in a fine situation, and surrounded by most extensive woods. To the right, also, were dark pine woods, extending the whole of the way to Inverness. There was now a sort of London road, broad and good; its sides, here and there, adorned by neat white cottages, breathing an air of comfort to which we had long been strangers. We were strongly reminded of England. We passed by rich meadows and corn fields, the former fertilized

by the Water of Ness, which is here a shallow but extremely rapid stream, and the whole district wore an appearance of cheerfulness and hilarity. The barley was in sheaf, and seemed abundant. As we entered Inverness the inhabitants were returning from kirk, and both men and women bore the most primitive appearance. The old men with their bonnets and staves, —the gude wives with their gay and plaided cloaks,—the maidens, with their snooded tresses, powerfully arrested our attention; and our garb and general appearance seemed to cause equal astonishment to them. We marched into Bennett's Hotel at four, and found it worthy of all commendation. Pedestrians as we were, we were treated like princes; and we noted it down as the very best quarters it had ever been our good fortune to enter.

Inverness, throughout its whole extent, has an appearance of the greatest neatness and comfort. Some of the buildings, such as the Town Hall, and the principal church, are upon a large scale, handsome and highly ornamental. We also noticed the large school-room, in which, I believe, is a tolerable library. But the greatest ornament to the town is its bridge, over the Water of Ness; at this place broad and handsome, and dividing the town into two parts. With this inspection we were much gratified, and regretted that our sojourn was to be so short. In the evening we had a most delightful walk through the corn-fields leading to the Caledonian Canal, which we crossed, and arrived at the foot of the celebrated hill Craig Phadric. This we meant to have ascended for the purpose of inspecting the vitrified forts to be found on its brow. But the shades of evening were fast gathering around; and we were compelled to relinquish the attempt.

From Inverness homewards there are comparatively few objects of curiosity; we therefore took a carriage. The weather was delightful, the roads good, and the country exceedingly pleasant. In the distance Fort George is visible. Soon after this the road becomes dreary and uninteresting; nothing but heath and mountain; but we pleased ourselves not a little by our now luxurious mode of travelling, and arrived at Aviemore Inn to dinner at five. After the usual rest, we proceeded a twelve or fifteen mile stage to the next inn, Pitmain.

Next day we proceeded to the Falls of Bruars. Close adjoining is a cottage, the inhabitants of which have the keys of the walks, and act as guides to strangers. The grounds are adorned by two or three moss-houses, from whose windows the Falls appear to advantage. In one of them we were shown the verses of Burns, wherein he complains to the Duke that the Falls are bare of trees, and neglected, though worthy of a better fate. The appeal very deservedly met with success; and the banks of Bruars were instantly shaded with trees, which do not, however, appear very flourishing. Indeed, the whole place even now wears an aspect of neglect. The road onwards increased continually in interest; the hills became well wooded and picturesque; the ground on each side rising into the most agreeable undulations; and finally we came in view of Blair Atholl. While the horses were baiting, we wandered, by the pale moon, under the deep dark shade of the venerable trees, in every direction ornamenting the park; while the far-off landscape seemed to us almost a scene of enchantment. With the appearance of the house we were disappointed; particularly when we called to mind the sieges and the battles which it had witnessed. It is now considerably and not very tastefully modernized, and glared through the moonlight an unsightly and uninteresting mass of white-wash. It was at this time under repair, and closed to the public. The surrounding country is truly beautiful, the hills superb, and covered with wood to an immense extent. Immediately on quitting the village of Blair, we passed under an arch which crossed the road; the lofty and tufted trees cast around a solemn and chequered shade, and I shall ever remember the pleasure the scene afforded me. The Pass of Killicrankie, further on, has been much altered in appearance within a few years, from the plantations and improvements of the Duke of Atholl. It is extremely narrow, rising on the left into lofty hills, crowned with trees to their very summits, and exhibiting a most pleasing and noble appearance. Below, on the right, was the noble river Tay, its banks also clothed with wood. Altogether, the scenery is most magnificent, and our ride delighted us.

(To be continued.)

one foot.

PAINTINGS ON PANEL IN BASTON HOUSE, HAYES COMMON, KENT.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 8.

THE ancient paintings which form the subject of the accompanying plate, were discovered by me about the year 1813, in Baston Manor House, on Hayes Common in Kent, in a very degraded situation, into the particulars of which it is no further needful to enter than to say that they had been sadly mutilated to form the wainscot of a small closet in one of the domestic offices of the building. The intention in placing them against the walls of this apartment was, I suppose, ornamental, if not complimentary or respectful to their antiquity and the style of their execution. Little attention had, however, been paid, whether some of the personages whom they represent were placed on their heads or their heels, or whether they were made to recline on their faces or their backs, while others were unceremoniously sawed in pieces to fill up vacant spaces on the surface of the wall. Two portions of sound oak panel nearly six feet in height, and each bearing a regal figure, as seen in the print, were fortunate enough, however, to be preserved nearly entire, and to obtain their proper upright position in this obscure recess.

The larger apartments of Baston House were at the time when I first saw these pictures submitted to the ornamental labours of a paper-hanger and stencil-painter from London, who, as coming from the fountain head of taste, had been requested to devote the day following that of my discovery to restoring and *beautifying* these old paintings; supplying them with new beards and noses, as he might think necessary, renovating the lustre of their eyes, or accommodating them with new ones if the old should appear beyond repair.

A word or two of persuasion to the worthy gentleman who was at that time the proprietor of Baston (and who was not aware of the curious nature of the paintings in an antiquarian point of view,) was sufficient to rescue them from the purposed innovations. I lost no time in informing my friend the late Mr. Charles Stothard of the discovery, and he with his usual zeal in the pursuit of subjects of this nature, repaired promptly to the spot, and by permission of the owner commenced the drawings which have been now placed in the hands of the engraver. I remember Mr. Stothard informed me at the time, that they were the earliest specimens of painting *in oil* which he had ever seen, and expressed his opinion that they were of the time of Edward IV. and that the erect figure with a crown and sceptre might be a portrait of that Monarch. I know, however, he had no other ground than what was derived from the period to which the pictures belonged for the conjecture, and I cannot trace any resemblance between the countenance of this figure and that of received likenesses of the fourth Edward; two of which, among other ancient portraits, the donation of the late Rev. Thomas Kerrich of Cambridge, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, now adorn the walls of the meeting-room of that body. The Royal personage on one of the larger portions of these mutilated panels, who is represented as seated under a cloth of estate, his rich crimson robe powdered with golden *A's*, is a representation of the Saxon King Athelstan. The back ground to this figure is formed by a delineation of tapestry, in which is worked a shield charged with a cross patée, the armorial bearing fabricated for the Monarchs of the Saxon dynasty by the taste of a period much later than their own. Athelstan occupies a sort of stone or marble bench, ornamented in the Pointed style, which reminds us of that *regale solium*, which stood on the high marble dais* at the upper end of

* The term *dais*, *daiz*, *deis*, signifying the platform with which the upper ends of our ancient halls were furnished, in its strict and original application belonged to that alone, although it was afterwards, it would seem, extended also to the canopy of estate, which was suspended over the principal seat on the dais, as in the following passage: "Sa Majesté estant revetue dautres tres somptueux habillemens, se sied a table *sur* un haut daiz preparé en la salle episcopale, et ornée dexcellentes tapisseries, *soulz* un grand daiz de singuliere etoffe." Here the King is described as sitting both *on* and *under* the dais.—Le Ceremonial de France par Theodore Godefroy, p. 688.

I am led from another passage in this work to infer that the luminous editor of Chaucer mistakes, when in his note on the following lines,

Westminster Hall, and from which our ancient Kings occasionally were wont to dispense justice in person; a practice still commemorated in the title "Court of King's *Bench*." * This portrait of Athelstan is, I suppose, chiefly imaginary, although it were difficult to say what traditional materials for it might have existed at the time of its execution.† He is depicted at least with one real peculiarity of his person, auburn hair. Malmesbury, and after him later historians, describe Athelstan as not exceeding in his stature the middle size, slender in person, his hair yellow, and beautifully wreathed with *golden threads*,‡ as he (Malmesbury) had seen with his own eyes from his remains.§

Under the picture of Athelstan was an inscription in the old English black letter character, of which the following words remain legible:

Athelstanus Edwardi...filius....regnavit anno..... d..... et consecravit sanctus.....tanus hic reges Wallensium et Scot.....pacem recepit eos sub se regnare... .....

This inscription was a brief summary, perfectly according with the old chronicles, of the acts of King Athelstan, who, as his grandfather Alfred was the most virtuous, was certainly himself the most powerful Monarch who had wielded the sceptre of the Anglo-Saxons. The deficiencies being supplied, it must have run nearly to the following effect:

"Athelstan, the son of Edward the elder, reigned fifteen years; holy Wulfstan consecrated him. He conquered the Kings of Wales and Scotland, received them to his peace, and suffered them to govern under him."

There is in this inscription as much of the authentic history of the Monarch as could be well comprised in so small a space; all authorities agree that his coronation was performed with peculiar solemnity by the Archbishop of Canterbury,‖ on a lofty scaffold erected in the market place of the town of Kingston-upon-Thames. Stow says, "he brought the land into one monarchy, utterly expelled the Danes, and quieted the Welch; he caused the latter to pay him a tribute of twenty pounds of gold, three hundred pounds of silver, two thousand five hundred head of neat, with hounds and hawks

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"Wel semed each of them a fair burgeis
To sitten in a gild halle on the deis;"

speaking of the extended sense of the word, he says that Matthew Paris by deis means the *dinner table* on the dais.

"Priore prandente ad magnam mensam quam deis vocamus," Vit. Abbat. S'c'i Alban. The platform itself is here I think understood, for Godefroy tells us, in another place, that "upon the great marble table in the hall was placed a chair for the King to sit on," &c. —Ceremonial de France, p. 381. The high marble table, *alta mensa marmoralis*, so often mentioned in ancient MSS. as being in Westminster Hall, was nothing more than the dais, on which the King's seat was placed, and on which by the bye the Court of King's Bench till lately stood. The stone dais itself still remains.

* I beg to corroborate this assertion by the following passage from Stow: "And heere is to be noted, that the Kings of this realme have used sometimes to sit in person in the King's Bench; namely, King Edward the Fourth in the year 1462, in Michaelmas tearme, sate in the King's Bench three dayes together, in the open court, to understand how his laws were ministred and executed."—Survey of London, 4to, 1613, p. 890.

† There might for instance exist at this time, a received portrait of Athelstan at Malmesbury Abbey, as St. Alban's had one of Offa.

‡ The words of the historian are "capillo ut ipsi ex reliquiis ejus vidimus flavo *filis aureis pulchrè* intorto," which I believe must be understood literally, and that consequently it was the custom for Saxons of distinction thus to decorate their tresses, when living, or that respect for their rank or sanctity procured such attention for their reliques when dead. The head of the Saxon Saint Cuthbert was found at the recent disinterment of his body at Durham, encircled with the finest *gold wire*; and this circumstance was turned in after ages by the monks to a fraudulent account, for they cut off from St. Cuthbert's reliques minute portions of this wire as his hair, and exposing them to the flames, pretended not only that they were incombustible, but that they were converted into gold!—See the Rev. J. Raine's account of the opening of St. Cuthbert's Tomb in 1827, pp. 56 and 212.

§ Athelstan was buried at Malmesbury Abbey, Wilts.

‖ Speed says he was crowned by Athelm, who was succeeded in the same year in the archbishopric by Wulfelm.—See Historie of Great Britaine, p. 339. Sax. Chron. sub anno 924.

to a certain number. After he had conquered Scotland by his arms, he made one Constantine King of Scots under him." *

Malmesbury tells us that Athelstan, (who was a great favourer of Christianity,) on subduing Constantine, and entering into a treaty with him, (which allowed him to retain a tributary sway,) ordered his son to be baptized at the sacred font; Althelstan himself being his Sponsor.† Malmesbury inserts in his history some Latin verses in the praise of Athelstan, in imitation perhaps of the Saxon Chronicle, which, in recording the events of the year 938, under this King's reign, leaves the ordinary track of prosaic narration, and launches out into a poetical flight, of much simple grandeur, in his praise. The passage much resembles in style the poems which are ascribed to Ossian; and I may be allowed to quote it from the translation which emanated some years since from the pen of a literary lady, and was printed for private circulation.

"This year King Athelstan, the Lord of Earls, the Giver of Bracelets to the Nobles, and his Brother Edmund the Atheling, the elder, the survivors of their race, the children of Edward, won lasting glory with the edge of the sword in battle at Brunanburh. They clave the wooden walls, they hewed down the tall banners, for it was the portion of their lineage that oft in the field they should defend their lands, their treasures, their homes, against the enemy. The Scot and the Ship-man fell on every side—the din of arms resounded sith the sun in the morning-tide rose glad over the earth, greatest of the stars, bright Candle of God the Lord eternal, till the noblest of things created sank in the West. There, struck down with darts, lay many a warrior —Northmen pierced over their shields— Scots, the savages of war—the West Saxons, a chosen band, pressed the livelong day upon the hated people—sternly they smote down the flying multitudes with swords well sharpened at the stone. The Mercians shrank not from the hard play of hands—safety there was none for the companions of Anlaf, for those who sought the land for deadly fight over the billowy sea, bosomed in ships. Five young kings lay on the battle field, put to sleep by the swords; so also seven Earls of Anlaf; and of the host from the fleet and of the Scots, more than can be numbered. The King of the Northmen, with his little troop, fled in his terror to the voice of the ship; the King of the Fleet, with one ship's crew, living, escaped over the yellow deep. So, also, the routed Constantine returned a fugitive to his Northern hills. The hoary warrior needed not to exult in the conflict of swords. He was the remnant of his race. His kinsmen were heaped on the field. He left his son on the place of blood covered with wounds. Young in war, though old in wisdom, the fair-haired youth was staid in his glorying by the bill of slaughter. Neither could Anlaf and his broken army boast that they were better in works of battle, at the fall of banners, at the meeting of darts, in the conflict of men, in the exchange of weapons, when they had played with the children of Edward in the field of death. The Northmen, the sorrowful few spared by the darts, departed in their nailed ships over the roaring sea—over the deep waters. They sailed for Dublin, and disgraced their land. Then the Brothers, the King, and the Atheling, returned to their country, the West Saxon land. They left behind them the screamers of war, the birds of prey. The sallow kite, and the black raven with the hoary beak, and the hoarse-voiced eagle, devouring the white flesh, with the battle-hawk and the grey beast, the wolf of the wood. Never in this island had a greater destruction of men been worked by the edge of the sword, say the books of the Wise Elders, since the Saxons and the Angles came hither from the East; since those glorious Earls who smote the Welsh on the anvil of battle, and obtained their lands."

It is impossible to appropriate with certainty any of the remaining figures of these paintings to real historical personages, the inscriptions which probably were placed underneath them being cut off. Whether any thing like a connected subject, of persons distinguished by their relation to the history of Athelstan were intended, would be a mere conjecture.

In which to indulge:—The figure distinguished by the plain sceptre (while Athelstan himself has a triple one of golden rods, united by bands), might be taken for Constantine King of Scots, his tributary: the youthful figure in the act of prayer, or liege homage, might be assigned to his son. Such an explication would amount, however, to a mere surmise; and it appears quite as probable that other characters distinguished in the History of England are depicted on these panels. The figure which wears a singularly-formed red cap, lined with blue, and topped by a round button, has all the air of a real portrait. Other

* Stow's Chron. 4to edit. p. 107.

† Sharpe's William of Malmesbury, p. 158.

portions of these panels, as divided by the saw, consisting of legs and arms in armour, are of no use but to assist in determining the period in which the paintings were executed.* It remains therefore, only to make some observations on the age of these pictures, and the purpose for which they were painted.

In reference to the latter head it must be remarked, that the custom of painting wainscotted or lambruscated apartments, (as they are termed in old records; a barbarous Latin word derived from the French "lambris,") with historical subjects, sacred or profane, was certainly in use as early as the reign of Henry III.; see the documents referred to by Walpole, and consulted by Vertue, the antiquary and artist, in proof of the antiquity of historical painting in this country.

"Anno 1233, 17 Henry III. Mandatum est Vicecomiti South'ton, quod Cameram regis lambruscatam de castro Winton depingi faciat eisdem historiis et picturis quibus fuerat pri'us depicta."

Thus it clearly appears that the wainscot of chambers was painted with representations of connected passages of history, even before this early period, for the order is for *renewing* the subjects which had been depicted, leading to the inference of a considerable previous lapse of time to render such renovation necessary. In another document, from the same source and period, the King commands his Treasurer to disburse to Odo the Goldsmith, 117 shillings and 10 pence, for oil, varnish, and colours purchased, and pictures painted in the Queen's chamber at Westminster. By this last quoted entry, the knowledge of oil painting as early as the thirteenth century may be also inferred.

The practice of ornamenting chambers with historical or fanciful designs and inscriptions, painted on the walls, is often noticed by the venerable Chaucer:

"And soth to faine my chambre was
Ful wel depaintid ————
And all the wals with colours fine
Were painted bothe texte and glose,
And all the Romaunt of the Rose."
Chaucer's Dreme.

Again,

"But when I woke all was ypast,
For ther nas lady ne creature,
Save on the wals old portraiture
Of horsemen, hawkis, and houndis,
And hurt dere all ful of woundis." *Ibid.*

In another passage we find both painting and tapestry mentioned:

"I wol give him all that falles
To his chambre and to his halles,
I will do painte hem with pure golde,
And tapite hem ful many a folde." *Ibid.*

And in the Romaunte of the Rose is this couplet:

"Sorowe was paintid next Envie
Upon that wal of masonrie."

The above citations are sufficient to show the prevalence of the custom of decorative painting on walls and wainscoting in the middle ages,† and I entertain from these premises no doubt but the pictures at Baston formed a portion of the ornaments of the walls of the ancient manor-house at that place, which in the latter end of the fourteenth century was part of the possessions of the ancient and opulent family of Squerry,‡ whose name is still commemorated in that of *Squerry's Park*, attached to a demesne which they possessed at Westerham, in a neighbouring quarter of the county.

The age of these paintings may, from the costume of the figures, and the character§ of the remaining inscriptions, with much certainty be fixed towards the latter half of the fourteenth century, about 1480. The pattern on the tunics and tapestry re-

* Thus the scalloped surcoat depending over the armour, on the triangular fragment, exhibits the costume of the latter end of the fifteenth century. See Illustrations of Monstrelet, by Moses, plate 33, for a figure in a similar style of dress.—Johnes's Translation of Monstrelet's Chronicles.

† The names of apartments were generally perhaps derived from the subject of their decorations; thus we have the Antioch, the Jerusalem, and the Star Chambers.

‡ This family possessed the manor of Baston from the time of Henry the Sixth to that of Richard the Third. See Inquisit. post Mortem, vol. iv. p. 187. Harris's History of Kent, &c. A number of old English coins were found in making some alterations at Baston-house, about the time I discovered the pictures. It then assumed the appearance of a modern villa.

§ Antiquaries deal in minutiæ; the eye of letter e in the inscription, under the portrait of Athelston, in the Baston panels, is formed with a curvature or flourish not observable on

presented in them, will be found strongly to corroborate this assertion.

It may not be irrelevant to the subject of my remarks, to observe that the painting of wainscotted or lambruscated apartments, and the use of tapestry, were modes of decoration which were contemporaneously employed, although it may be imagined that the first was the earlier practice, as the tapestry of the usual kind is, I believe, said to have been made first at Arras in the fourteenth century. As to the Bayeux tapestry, it was of course nothing more than a pictorial trophy or record, executed in needle-work, and hung round the choir of the cathedral church of that place, on festival occasions,* to remind the Normans of the triumph of their arms.

Tapestry was, I suppose, in pretty general use in England in the time of Chaucer; he associates a dealer or hanger in tapestry, with members of two common trades among his Pilgrims to Beckett's shrine,

"A weble, a dyer, and a tapiser."

In the sixteenth century, under the reign in Elizabeth, a mode of hangings was introduced, which partook both of the nature of tapestry and painting on the walls, I mean painted cloths. Thus in a scene of our Shakspeare's Henry IV. in which his "inimitable unimitated Falstaff" persuades hostess Quickly not only to withdraw her arrest of his person for debt, but also to make him a further loan, and she exclaims,

"By this heavenly ground I tread on, I must be fain to pawn both my plate and the tapestry of my dining chambers!"

Falstaff rejoins,

"Glasses,† glasses is the only drinking, and for thy walls a pretty slight drollery, or the story of the Prodigal, or a German hunting in water work, is worth a thousand of these fly-bitten tapestries. Let it be ten pound if thou canst. If it were not for thy humours there is not a better wench in England! Go wash thy face and draw thy action."‡

In another passage of the play, he says, that his troops are "as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth."

I had the honour to exhibit to the Society of Antiquaries, in March last, the beautiful drawings by the late Chas. A. Stothard, F.S.A. which form the subject of the plate; and shortly after, by the permission of the proprietor James Ward, Esq. of Baston, the original paintings. The style of these, although partaking of the hardness which attached to works of the time, is distinguished by its masterly character. This, in the original, is particularly remarkable in the countenance of the erect regal figure.

It is difficult to convey an idea of

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that letter in an earlier period. See the letter, copied from the inscription; on the plate, and as example on the engraved brass to the memory of Sir William Yelverton, who died 1481, in Cotman's Norfolk Brasses.

* A piece of tapestry, representing the Life of Our Saviour and the Virgin, made in the time of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury (whose arms, with those of England and other coats, it bore), formerly adorned St. Paul's Church, London, and was afterwards transferred to the Cathedral of Aix in France. Memoire de la Tapisserie du Chœur de l'Eglise Cathedrale d'Aix, per M. Fauris de St. Vincens. Paris, 1812.

† This passage affords me an opportunity incidentally of observing that they at this time had not, I believe, come into general use. Wine was at this period either drunk out of silver vessels, or pots of earthenware, which were ornamented either with grotesque heads, as the bearded jugs (see Gent. Mag. for April, 1830), subjects connected with Scripture (see Gent. Mag. for March, 1827), allegorical personages, or moral sentences. I have in my possession an earthen vessel of the time of Henry VIII. holding about half a pint, which was found on grubbing up an old tree near Hever Castle in Kent. It is impressed with devices of moral allusion, in compartments. In one is seen (Fursichtichheit) Foresight, proceeding onward with a lighted taper in her hand; in the next, Chastity is personified by the self-immolation of (Lockrecia) Lucretia; and in a third (Gerechtichheit) Justice poises her scales. Temperance was a virtue too inimical to the Vintner's trade to find a place on the wine cup. I have another ancient vessel of the same period, on which is inscribed, in large yellow glazed characters, the wholesome admonition REMEMBER. THY. EAND (end). Among some old MSS. in the editorship of which I have been some time employed, there is an application, made in the year 1594, by Sir Julius Cæsar, for permission to dig for clay in Farnham park, the demesne of the Bishops of Winchester, for the purpose of making certain "*green pots* usually drank in by the Gentlemen of the Temple."

‡ Henry IV. 2d part, Act 2, Scene 1.

these excellencies in etchings of the present size. The colouring of the figures is exceedingly deep and rich, and has been splendidly contrasted by the use of a pigment of real gold in the crowns, sceptres, borders of the garments, &c.

I believe the Society of Antiquaries would have caused Mr. Stothard's drawings from these pictures to be engraved for one of their publications, but for the difficulty which presented itself of conveying any adequate idea of their beauty without the assistance of colours.

ALFRED JOHN KEMPE.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, Oct. 25.*

THE generic term *Celt* is usually attributed to the people, who, in remote ages, inhabited Gaul, Spain, and the British islands. Scarcely any one doubts that, until the Romans extended their conquests, and thus brought those countries within the sphere of civilization, their various tribes bore the characteristics of a common race. We almost intuitively think that the dialects now used by the Welsh, Irish, Highlanders, Bretons, Basques, &c. are all derived from the original Celtic language; and that the Druids of Britain and Gaul practised the same rites, and taught the same notions: but we have no means of ascertaining the condition of the Celts; and while some persons maintain that the original inhabitants of those countries, but particularly Gaul, had made considerable progress in civilization, there are others who contend that, until the Romans settled among them, they were not more advanced than the Indians of America.

The advocates of the latter hypothesis call for the traces of organised society; and argue that, as the Celts have left neither national history, nor monuments, nor even any medals or implements to show their knowledge of metals, they must be considered as ignorant and barbarous tribes. To support this opinion, they deny the antiquity of the ruins said to be Celtic; the medals so called they attribute to the Greeks who were settled at Marseilles; while they assume the absence of their authors from the silence of the Romans, who would have referred to the Celtic chronologists and poets, if there had been any. The few Celts, who by the tuition of their more polished neighbours, were enabled to write Latin, rather prove the want of a native literature, than otherwise: for, among the most barbarous nations there are to be found individuals endowed with sufficient natural understanding to benefit by instruction, if they happen to come within its range;

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear."

And if none of them were induced to write in Celtic, it is best accounted for by supposing the few learned Celts to have been aware that no one would be able to read their compositions.

Many persons who now inquire into antiquity, apply their investigations to the subject, more in the hope of overturning some popular hypothesis, than with a view of eliciting information; they endeavour to raise a doubt, and then pride themselves on their superiority over those "who are ready to believe any thing." The exertions of a diligent and sincere antiquary are, therefore, of great value to the republic of letters; and such a person is unquestionably to be found in the Marquis de Fortia d'Urban, who is indefatigable in promoting the discussion of history and archæology.

This gentleman is an advocate of Celtic civilization, and has inserted an essay on the subject, in the fifth volume of the "Annals of Hainault," by Jacques de Guyse, now publishing for the first time in a French translation. I shall not attempt to notice all the reasonings of the Marquis on this subject, but an outline of his principal arguments cannot fail of interesting some of your readers.

M. de Fortia does not disguise the great difficulty there is in obtaining positive information respecting the nations of antiquity, even among those who have left memorials:—

"The Egyptians, with their hieroglyphics and their pyramids, have not succeeded in transmitting to us the ideas which those pyramids and hieroglyphics were destined to preserve. The language known under the name of the Sanscrit, has come down to us; we have manuscripts which have perpetuated works in it; we have succeeded in translating them; but yet we do not know who spoke the Sanscrit."

Repeated revolutions destroy the memorials of nations, and render tradition extremely obscure; and France has experienced many, both physical and

political. For the former, we can refer to the volcanic remains of Auvergne, or the fossile specimens of the Touraine and Montmartre; for the latter, we need only allude to the successive subjugations of the country by the Romans and Franks; the substitution of the Carlovingian kings for those of the Merovingian race; the Capetian dynasty for the Carlovingian; and the feudal troubles in the middle ages. During the wars of religion in the sixteenth, and in the democratic hurricane at the close of the eighteenth centuries, the violence of the convulsion was directed more against institutions than records, which were preserved by the invention of printing; but from what we can see of its effects, we may infer the degree of destruction which took place in more barbarous times, in attempting to destroy all traces of a preceding domination.

M. de Fortia gives authorities for the following positions:—

1. That there are monuments still extant of Celtic origin. 2. That there was a Celtic language and literature. 3. That the Celts cultivated the arts. 4. That their retrogradation resulted from the loss of their liberty.

1. Among the monuments of Celtic origin are, a Druidical temple at Autun, and triumphal arches at Orange, Carpentras, and Cavaillon, built by the Gauls 120 years before the Christian era. See the "Introduction à l'Histoire d'Avignon," p. 114; and "L'Art de verifier les dates avant J. C." vol. v. pp. 233 and 279.

2. Respecting the Celtic language, we learn from Varro, that three languages were in use at Marseilles:—*Græcè loquantur, et Latinè, et Gallicè.* Varro's testimony is appealed to by Isidore, Bishop of Seville, in 601, whose work, entitled "Originum," is to be found in "Auctores linguæ Latinæ," Geneva, 1622. It appears from that writer, who had access to books which have not come down to us, that the Greeks settled at Marseilles when Cyrus seized upon their maritime towns: they introduced the use of their alphabet; but it is also maintained that the Phœnicians and Carthaginians had previously settled there and introduced their language. Cæsar says (lib. 6, c. 4,) that the Gauls used the old Greek characters in their *public and private acts*; and here we may observe that such a distinction supposes some advances in civilization. According to Mabillon, (*de re Diplomatica*, lib. i. c. 8.) they used papyrus, which they obtained from the Egyptians, and some specimens of it are said to have been preserved in old churches and abbeys. But these testimonies are far from sufficient to assist a definition of the Celtic language, or to show which of its descendant dialects most resembles it. Cæsar mentions that the Belgæ, Aquitani, and Celts or Gauls, differed in their language, manners, and laws; the variation of *patois* may, however, have been very marked, without a decided difference of language; and as there has been discovered a great affinity between the Basque and Irish tongues, (both of which have been brought forward to explain some Punic passages in the "Pœnulus" of Plautus,) we may fairly presume that they were, in common with the dialects spoken by intermediate tribes, variations of the parent Celtic. Still the use of a language is no proof of the existence of literature. We have, however, an abridgment, by Justin, of the "Universal History of Trogus Pompeius," a native of Vaison in the Vaucluse, who died some years before our era. From what Justin has preserved of his work, it is plain that he possessed information not to be obtained from any Greek or Latin author; M. de Fortia, in consequence, supposes it was obtained from the annals of the country. Cæsar and Pomponius Mela inform us that the Druids had written on astronomy; and Posidonius is referred to by Athenæus in his "Deipnosophistorum," and also by Strabo, as an authority for the domestic history of the Celts.

3. What degree of proficiency the Celts had attained in the Arts, is likewise covered with an impenetrable veil; but it is evident that architecture was known to them. Diodorus Siculus (lib. v.) mentions their temples; and Strabo (lib. iv.) alludes to one at Toulouse, which was held in great veneration. Posidonius relates a circumstance which shows they were not unaccustomed to splendour: he says that Lovernios, King of Auvergne, (B.C. 50,) frequently rode through his dominions in a magnificent chariot, and distributed gold and silver coins (νομισμα) to the people. There are, moreover, Celtic medals in many cabinets, which, added to the foregoing

testimonies, leave no doubt as to their knowledge of metallurgy.

4. The decay of Celtic civilization soon followed the Roman conquest, as the invasion of the Franks speedily destroyed the manners and sciences which had become familiar to the Gauls, from their intercourse with Rome. Other countries have experienced similar changes. The neighbourhood of Tunis bears no trace of the splendour of ancient Carthage; and the countries now brutalized under the Mahometan yoke, were at one time as far advanced in civilization as any part of the then known world.

M. de Fortia carries his hypothesis still further, and supposes that in the most ancient times a degree of advancement was attained, from which mankind in general have since declined:—

"Thus," says he, "the Sanscrit is superior to the Greek, the Greek to the Latin, and that to our modern jargons. Homer, Demosthenes, Herodotus, and Archimedes, were not equalled at Rome; Cicero, Virgil, Pliny, and Seneca, have not had among the moderns any rival really worthy of them. It is by admiring Euripides and Sophocles, that Racine has succeeded in placing himself beside them; and Euclid has never had a more zealous partizan than Newton."

This subject affords a vast scope for discussion,* and few will take more interest in its elucidation, than

Yours, &c. W. S. B.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 9.

THE first profession of Knights Templars was as a safeguard of the Pilgrims going to visit the Holy Sepulchre. They commenced in the year 1185, being in the reign of Hen. II. Their number, in the year 1228, when Honorius was Pope, amounted to only nine; but they very soon increased their numbers. In the time of Pope Eugenius they had red crosses upon their upper garments, that they might be distinguished from others, after their retirement from the Holy Land.

In pursuance of a decree made by the Great Council at Vienna, anno 1234, respecting the profession of the Knights Templars, Edward III. granted the Temple to the Knights Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem. It was afterwards granted by them at a rent of 10*l.* per annum, to divers professors of the law, under the name of the "Students of the Common Law of England." These latter seem to have migrated from Thavies Inn, in Holborn.

The New Temple was so called, because the Knights Templars had previously a building in Oldbourne termed The Temple. The New Temple was founded in the time of Henry II., and in the year 1185 it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary by Heraclius, Patriarch of the Church called the Holy Resurrection in Jerusalem.

Henry VIII. granted to the professors of the law, a lease, under which they held as tenants to the Crown, until the 6th year of James I.; when that King granted *Hospitia et capitalia messuagia cognita per nomen de le Inner et le Middle Temple, sive Novi Templi*, to Sir Julius Cæsar and others, to them and their heirs, for the use and occupation of the Professors and Students of the Law.

Hospitia Curiæ, or Inns of Court, were also established in Scotland; and their existence is recognised expressly in the 9th Act of the 2d Parliament of James IV. where "the Sheriffs and Bailees, Collectors of the King's Tax, are ordered to be before the Chancellor and Lords of the Council, on Friday that next comes, in George Robieson's Innes, to make full compt of the said Tax."

Yours, &c. Templarius.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 10.

ON subjects of Political Economy I totally differ from Sir Robert Peel, who has advanced nothing in answer to Mr. Scrope's most excellent pamphlet, entitled, "The Currency Question freed from Mystery." It deals in undeniable facts, from which the conclusions are irresistible. This condemned paper money was actually the sole source of our unexampled increase of solid wealth between 1788 and 1815. That it was sometimes abused is true; but the remedies for that abuse were obvious, without destroying it. Mr. Scrope only speaks of it as payable in gold on demand, which is a sufficient check on excess of issue. But the most infatuated thing is the destruction of the *one pound* notes, which, if any paper is

* Two octavo volumes, entitled "The Scottish Gaël," have been recently published by Mr. Jas. Logan, and will shortly be noticed in our Review.

allowable, were the most useful of all. Mr. Huskisson (to whose principles of political arithmetic I can never subscribe,) put it into Mr. Canning's head that the abolition of the one pound notes was the only way to keep the gold in the country. All these dreams about a sound currency arise from an utter mistake of its nature and objects. Persons calling themselves statesmen, do not see whence these delusions arise. They come from the interested intrigues and falsifications of the stock-holders and monied capitalists, who, not content with having made Jew bargains by their loans on the public industry during the war, thus contrive actually to double their extortions, and render the weight of taxation quite intolerable.

The fear that paper money will continue to augment prices, is the grand stalking-horse. This is a fundamental error. If it augments them only so far as to bring remuneration, it is a necessary good; beyond that, the augmentation can be only nominal. Prices depend on the actual labour and actual capital employed—except so far as those are varied by a variation of demand. The foreign vent will be determined by these, and not by nominal price. All foreign commercial intercourse must be substantially an exchange of barter. The country which gains most will have to receive the difference in cash. If the balance of trade is in our favour, the higher the value of gold, the more we gain. Currency is a measure of labour and cost; and paper forms this measure quite as correctly as gold. If its nominal amount is greater than that of the gold for which it is substituted, still it represents the same quantity of labour and cost as that of gold. But an increased quantity of exchangeable articles, without an increased quantity of currency, will infallibly be followed by starved production, because labour and cost will want adequate remuneration.

The beneficial effects of the Scotch system of banking have been admirably explained in an article of a late "Quarterly Review." What pretence can there be for not adopting it in England?

With regard to agriculture—so long as there is a total want of employment of a portion of the poor, and they can only derive support from the parish rates, it would answer to cultivate even the worst soils. Hence they would at least draw a part of their sustenance, if not their entire sustenance. All the arguments in favour of foreign supply, are the fallacious and selfish logic of the commercial ranks of British society, who entirely rule the opinions, as well as the purses, of our over-manufacturing nation. They are always acute, subtle, and intelligent; but, I must say, seldom comprehensive and profound. We have heard of "merchant-kings" in Republics: they now reign in England. An outcry is raised against this mode of talking, as the result of narrow prejudices: they who most use this outcry are, many of them, too sagacious not to know that it is the reverse of prejudice; but it answers their purpose to join in the cry.

Look at our Parliamentary representation; look at the cities and boroughs. Who are returned by them? Not persons connected with them; not men of property from the neighbourhood: but, utter *strangers*, chiefly from the Stock-Exchange; who thus become our legislators and rulers.

As to those to whom the cant term of "Squirearchy" has been lately applied, they are annihilated! They are in the last gasp of expiring languor. It is on them that taxation has worked with double and treble force, leaving them only a nominal property. All indirect taxation, as well as direct, operated most severely on them, by making the expense of mere repairs often exceed the rent. In five-and-thirty years the told amount of the repairs of *one* farm I possess, has far exceeded the rent. When Mr. Pitt, in the Income tax, only allowed an average deduction of 10 per cent. for repairs, it did not half cover the cost.

Yours, &c. W. M—nw—g.

Mr. Urban, *Nov. 2.*

As any circumstance connected with the life and writings of Milton cannot fail to be interesting to yourself and your readers, I venture to submit to you the following conjecture. My attention has lately been called to the "Comus" of Milton, where, after *The Persons* have been mentioned, it is stated that "The chief persons who presented were the Lord Brackley;

Mr. Thomas Egerton, his brother; the Lady Alice Egerton;"—and there can be no doubt but that these performed *the two Brothers* and *the Lady*. Henry Lawes, in his dedication to Lord Brackley, intimates that he himself represented *the Attendant Spirit*, or *Thyrsis*; but it is not stated who performed *Comus*, the principal character. This is rather remarkable; and, on considering the matter, I think it was no other than Milton himself, who was thus both *author* and *actor*. My reasons for this conjecture are these:—Had it been any person of distinction, why should not his name have been given equally with Lord Brackley and his brother, and Lady Alice Egerton? But then, it may be asked, "If it was Milton, why should his name have been concealed?" To this it may be answered, that, though the Masque was acted in the year 1634, it was not published till 1637, and then not by Milton, but by Lawes, and without Milton's name to it, stating that, "although not openly acknowledged by the author, yet it is a legitimate offspring, so lovely, and so much admired, that the often copying of it hath tired my pen to give my severall friends satisfaction, and brought me to a necessity of producing it to the publicke view." Now, if Milton was thus chary of being known as the *author*, it is probable that he would be much more so of being an avowed *actor*. Milton was connected with the Puritans; and, with them, to *write* a drama would be an offence; but to *act* in one would be a much greater. A second edition of "Comus," with some of Milton's other poems, and with his name to them, was published in 1645, when, probably, it was in vain any longer to attempt to conceal the author. But, by this time, the Puritans had made a very great head. In the Preliminaries to the Treaty of Uxbridge, in Feb. 1644-5, the abolition of the playhouses was positively insisted upon. In Milton's second edition of his poems, in 1673, the Dedication by Lawes to Lord Brackley, though he was still living, under the title of Earl of Bridgewater, was suppressed. Mr. Warton says, "Milton was perhaps unwilling to own his early connections with a family conspicuous for its unshaken loyalty, and now highly patronized by King Charles the Second."—(See Todd's Milton, ed. 1809, vol. vi. p. 178.) And Todd informs us, that on the title page of a copy of Milton's "Defensio Populi," published in 1651, now in the Marquis of Stafford's possession, "The amiable and learned Earl of Bridgewater, who had performed the part of the First Brother in his *Comus*," had "written, *Liber igne, author furca, dignissimi*," and had "disdained his acquaintance."—(Todd, vol. i. p. 77, note.)

That Milton himself soon began to regard this juvenile performance with a less favourable mind is probable, from a passage in the Introduction to his "Reason of Church Government," published in 1641, in which, speaking of his literary projects, he says, perhaps with a reference to this very work:—"Neither do I think it shame to covenant with my knowing reader that for some few years yet I may go on trust with him towards payment of what I am now indebted, as being a work not to be raised from the heat of youth, or the vapours of wine, like that which flows at waste from the pen of some vulgar amourist, or the trencher fury of a riming parasite; nor to be obtained by the invocation of dame Memory and her Syren daughters; but by devout prayer to that eternal Spirit, who can enrich with all utterance and knowledge, and sends out his seraphim with the hallowed fire of his altar, to touch and purify the lips of whom he pleases."—(See Todd, vol. i. p. 48.)

That it is not improbable that Milton should have a part in the performance, may be argued from Lawes, the musician, having one; and, if he was worthy to perform with the young nobility, much more the poet, a young man of great learning, and who had had his education at the University. He was probably, likewise, well qualified for it. Plays were still performed at the University, and Milton might have performed in them. I have none of them to refer to. His "Latin exercises," we are told, "he *recited publicly*;" and that they are "marked with characteristic animation."—(Todd, vol. i. p. 9.) That he was suited to the character in his personal accomplishments seems sufficiently evident. He was then not twenty-six years of age. "Milton, in his youth,

is said to have been extremely handsome."—(Ibid. p. 141.) He "had a very fine skin, and fresh complexion. His hair was of a light brown; and, parted on the foretop, hung down in curls upon his shoulders. His features were regular; and, when turned of forty, he has himself told us, he was generally allowed to have had the appearance of being ten years younger. He has also represented himself as a man of moderate stature, neither too lean nor too corpulent; and "so far endued with strength and spirit, that, as he always wore a sword, he wanted not, while light revisited his eyes, the skill or the courage to use it."—(Ibid. p. 147.) The testimony of Aubrey respecting the person of Milton is happily expressed: "His harmonicall and ingeniose soul did lodge in a beautiful and well-proportioned body." Milton's voice was musically sweet, as his ear was musically correct. Wood describes his deportment to have been affable, and his gait erect and manly, "bespeaking courage and undauntedness."—(Ibid). This is the very figure and manner for *Comus*. It is deserving of remark, that, while the poet has bestowed great encomiums upon the persons and accomplishments of *The Brothers and the Lady*, he has said nothing respecting *Comus*. This might be from the modesty of Milton, who would not lavish praise upon the character he himself was to perform. Dryden, in his "Alexander's Feast," represents his *Bacchus* as "ever fair and young." *Comus* was probably the same.

To this it may be added, that, if this conjecture should really have been the case, Milton likewise, probably, performed *The Genius of the Woods*, in the Masque at Harefield, the year before, and not Lawes, as has been supposed.

Probably, Mr. Urban, some of your numerous and more intelligent correspondents may be able to throw farther light upon this subject from this hint. In which hope, I remain, with great respect, yours, very truly, J. P.

Mr. Urban, *August 6.*

AMONGST the numerous musical toys which have been invented from time to time, to please the juvenile amateur, none have been found to approach in excellence that called the "Æolina;" by which name it was introduced here about two years ago from Germany. Some of these instruments, by breathing gently into the small pipes of which they were formed, gave the sound of a single chord; others extended to two; and afterwards three chords could, with the same ease, be produced, with sweet and fascinating effect.

The reputation of these instruments soon spread very widely, till at length amateurs of more mature judgment and science began to consider them worthy of notice. They accordingly examined narrowly into the construction of the Æolina, with a view to its improvement, and application to higher purposes. In the "Liverpool Mercury," of the 15th of August, 1828, the following intimation appeared:

"We have seen this singular invention, and we venture to predict, from the specimen, that we shall soon see that great desideratum, a keyed instrument, which shall remain perfectly in tune."

How far this prediction has been verified, the following account will show:

At a lecture upon sound, delivered in May last, by Mr. Farraday, at the Royal Institution, several musical instruments, constructed upon entirely new principles, were produced in illustration of the discourse, under the following names; viz. the Ærophone, by Dietz, of Paris; Dowbis's Glossophone; Day's Æolian Organ; and the Symphonia, by Wheatstone: of all which Day's Æolian Organ was stated to be by far the most perfect. The whole were performed upon by the younger Wesley, who made such a selection of pieces as would best show the comparative merits of the several instruments.

That four persons, in different places, should set about the construction of an instrument, exactly upon the selfsame principle, and all at one time, without the least knowledge of each other, is extraordinary; yet such is the fact.

To these I have to add another strange coincidence of invention, communicated to me by a friendly correspondent, the recording of which in your esteemed publication, as opening a new æra in music, I judged might prove acceptable to such of your readers as are lovers of that enchanting science. I allude to the successful at-

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΩΜΩΔΙΑΙ· *Aristophanis Comœdiæ; cum Scholiis et Varietate Lectionis. Recensuit Immanuel Bekkerus, Professor Berolinensis. Accedunt Versio Latina, Deperditarum Comœdiarum Fragmenta, Index locupletissimus, Notæque Brunckii, Reisigii, Beckii, Dindorfii, Schutzii, Bentleii, Dobreii, Porsoni, Elmsleii, Hermanni, Fischeri, Hemsterhusii, Kuinoelii, Hopfneri, Conzii, Wolfii, &c. &c.* 5 vols. 8vo. 1829.

[REVIEWED BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE general appearance of these five volumes does not disappoint our expectations. But a more careful examination of the work, and such as every classical work of importance ought to undergo, will show that much remained to be done by the editor, and that Bekker's excellent text has been negligently used. We shall not be expected to go through all the plays, but shall take the two or three first, as they are arranged in Bekker. Ex uno disce omnes.

Acharn. 320, Φίλος read Φίλον. Brunck foolishly omits l. 552, because he could not understand what is meant by τάδε, (which refers to κακόῤῥαθεῖ—κακαλέγει), and although it is restored by Bekker, it finds no place in the translation. See p. 10, vol. ii. By the bye, the leading figures referring to the text are generally untrue; as in this page, which is marked [542-602], and yet 540, "Io Lamache" is in the middle of the page. Then, at l. 564, ὄρνιθός ἐστιν are given to Lamachus, *not in the text*, but in the *translation*. True, so it is read by R., but that is no defence. Most probably it is the true reading, and we have so corrected it in our copy. In 665, place a comma after μὲν; and would it not be better at 547, to place a note of interrogation after ἐμβαλεῖν, and, 845, a comma after ἰκτῖδας? By an unpardonable carelessness, a line has been omitted after 861, and yet there it is, in its place, in the translation, p. 15. Equites, 218, for κακῶς read κακὸς, evidently a misprint, and yet what an unmetrical line is the consequence. 274. Surely the printer or compositor was an Athenian; for again, Atticè, here is an error of ὥσπερ for ὅσπερ. We do not proceed regularly through the play; but an error in the Vespæ calls our attention. 678, σοὶ is put for σύ· and 718, the first arm of the parenthesis before καὶ should be supplied. 892, ἰκίκ' for ὠίκ': and 1009 must surely in the MS. have had a full stop at the end, as in the translation, p. 87. In 1481, διορχησούμεσ should be διορχησόμ. In 399 of the Ranæ, with the translation, alter the final period to a comma.—These are some out of many we have marked, and they are not all that we have met with. We naturally expect that a translation shall be that of the text: that it is not so in this case the merest tyro may see.

What a bald rendering of l. 514, 6, 7; Ach. Would not this be better? Si quis Lacedæmoniorum *domo* profectus navi, per calumniam *ipsis* ademtum vendidisset catellum Seriphiorum, sedisset isne domi? In l. 585 of the same play, Brunck reads ἢ οὐκ, and of course we may expect to find in the translation *nec ne?* which is the case, though Bekker reads ἂν ἴνη. The translation and the text, 713, 714, are sadly at variance. Trans. p. 28, l. 22, *savium* incorrectly for *suavium*. There is a slight inversion of the words, 115 Eq. to suit another text, p. 23, translation. The speech of the Chorus, 258-265, Equ. is terribly mauled in the translation, and the lines are inverted without cause and without profit. Trans. p. 26, l. 36, Sed de hoc ipso primum decertabo tecum, quis debeat prior verba facere, is in the text put after—ita me Neptunus amet. At p. 27, penult., Bacchus ought to be Neptunus, text 407. P. 29, l. 6, contra rempublicam is preserved, though the text is ἐν τῇ πόλει. 475, l. 25, cujus in gratiam hoc faciamus, should have been expunged as worse than useless, and l. 28, *ut ait* is to be taken, we suppose, as a translation of φησὶν, l. 510!! P. 31, l. 35, for ingruit it should be inter nos erupit, as preserving the exact force of the original. But our readers will be ready to cry, "Ohe, jam satis!"

There is a mistake in the Scholia, which has been, we believe, too often passed over. Aves, 521. It was one Sosicrates, and not Socrates, who wrote on Cretan affairs, as may be seen in Atheneus, VI.

"The purchasers of a Var. Ed. may in several respects be compared to jurymen, and the writer of the preface to a judge. Reasonable, we call it, that he who selects notes from various critics should be expected to favour his readers with some intimation of his own opinions upon their comparative excellence, &c. &c."—*See British Cri-*

open for the exercise of skill or judgment; yet an experienced and quick-sighted Chinese will almost always beat an European, or a novice at the game; which seems to arise from the latter betraying his intention too soon, through the want of a certain quickness or adroitness in the motion of the hand, which is possessed by the former.

In a note to Cicero's Off. 3, 90, the Roman game is thus noticed:

"Sic ludentes, simul digitos alterius manus quot volunt, citissime erigunt, et simul ambo divinant quot simul erecti sint, quod qui definivit lucratus est. Unde acri visu opus est, et multa fide ut cum aliquo in tenebris mices."

The lower classes of the Chinese at Canton (says Sir Thos. Staunton) are passionately fond of this game, and the fines reciprocally imposed are too apt to betray them from their customary sobriety; but it is not very probable that they have ever such confidence in each other, as to play at the game in darkness, as above alluded to.

The amiable and learned Baronet, as well as the commentator on Cicero, has taken a proverbial expression in too serious a light. The Romans never did play at this game in the dark; that which required quick-sightedness could not have been played in the dark, because then it would have ceased to be a game of chance, and would have become a game of honour, where the one party would rely, not on his ability to guess right, or on his own eye-sight, but on the integrity of his adversary. And for this reason to characterise any one as a person with whom you could, in a game which requires the sharpest vision, play in the dark, was in reality to compliment him, but in a humorous manner, and by way of *rustic* wit (for it was a *rustic* proverb, according to Cicero) as a man of the greatest possible integrity:—

"*Micare digitis*, lusûs genus quoddam aut sortis, quod adhuc apud Italos durat, repente porrectis digitis certantium, uter numerum divinet. Hujus Cicero mentionem facit, *de Divin.* 2, 85. 'Quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum quod *micare*, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras.'—M. Varro, ap. Non. 4, 303. '*Micandum* erit cum Graeco, utrum ego illius numerum, an ille meum sequatur.'—Sueton. Aug. 13. 'Patrem et filium pro vita rogantes sortiri vel *micare* jussisse.'—Iterum Cic. Off. 3, 23. 'Sed quasi sorte aut *micando* victus alteri cedat alter.' Hinc qui certissime esset fide, eum antiqui dignum dicebant, *quicum in tenebris micaretur*.'—Cic. Off. 3, 77, c. 19. 'Hoc non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quod ne rustici quidem dubitent? A quibus natum est id, quod jam tritum est vetustate proverbium; quum enim fidem alicujus bonitatemque laudant, dignum esse dicunt, *quicum in tenebris mices*.'—Idem *de Fin.* 2, 52. 'Cur justitia laudatur? aut unde est hoc contritum vetustate proverbium, *quicum in tenebris?*' Nempe in tenebris micanti simpliciter fides habenda, cum nulla re convinci possit."—*J. M. Gesneri, Thes. L. L.*

"Speciatim *micare* est digitis sortiri, *giocare, o fare alla mora*, λαγχάνειν' cum porrectis invicem crebro digitis, certantium uterque numerum eorum divinat; item cum extensis subito digitis, ex eorum numero decernitur, uter ex duobus, aut quis ex pluribus in re quapiam habenda, aut facienda sit prior. Quod nos Longobardi dicimus *fare, o giocare, o buttare al tocco*. Graece ἐπάλλαξις dicitur."—*Forcellini Lexicon.*

"Ἐπάλλαξις, Alternatio; item, Indiscretus ab altero in alterum transitus, Alterius vicissim et alterius motio indiscreta, ita ut oculum fallat. Sic apud Aristot. δακτύλων ἐπάλλαξις, Celerrimus motus duorum digitorum, cum alternos tollimus et demittimus, Bud. 602. In vulg. Lex. ἐπάλλαξις τῶν δακτύλων, exponitur etiam Micatio digitorum. Et τῆς ἐπαλλάξεως δάκτυλοι, 'Digiti mutatis vicibus implicati.'"—*H. Steph. Thes.* 1, 354.

"*Micare*, par impar ludere, Off. 3, 19. 'Dignus quicum in tenebris *mices*,' cf. Div. 2, 41. Vide Gronov. Obs. 3, 13, p. 546. Inde est sortiri, Off. 3, 23. 'Quasi sorte aut *micando* victus.'"—*J. A. Ernesti, Clav. Cic.*

But Ernesti, though so correct a philologist in general, is here greatly mistaken. *Digitorum micatio* is not 'the game of odd or even,' but what I have described above by the preceding quotations. The game of "odd or even," is by Plato in Lyside called ἀρτιασμός, and it is accurately described by J. Pollux, 7, c. 9. See Bulenger, l. c. p. 15.

From the preceding observations*, we learn that *mication* was a game practised by the ancient Greeks, as well as the ancient Romans and the modern Chinese; that the Greek term, ἡ ἐπάλλαξις τῶν δακτύλων, referred to the *alternation* of the fingers; and that the Latin term, *micare digitis*, for which I have at hand no correspondent English expression, referred to the *quick movement* of the fingers.

E. H. Barker.

* We have been compelled to abridge our learned correspondent's extracts from various lexicographers.—Edit.

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΩΜΩΔΙΑΙ· *Aristophanis Comœdiæ; cum Scholiis et Varietate Lectionis. Recensuit Immanuel Bekkerus, Professor Berolinensis. Accedunt Versio Latina, Deperditarum Comœdiarum Fragmenta, Index locupletissimus, Notæque Brunckii, Reisigii, Beckii, Dindorfii, Schutzii, Bentleii, Dobreii, Porsoni, Elmsleii, Hermanni, Fischeri, Hemsterhusii, Kuinoelii, Hoffneri, Conzii, Wolfii, &c. &c.* 5 vols. 8vo. 1829.

[REVIEWED BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE general appearance of these five volumes does not disappoint our expectations. But a more careful examination of the work, and such as every classical work of importance ought to undergo, will show that much remained to be done by the editor, and that Bekker's excellent text has been negligently used. We shall not be expected to go through all the plays, but shall take the two or three first, as they are arranged in Bekker. Ex uno disce omnes.

Acharn. 320, Φίλος read Φίλον. Brunck foolishly omits l. 552, because he could not understand what is meant by τάδε, (which refers to κακορρᾴθεῖ—κακαλίγα), and although it is restored by Bekker, it finds no place in the translation. See p. 10, vol. ii. By the bye, the leading figures referring to the text are generally untrue; as in this page, which is marked [542-602], and yet 540, "Io Lamache" is in the middle of the page. Then, at l. 564, ὄρνιθός ἐστιν are given to Lamachus, *not in the text*, but in the *translation*. True, so it is read by R., but that is no defence. Most probably it is the true reading, and we have so corrected it in our copy. In 665, place a comma after μὲν; and would it not be better at 547, to place a note of interrogation after ἐμβαλεῖν, and, 845, a comma after ἰκτῖδας? By an unpardonable carelessness, a line has been omitted after 861, and yet there it is, in its place, in the translation, p. 15. Equites, 218, for κακῶς read κακὸς, evidently a misprint, and yet what an unmetrical line is the consequence. 274. Surely the printer or compositor was an Athenian; for again, Atticè, here is an error of ὥσπερ for ὅσπερ. We do not proceed regularly through the play; but an error in the Vespæ calls our attention. 678, σοὶ is put for σύ· and 718, the first arm of the parenthesis before καὶ should be supplied. 892, ἡκίκ' for ἡνίκ': and 1009 must surely in the MS. have had a full stop at the end, as in the translation, p. 87. In 1481, διορχησάμενος should be διορχησόμ. In 399 of the Ranæ, with the translation, alter the final period to a comma.—These are some out of many we have marked, and they are not all that we have met with. We naturally expect that a translation shall be that of the text: that it is not so in this case the merest tyro may see.

What a bald rendering of l. 515, 6, 7; Ach. Would not this be better? Si quis Lacedæmoniorum *domo* profectus navi, per calumniam *ipsis* ademtum vendidisset catellum Seriphiorum, sedisset isne domi? In l. 585 of the same play, Brunck reads ἢ οὔκ, and of course we may expect to find in the translation *nec ne?* which is the case, though Bekker reads ὦν ἴσῃ. The translation and the text, 713, 714, are sadly at variance. Trans. p. 28, l. 22, *savium* incorrectly for *suavium*. There is a slight inversion of the words, 115 Eq. to suit another text, p. 23, translation. The speech of the Chorus, 258-265, Equ. is terribly mauled in the translation, and the lines are inverted without cause and without profit. Trans. p. 26, l. 36, Sed de hoc ipso primum decertabo tecum, quis debeat prior verba facere, is in the text put after—ita me Neptunus amet. At p. 27, penult., Bacchus ought to be Neptunus, text 407. P. 29, l. 6, contra rempublicam is preserved, though the text is ἐν τῇ πόλει. 475, l. 25, cujus in gratiam hoc faciamus, should have been expunged as worse than useless, and l. 28, *ut ait* is to be taken, we suppose, as a translation of φησὶν, l. 510!! P. 31, l. 35, for ingruit it should be inter nos erupit, as preserving the exact force of the original. But our readers will be ready to cry, "Ohe, jam satis!"

There is a mistake in the Scholia, which has been, we believe, too often passed over. Aves, 521. It was one Sosicrates, and not Socrates, who wrote on Cretan affairs, as may be seen in Atheneus, VI.

"The purchasers of a Var. Ed. may in several respects be compared to jurymen, and the writer of the preface to a judge. Reasonable, we call it, that he who selects notes from various critics should be expected to favour his readers with some intimation of his own opinions upon their comparative excellence, &c. &c."—*See British Cri-*

tic, April, 1794, *or No.* 12, *Classical Journal.*

This was said in a review on a Var. Horace, and the whole passage we would willingly copy as valuable, and showing the duties of the compiler, and how far in this case he was incompetent for the task; or rather, in charity let us say it, forgot his duty. Ach. Notæ, 10. Of what use are the notes of Dindorf and Reisig.? Either Brunck's or Elmsley's note should be effaced on l. 13, as the latter only re-echoes the former. And certainly we gain much additional information by l. 14, which may be found in the Scholia, vol. ii. l. 13. L. 18, one of the two of Porson's notes might be omitted; and much is not gained by the notes either of Dindorf or Elmsley. That the mad annotation of Berg. on l. 22, should have been inserted, may well excite surprise; and the former of Elmsley's notes should not have been subjoined, as it is repeated verbally, except the reference to the Eccles. Elm. l. 25, is an idle repetition of Kust and Berg.; but here comes in the compiler, and only to mislead. The phrase περὶ πρώτου ξύλου means "first bench," which was of stone, it is true; but it is not unlikely that the benches at first were made of wood. We say a shoehorn, when it is made of brass; and a tomb-*stone* when made of *wood*. L. 31, Porson shows off to advantage, seeing that he repeats what Kuster had before said. 41. What would be lost, if Reisk's or Dind.'s note were left out? and the lovers of repetition would be displeased if they did not find Elmsley again enacting echo at l. 53. 61. Prodigious! what an acquisition is that note of Berg. and the equally important, with Bekker's text, of Elmsley. Every schoolboy knows the meaning of ὁ βασιλεύς, when made in connection with Persian affairs. The remarks of Brunck and Elmsley on 70, are exactly similar. Schutz completely contradicts Berg.'s note on 82, and who is to decide between the two? surely not the compiler of this farrago. All line 95 is full of repetitions; and had any common discretion been at hand, all but Hotib's remarks on 100 would have been omitted.

So much for sins of commission in the first 100 lines. Now for those of omission. L. 8, "For they (the Knights) deserve it at the hands of Greece," has been inserted, ut aiunt, in a second edition of the play. Of this there is no mention; though, to say the truth, there is some allusion in 283. And on the notes there we have only to remark, that there is no foundation for the supposition that Aristophanes inserted these lines in a second edition, as this latter line he would certainly have altered. By l. 8, it is clear that Cleon was fined before the play was represented; but no conclusion of a second exhibition can follow from it. L. 19. Instead of telling us that assemblies were held four times in 35 days, that this was the third, at which only ambassadors were received, we are offered a reference to a book that has never been, and never will be seen, by nine out of ten of Bekker's purchasers. 22. How easily that note of Berg. might have been omitted, which will only give a false notion, and a reference have been given to Rob. Ger. Ant. We forgot to observe on 70, that Elmsley inserts the words of Kuster only to ridicule them; but why should our compiler? We cannot refrain from remarking that the young student is liable to be misled by 259. The middle syllable of ᾠδίον is always *long* in the Attic; it is found short in the Ionic and Doric. It is not our intention to do more than to refer to 404, Bekker omn., 514, Elm. Reisk., 586, Dind. Equit. 275. βοὴ means *pugna* only in metaphor (sed quære?); 277, Dind. Bent., 359, Comp. Kust. and Dind., 404, Cas. and Kust. συμφορά, word for word.

In its present state, this work can be expected to have but a narrow sale among that numerous and yet not valueless class, the poorer scholars. The text, if sold alone, would have circulated every where, in schools and in colleges. Now, if the three parts, the Text, the Translation and Scholia, and the Notes, be divided, and may be purchaseable at the pleasure of the student, none will deny that its circulation would be extended, and that in the end the profit would be greater. As the book is at present, with all Brunck's faults, his will be preferred. Mr. Valpy would do a service to the literary world if he would print an errata of Bekker's Aristoph. Nearly two years ago we heard that such was his intention, but it would seem that the report was unfounded. Many a poor scholar could be found, who (eheu! res angusta domi) would be happy to assist in such a task.

Let it be remembered, that we have the highest respect for Mr. Valpy. He alone of the London publishers recalls to mind the literary printers and publishers of former days, when they gave a tone to literature. In him the unusual junction of good classical knowledge, gentlemanly habits, and tradesmanlike despatch of business are found; but alas, this edition of Aristophanes!

MATHETES.

ODE SAPPHICA,

De Propagandæ Christianæ Religionis apud Barbaras Gentes Studio; ad Virum admodùm Reverendum Carolum Ricardum Episcopum Wintonensem, cum Insulam Cæsaream ad Ecclesiam jure Episcopali constituendam primum inviserel, mense Septembri, A.D.* 1829.—*Auctore* EDVARDO DURELL, *Cæsariensi, A.M. et olim Coll. Pemb. Oxon. Alumno.*

En quis auditur sonitus per auras,
Voxque clamantûm per opaca noctis,
Ceu mari demersus opem profundo
Nauta rogaret?
Permeat cunctas sonus ille terras,
Donec ad fidos venit Insulanos,
Magna quêis olim tribuisse fertur
Nomina Cæsar.
Nec rogant frustra miseri precando,
Quisquis et largitor opum suarum,
Hic adest, cœtuque pius frequenti
Munera confert.
Munera ignotas aditura gentes,
Ut Dei cultum penitus secundent,
Atque ab edocto placidè triumphos
Orbe reportent.
Exuit diras pedibus catenas
Afer, et dulci requie laborum
Liber inventa, melioris annos
Incipit ævi.
Cessat urentis strepitus flagelli,
Vox heri cessat male sævientis,
Et metus, languorque gravis, famesque
Pulsa recedit.
Nam Deus lætis agitans supernè
Nunciis mentem, docuit renasci,
Quisquis exoptat pietate dici
Cultor Olympi.
Nec nigro discrimen inest colori,
Æthiops, albusve habeatur Anglus,
Cum salus cunctis eadem paretur
Sanguine Christi.
Ecce! quo Montes Libyci Leonum†
Verticem condunt nebulis madentem,
Aut ubi campis fluvios calentes
Stagna refundunt.
Heu! vigent morbi, subitæque morti
Mille permittunt aditus, et aër
Pestilens tetro pluvios profundit
Tempore rores.
O ter illustres animæ! quot audent
Otio dulcis patriæ relicto,
Tendere ut spargant largioris
Semina messis.
Quam gravi passim pereunt labore!
Quamque succedunt oneri volentes!
Dum piis tellus tegitur virorum
Barbara bustis.
Interim crescunt segetes opimæ,
Donec, ut sancti cecinêre vates,
Veritas summo veniens Olympo
Sæc'la reducat.
Jam silent fluctus fugiuntque nubes,
Solque post longam nitet orbe noctem
Almus, et ditis radiis revisit
Regna Mogoli.
Jam calent agri, viridemque sylvis
Arbores latè renovant juventam,
Et bibit Tellus sitiens feraces
Cœlitùs imbres.
Quis, Deo ducente, venit per undas,
Qui tot emensurus iter peric'lis,
Ponet Eois melior colonus
Semen in agris?
Quisve opes dulcemque domum relinquit,
Haud minùs vates bonus ac sacerdos,‡
Quem gradu summo prope constitutum
Infula texit?
Seu Palæstinas canit inter oras,
Seu diem Musis recreat Latinis,
Seu Dei gratas patrio profundit
Carmine laudes.
Jam per obscuros juvat ire lucos,
Unde divulsis oneretur herbis,
Indicas gentes ubi sempiternus
Decipit error.
Vana seu falsis calet ara sacris,
Brachma seu ritu colitur nefando,
Seu pyra, spreto viduæ cubili,
Uritur uxor.
Ictus æterni studio Magistri
Ducit Heberus populos docendo,
Unde vesani labefacta cultûs
Claustra resolvat.
Tigribus ritus ubi sæviores
Miscuit sacris Venus impudicis
Benara, et mollis male fidit aureis
Bengala Divis.
Heu! citò Eois pius hospes oris
Morte testatur, nimius laborum
Magnum opus, cœloque animam superstes
Reddit habendam.
Audiit Ganges, dominusque aquarum
Indus, et canis Imäus pruinis,
Ava cum Pegu, Thibetique Lamæ
Ardua tellus.
Illum Arabs cœcis pavitans tenebris,
Atque promissæ dubius salutis
Optimum fuscus veluti parentem
Accola luxit.
Urbium Princeps opulenta tollit
Regias Calcutta domos, pioque
Præsulis bustum juvenis rigavit
Plurima fletu.

* Jersey. † Sierra Leone. ‡ Bishop Heber.

Quò minis Reges trucibus furebant,
Templa cum turpi grege deseruntur,
Atque dirorum statuas recusat
Canda Deorum.

Mille per montes recinit juventus,
Mille per montes iteratur Echo,
Mille per montes Oriens dat ultrò
Nomina Christo.

Ultrà iter Solis positasque metas,
Pontus, immenso refluus sub Austro,*
Insulas passim mediis nitentes
Erigit undis.

Ver at incassum Zephyro tepenti
Ridet, ut fructus inarata tellus
Fundat, et miros imitetur arbor
Vertice panes.†

Dira nam bellis rabies cruentis,
In scelus cæcas agit omne gentes,
Acris aut fœdo stimulos libido
Pectore versat.

Ac Deus sæc'lis miserans peractis
Gentis indignam sine luce sœpem,
Vividum fausto jubar exoriri
Numine jussit.

Ecce falsorum simulachra Divûm
Vindici tandem dat Emœa flammæ,
Et nefas conceptum animo relinquit
Arva Tahiti.

Cum maris tractus iersit latentes
Anglicis audax Cocius carinis,
Sanguini pariens nimis, incolarum
Concidit ictu.

At dies jamjam melior refulsit
Luce divinâ, populisque monstrat
Certum iter, sedesque polo beatas
Esse piorum.

Jam per incultos juvat ire montes,
Quâque odoratis viret ora sylvis,
Vallibusque imis resonant Ohaûs‡
Omnia Christo.

Impii bello cecidêre Thraces,§
Dum videt cultum profugum reverti
Numinis, versis fruitura tandem
Græcia fatis.

O dies sæc'lis veniat propinquis,
Quæ diù promissa pios levavit,
Et fidem dictis redimente Christo
Jussit habendam!

Ut Deum latus veneretur orbis,
Et sciant omnes, iter ad salutem
Nonnisi effuso potuisse pandi
Sanguine Christi!

Teque, qui lætis ades Hospes oris
Primus, et mitra meritò refulgens
Ducis Orator populos tonanti
Fervidus ore:

Æquus in partem venias laborum,
Atque conatus tuere nostros,
Teque Patrono, pietas remotum
Implent Orbem!

Hoste devicto scelerumque labe,
Ibis optando comes in triumpho,
Dum coli quavis regione cernes
Nomen Iesûs.

Donec exactâ placidus senectâ
Debitam reddas animam, chorisque
Mistus Antistes sine fine sæc'lis
Luce fruaris.

EDVARDUS DURELL.

Sancti Salvatoris, in Insulâ Cæsareâ, 6° cal. Oct. 1829.

* Pacific Ocean. † Bread-fruit.
‡ Sandwich Islands. § Turks.

Mr. URBAN, *Trin. Coll. Cambridge, Nov.* 10.

THE following extract relative to the Greek Sapphic Ode, is taken from Mr. Henry Nelson Coleridge's *Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets*, lately published:

"It may be remarked with regret that the Greek Prize Odes of the last few years have not been written in the consistent dialect of the tragic chorus. The Æolic of Sappho herself is surely *in nubibus* to us; and, even if Bishop Bloomfield's arrangement of it be authentic, can any young man, by the help of analogy with the forms used in some fifty or sixty lines, write upon various subjects in such a dialect consistently? The attempt produces a farrago which, in point of Greek, is disgraceful to the reputation of the University; for what can be more lamentably absurd than to see the lowest 'bucolisms' of Theocritus thrust in as the necessities of a *Sapphic* Ode require? The Greek Professor might very profitably publish a canon on this subject."

It cannot be considered here impertinent to remark, that Mr. Coleridge has a very good right to speak on the composition of the Greek Sapphic Ode, having himself carried off Sir Wm. Browne's medal in the years 1821 and 1823. Nor is Mr. C.'s judgment the less to be regarded on another account—that he was distinguished as an Etonian, and afterwards as Fellow of King's.

The academical year, too, just commenced, is particularly auspicious for some authoritative declaration as to the style and dialect expected hereafter in the Greek Sapphic Ode. The Provost of King's is the new Vice-Chancellor. Yours, &c. I. B.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Edinburgh Review for July 1830 (No. CII.) is a review of Sotheby's Version of Homer. Without alluding to several introductory remarks that at least may prove subjects of debate in p. 469, I find that

"Πότνια *appears to be properly a substantive.* The title of Diana, πότνια θηρῶν, and the fact that it appears only in the feminine, and generally as an adjunct of feminine proper names, seem to intimate as much. Perhaps it is merely the feminine form of πόσις, formerly πότις: πόσις, 'husband,' or 'master,' (compare the Latin *potis*,) πότνια, 'wife' or 'mistress.' In the language of Homer, πότνια is never the title of *unmarried ladies;* it is given to maiden *goddesses*, by courtesy."

Now, is it an *adjective* in Orest. 207: ὦ πότνια λήθη τῶν κακῶν, 'o veneranda oblivio malorum;' for how can Forgetfulness, even by the strongest figure, be called "mistress of evils" or "misfortunes." In Troades, 291 (Matthias' Ed.) πότνια is applied by the chorus of Trojan women to Hecuba, and let our critic make the best of it. But Pindar calls Aglaia πότνια, Olymp. xiv. 19,—certainly not *mistress*. Although Pyth. iv. 380, πότνια βιλέων; πότνια A. P. ix. 95, cannot mean "mistress" Libya; this would be too bold a figure even for Pindar. Nem. III. 1, πότνια μοῖσα, 'Mrs. Muse!' indeed; and at No. VIII. 1, we must translate ὥρα πότνια, 'Mrs. Young' (or Youth, prop. *time*.) And at 130, Carm. in def. Solis (Tread fr. Heyne's Ed.) we have the sun's light called ὦ πότνια, oh mistress! Aristoph. Eq. 1166 (Bekker) Pax, 437, 512, 640, Thesm. 130, Ranæ, 337. All these passages seem to require an adjective. In most it is absolutely necessary; as Thesm. 130. In Pax, 512, the Scholiast (519) renders πότνια by εὐφραντοποιέ. If further evidence be wanting, it may be found in our critic's "language of Homer:" Οὐδέ μοι ἐστὶ πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ, 'I have no father nor venerable mother.' It would be folly to say that it is never a substantive; but our northern critics are yet in their classical nonage if we are to believe them that πότνια is properly a substantive. It appears like the Latin *potens* (as *potens sui*, master of himself); but who but a modern Athenian would call it "properly a substantive."

There is a slip at p. 469, in βοῶπις, 'ox-eyed' says Scotus; 'large or full eyed' I would say. Truly his is literal; but any fifth class boy at Eton would have told him that βοῦς and ἵππος in composition have the effect of increasing. Ἱπποβούκολος, not a 'horse-herdsman,' but a 'chief-herdsman.' Would you call βούπαις an ox-boy? Assuredly not; but a 'great boy.' See further Viger, p. 74 (or 35-6, Seager's Trans.)

MATHETES.

THE HISTORY OF THUCYDIDES, TRANSLATED BY S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F.S.A.

(*Concluded from p.* 422.)

THE scene is now shifted from Platæa to Corcyra, and we have a graphic detail of perhaps the most atrocious deeds that had as yet ever disgraced human nature. Then is described, with the strongest pencil, the *moral effects* of the war and pestilence, as affecting the state of society in Greece, disorganized by a general war, which might be called a civil one. This portion partakes, in a more than usual degree, of that obscurity which extends itself in some measure over the whole history; but it is satisfactorily removed by our indefatigable annotator, who, by the vast resources furnished by a long course of studious research, is enabled to make the whole sufficiently plain.

Now is narrated the unfortunate campaign of Demosthenes, the Athenian general, in the invasion of Ætolia; and afterwards the events of Western Greece, in which Demosthenes retrieves his disgrace by a complete triumph over the Ambraciots, who had invaded Acarnania. On this, as well as the preceding portion, our limits will not permit us to advert to any notes, except to adduce one as connected with the death of the poet Hesiod, so interesting that we cannot but lay it before our readers.

P. 168. "*Temple of the Nemean Jove (where Hesiod is said by the inhabitants of the country to have died; it being announced to him by the oracle that he should perish at Nemea).* Intending, it should seem, to go as far as possible from Nemea. From this we are not to infer that he perished the next day, or immediately after he reached Nemea. The circumstances are narrated by Proclus Vit. Hesiod, p. 8, Diodor. cited by Goeller, and by Plutarch in his Sympos., cited by Smith. By the latter it appears that the oracle was given him at Delphi, im-

mediately after a signal poetical triumph, and that he thence fled to Œneon, and was there hospitably entertained at a certain house, in common with a Milesian, who having secretly debauched the daughter of the host, with the connivance, it was unjustly supposed, of Hesiod, the brothers of the girl laid wait for him and slew him at the Nemean temple, together with his servant, and threw their bodies into the sea, by the waves of which Hesiod's was carried to Rhium, where there was at this time held a solemn festival. Being immediately recognized, the assembly proceeded without delay to discover the murderers. In this they succeeded, partly by the aid of the poet's dogs, and inflicted a complete retaliation, by putting the assassins to death, casting their bodies into the sea, and demolishing their houses. He was buried, as Plutarch tells us, in the temple of Jupiter Nemeus.

"With respect to the whole story itself, it is, I am inclined to think, founded in truth, though with a considerable incrustation of falsehood. In it we discover a *legend* of the Pagan priesthood, and that legend fabricated many centuries after the death of the bard, to bolster up the credit of a sinking cause. Perhaps Hesiod might have received an oracle warning him of *some* evil threatening his life, but conceived in the usual ambiguous manner; so that the oracle-mongers would not hazard much credit in respect of a man of Hesiod's advanced age. The oracle, however, might so affect his mind as to induce him to change his old and Alpine residence on the cliffs of Parnassus, for a warmer and more genial abode in one of the loveliest spots of all Western Greece. That he sojourned some time at Œneon, and was accustomed to visit the Neméum in the neighbourhood, and was there murdered, there is no reason to doubt; and that his faithful dogs should have had some share in tracking out the murderers, is rendered probable by the many accounts which we have of similar attachment and sagacity, in that most faithful of all man's brute allies. I cannot but suspect that this story, and especially that part of it which respects the dogs, will enable us to ascertain the subject of a most ancient bas-relief seen by Dr. Clarke near Orchomenus, and of which a picture is given by him in his Travels into Greece, vol. III. p. 148. This Dr. Clarke is inclined to think a representation of Hercules with the dog of Hades. But the figure seems by no means such as we should connect with the idea of Hercules, being lean and slender, and of an elderly aspect. There is far more reason to suppose it that of Hesiod, represented as a shepherd with his rough staff, and leaning with fondness over his dog, (a greyhound, it should seem) which he is feeding. Now this *may* be the sepulchral monument closing the entrance to the tomb of Hesiod. For that there was a tomb of Hesiod at Orchomenus, is countenanced by Pausan. 9, 38, 3, who relates that the inhabitants of that place were enjoined by the oracle, in order to remove a pestilence, to fetch the bones of Hesiod from Naupactia; which we may suppose was done; at what time does not appear. But there can hardly be said to have been such a district as Naupactia before 460 B.C. as we find from Thucyd. 1. 108. Therefore, if this bas-relief be, as would appear from the style of the sculpture and the costume, of the very high antiquity ascribed to it by Dr. Clarke and others, it should seem to be not so much the *sepulchral monument* of Hesiod, as a more ancient *cenotaph*, erected on the spot by the inhabitants of Orchomenus, to the honour of their favourite poet, when the actual sepulchre enclosing his bones was at Neméum. Indeed it is probable that there were many cenotaphs, since we know that there were many *epitaphia* written, which are collected in the life of the poet by Gyraldus."

At p. 210, is a curious note (particularly interesting to the antiquary) on *wicker-shields*, as used by the ancients. At p. 212, our attention is arrested by the highly characteristic and soldierlike address of Brasidas to his comrades. At p. 301, is a note containing much valuable information on the *Peripoli*, a sort of Athenian troops; and another at p. 337 on the three classes of the free population of Athens, the πολῖται, the μέτοικοι, and the ξένοι.

Our fast-waning limits remind us that we must hasten to give a notice of Vol. III., which comprehends Books VI., VII., and VIII., the two first of which are, in a great measure, occupied by narrating the origin, progress, and termination of the calamitous Sicilian expedition, which proved in its consequences the ruin of Athens. The historian prefaces his narration with a short account of Sicily, its early settlements and subsequent colonization by the Carthaginians and the Greeks; in the course of which there is much of topographical description, which the annotator has copiously illustrated. At p. 27, is a note on the expensiveness of horse-keeping at Athens. At p. 77, we have a masterly elucidation of a great difficulty, concerning the number of Athenian forces which went on the first expedition to Syracuse. Our limits admonish us that we can only introduce one annotation from Book VIII., but that will be found to con-

tain a satisfactory explication of perhaps the most obscure passage in the author.

"*It was agreed on, that more should be given each man than three oboli, and that by five ships' pay; for to fifty-five ships thirty talents were allowed per month; and to all other ships, as the number of such should increase, was to be given pay in the same proportion.*—There is, perhaps, no passage in our author which has occasioned greater difficulty than this; and in whatever way it be considered, we are surrounded with perplexities. I cannot, however, enter into a detail of the various opinions of the commentators and critics. It is admitted by all that the passage is *corrupt*, since no tolerable sense has ever yet been elicited from it without making some *alteration*, though the MSS. present no variety. The most prevalent opinion since the time of Duker has been, that the words καὶ πεντήκοντα have crept in from the margin; and they are placed between brackets by all the recent editors, who, however, are not agreed on the *sense*. Haack and Goeller make it as follows: 'Nevertheless, to five ships, more were agreed on than five obols a man; for to five ships were given three talents a month, and to the rest,' &c.; which would be three obols and three-fifths a day. But it must be confessed that there is something exceedingly awkward in this sense. Why the pay should be reckoned at a certain sum *for each five ships*, it is difficult to see. Besides, to make the words καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅσῳ πλείους νῆες ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, denote the other *fifty* ships, involves extreme harshness; and Duker's notion concerning the *first* five is absurd. There is also great objection to taking παρὰ for ἐς, since the signification is very unusual; nor can it thus seem otherwise than strange that the author should have used παρὰ and ἐς so close together. Finally, to *cancel* two words, without any authority, is too bold, and not to be tolerated unless it could remove all difficulty; which we see is far from being the case. Under these circumstances, I have thought it proper to retain the signification commonly assigned to παρὰ. Though, as the passage is undoubtedly corrupt, I have adopted the very mild *conjecture* of Meibomius, for τρία, τριάκοντα (i. e. for γ, λ); though not his *interpretation*. I am not aware that the sense I have assigned is liable to any well-founded objection. It proceeds, indeed, upon the supposition that two hundred was the regular number of the crew of a trireme; but so does the interpretation of Haack and Goeller. And though that has been denied by Duker, yet the point has been made out by Meibomius; and all the recent editors admit it. To the passages adduced by Meibomius in proof, may be added the following. Plutarch Lysand. 20, Thucyd. 6, 8, where the Egestians are said to have sent sixty talents for a month's pay, (namely, a drachma per diem, as we find from 6, 31) for sixty ships; and L. 4, 5, (where Demosthenes is said to have been left at Pylus with five ships) compared with Themist. 138, A., who, though Thucydides has there omitted to give the number of men, estimates them at one thousand; i. e. two hundred a ship. Demosth. Phil. 1, who reckons the half of a ship's pay at twenty minæ each ship for a month; which makes two hundred a ship. Triremes then mostly carried 200 men; as a Mytilenæan trireme mentioned by Herodo. 3, 13, and universally the Persian triremes, 7, 184, 7; ὡς ἀπὸ διηκοσίους ἄνδρας λογιζομένοισι ἐν ἑκάστῃ νηῒ—ἐπιβάτεω δὲ—τριήκοντα ἄνδρες. See also 7, 185, 13, and 186, 5, 8, 17, 7. It may, indeed, seem strange that the computation should be by *ships'* pay; but the reason why that method was used seems to have been that, as the pay of a ship came to exactly half a talent per month, so, from the *even sum*, it was more convenient to reckon by *ship's pay*. For the same reason, we find, in all the Greek historians, more frequent mention made of *month's* pay (as here) than *day's* pay. Thus it appears that all that Tissaphernes did was to make the payment (which otherwise would have been 27 talents and a half,) *even money*, by which the pay would be three obols and about three elevenths a day."

No further specimens can be necessary; and we have only to advert to one or two important appendages to the work, in a most instructive memoir on the state of Greece, civil and military, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war; translated, with compression and modification, from Professor Poppo: and two tables of the Athenian and Lacedæmonian confederacies, which should be kept by the student continually under view. The work is also accompanied by an excellent plan of Syracuse, from Professor Goeller, and five large and beautifully executed maps of Greece, adapted, indeed, to the age of Thucydides and Herodotus, but so constructed as to be serviceable even for the later periods of Grecian History.

Here we must close our report of a work which happily fills up no inconsiderable space in the literature of our country, and which we can pronounce to be quite indispensable to all who would hope to understand the text of the greatest of *historians*, but most obscure of *writers*.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Narrative of a Journey overland, from England, by the Continent of Europe, Egypt, and the Red Sea, to India; including a residence there, and voyage home, in the years 1825, 26, 27, and 28. By Mrs. Colonel Elwood. 2 vols. 8vo.

MRS. COLONEL ELWOOD is the first and only female who has ventured to join her husband in an overland journey to India; and as it seems with no more discomfort, if so much, than inevitably attends (in regard to disgusting indelicacies most offensive to females) inclosure in a box, with a chance of being drowned. On the contrary, by land, the Orientals attach much sacredness to the female person, if properly veiled and accompanied, exclaiming at the sight of one so secured, "Harem," which is a password for "forbearance." The fair authoress is the daughter of Edward Jeremiah Curteis, esq. of Windmill-hill, co. Sussex, late M.P. for that county. Of course, she has taken for her archetype Lady Mary Wortley Montague; and we are sure that the event of her resolution and fortitude must have most highly contributed to her gratification. Indeed, intellectual persons must feel, that travels in foreign countries enable them to see sights and dramas (if life in particular states may be so called) which they may never have another opportunity of visiting; and they see the objects in natural action, not as in a show of wild beasts, which, pent up in cages, become, instead of living animals, only living statues.

We shall give a detail of curious incidents. At Lucca a stout-looking girl begged for charity, that she might get a husband: of course this would-be slave of the ring (as Mrs. Elwood happily styles her, i. 20), was gratified.

Mrs. Elwood is decidedly a convert to the oriental origin of the pointed arch; for she says, that,

"The curious little Church of Santa Maria della Spina, so exactly resembled some of the buildings we subsequently saw in Arabia, that we might easily have fancied, like the migratory house of Loretto, that it had flown hither from thence through the air."—i. 20.

At San Miniaco, the lady saw earthen jars of such immense size, that they verified the story of the "Forty Thieves." In some of the Churches at Augusta in Sicily are votive offerings, not unknown here anciently, *viz.* every part of the human body, formed in wax, hung up by those who had been cured of diseases, in what seemed a most indecent display (i. 89). An old Mameluke-house in Egypt consisted of an immense gateway, opening upon a court, partly surrounded by a cloister, beyond which was the dining-room, the roof of which was curiously painted; and at the bottom played a fountain, accompanied with musical glasses. It looked upon a garden of oleanders, date, and pomegranate trees.

"A very narrow stair-case led to the upper stories, which seemed to defy all plan, but most of the rooms were apparently constructed upon the principle of security and privacy. Many of them had curiously carved window-frames, with painted glass and window seats. There was one apartment, so secret, that it would have been impossible to have discovered it, had it not been pointed out to us, the access being through a sliding pannel."—i. 139.

The conformity of this house to our old irregular mansions, of the oriel windows and secret rooms, may induce some of our antiquaries to relax their pertinacity respecting the Anglicism of our ancient architecture, especially if they add the following passages from i. pp. 285, 286.

"In the old buildings we saw several very curious specimens of Arabesque architecture, the round, the pointed, and the elliptic arch.... [and as to the town walls of Yambo near Medina] "There is no ditch, and they are flanked at intervals with square bastions and round towers, which, though in a ruined state, are exactly similar to those still to be seen in Norman Castles in England. The gateways, evidently very old, present the regular Gothic arch key-stone, the curious devices and arabesque tracery of those of our Cathedrals; indeed, the sentences in Arabic, carved in different parts, closely resemble and appear like our ornamental fret-work. One of them only required ivy for us to have imagined ourselves passing under the picturesque arched gateway of an English Abbey."

Windmills are allowed to have been derived from the East, and, as it appears from i. p. 289, are of Saracenic origin. If windmills, why not other

things? And it is noticeable that, while our travellers maintain the oriental derivation of our Gothic architecture, it is only contested by those who never left their native island; at least were never in the East.

Neither was the conical form of our old British houses peculiar. At Bir-Ambar our authoress saw

"Houses of a most singular construction. They are formed of unbaked potter's-clay, in one piece, of the shape of a bee-hive, about ten feet high, and six wide."—i. 248.

In p. 194, it is reasonably suggested that the confusion in the Egyptian Chronology may have originated through placing in succession the distinct dynasties of the several contemporary Kings who reigned over the seven districts of Egypt, and

"It would appear that the Diospolitan monarchs, by whom most of the noble structures of Thebes were built, at the time or soon after the Israelites sojourned in Egypt, were a distinct race from the Pharaohs of Scripture."—i. 194.

As to the tombs of the Kings, it is presumed that Ezekiel (chap. viii. v. 7-12) has described them, and the ceremonies there practised. Among the furniture depicted on the walls, is a low old-fashioned European-looking chair, such as is still seen in our nurseries.

We must not wonder that tombs were inhabited, for they are most agreeable retreats in a sultry climate; and in a magnificent cemetery, walled in, around the stems of sycamores and tamarinds, were placed jars of water for the benefit of travellers (i. 237), water being the luxury as well as the necessary of life in Arabia, and other eastern countries, whence the contentions about wells, mentioned in the Pentateuch.

"The *Scape-goat* of the Mosaic Law is recognized in the camel, which during the plague is slaughtered; the Arabs hoping that the plague would take refuge in the body of the camel, and that by killing it, they should extirpate the disorder."—i. 291.

Not only are we indebted, says our authoress (i. 323), to Arabia for our Gothic architecture, but for our carved stalls, rood-lofts, shrines, and old doorways.

"Both here and in other houses at Hodeida, we were surprised at the exquisite beauty of the carved woodwork, which *was similar* to, and quite equal, if not superior, to the richest Gothic tracery in our finest Cathedrals. Much taste and elegance were displayed in the commonest arched door and window, which latter generally projected over the streets considerably, in the same manner as in the very old houses in London."

The *watering gardens with the foot* (as in Deut. c. xi. v. 10) is thus explained in i. 384.

"In India, seeds and plants are generally raised by laying them positively under water; small trenches are made round the roots, or the ground is laid out in small compartments, which are surrounded with mounds of earth; and to fill these with water, the mollec or gardener lets in the stream, and conducts it from bed to bed by a small aperture, formed by a hoe *or his foot*."

It appears that there are no British retail shopkeepers at Bombay, and that it is *cheaper* to send to England at once, for articles, than to buy them there.—i. 418.

The Indian trade mentioned in Gen. c. xxx. and Ezek. c. xxvii. still exists. —i. 424.

The *Naag* serpent, or *Cobra di Capello*, is still worshipped in India, as the evil spirit; and the origin of the name *Satan*, and the snake-like form, are thus explained:

"Whenever an eclipse of the moon takes place, the natives imagine that the devil, or a great snake or dragon, has laid hold of it, and they make a tremendous noise in order to alarm him, shouting 'Sheitan, chaun chordo,"—Satan, let the moon go! This superstitious idea is said to originate from the oriental astronomers having assigned the figure of a serpent to the circular curve described by the moon's orbit, as likewise to the sun's path through the Zodiac. The points where the moon crosses the ecliptic, or her ascending and descending nodes, are termed the dragon's head, and the dragon's tail, whence probably arose this extravagant fable."—ii. 19, 213.

The Mussulman eats meat; the Hindoo only vegetables. The result is said to be, that the former recovers sooner in a fever; the latter is more easily cured of his wounds.—ii. 67.

Our authoress thinks that the gypsies are descendants of exiled Parsees, and finds they agree in doctrines and magic, and are not dissimilar in person. —ii. 76.

Every antiquary has heard of the Cromlechs of Malabar; and near a fine tank on Malabar point,

"is a famous hole, through which penitents squeezed themselves, in order to attain the

remission of their sins. The pirate Angria actually landed one night, and came on shore secretly to perform this superstitious ceremony."—ii. 90.

An instrument, upon the principle of an Æolian harp, is said to have been invented by Nareda, son of Brahma.—ii. 122.

The *Dagon* of the Philistines is said to have derived its name from the village of *Dagaum*, where was a famous idol of Juggernaut; and from hence it is presumed that the two deities were one and the same.—ii. 159.

A man on horseback, sculptured on a tomb, in India denotes a warrior.—ii. 182.

The pelting with sugar-plums, at the Carnival in Italy, seems to have been borrowed from the Orientals, for it is still practised in India at the same period.—ii. 230.

In p. 298, we have a description of *Cornelians*, of which the mines are near the village of Namoudra.

"In the natural state they appear like common stones, such as may be picked up upon the beach in England. These are slightly chipped to ascertain what their nature is, and are then placed in earthen pots, in a small trench, upon a layer of fuel, which is covered by another, and the whole is then set on fire. The heat brings out the colours, and determines their relative value. It is difficult to cut them without splitting, particularly the white, which are consequently of the most value; the black are very rare; but the red are common, and more easy to break without injuring the stone...When properly burnt, they are sold to the merchants, who come from Cambay, where they are polished, made into ornaments, and from thence exported to all parts of the civilized world."—ii. 299.

We assure our fair authoress, that we have derived much amusement and instruction from her interesting book, particularly from those parts which show how much of the arts of Europe was derived through the crusades from the East; an enquiry forming by far the most important feature in the history of those expeditions, and yet that which has been either neglected or denied. But so prone to imitation of the manners of the East were Europeans and Christians, that it is one of the best founded charges brought against the Templars, that they secretly worshipped Mahomet (see Mills's Crusades, ii. 407). If people went such lengths as this, why doubt the adoption of Oriental arts?

Letters on England. By Baron de Stael. *New edition enlarged.* 8vo. pp. 366.

IT is a trite quotation from Tacitus, that, if a Government composed of a monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, were formed, it would be the best, and yet could not be permanent, because one power would subdue the other. Nevertheless, such a mixed government has long subsisted in Great Britain; and the only difficulty is the solution of the problem. To us it appears, that the Crown owes its support to its power of conferring honours and places; the Aristocracy to the influence of property; and the Democracy, to that cause which is assigned by Baron de Stael in the following words:

"Let us simply consider the popular organization of England. Is there any thing on this side the Atlantic more republican? Is there a country in Europe where the body of citizens at large directs itself most of its affairs, ecclesiastical, administrative, and financial; where it appoints officers of police, collectors of taxes, managers of the poor, inspectors of high-ways? Do not imagine that these are matters of empty form, in which no interest is taken; or burdensome duties executed with repugnance. No: they are rights duly appreciated, and daily exercised by the lowest citizens in England. Every parish is a little democratic state. There are parishes in London, and in other cities of England, where the animated contests and local interests remind us of the Italian republics in the middle ages. Like Florence, they have their *fuorisciti*, who, driven from power by an opposite party, after long struggles recover their preponderance, and regain the confidence of their fellow-citizens. The election of a magistrate, the adoption of some measure of local interest, sets men's minds in motion, and raises their passions: they meet, speak, write, plead, spare nothing to secure the triumph of their opinion, or their party."—p. 121.

Most able treatises have been written in behalf of the English predilection for accumulating property in masses, and disposing of it by primogeniture. We are not convinced by the Baron's arguments; but knowing, as is the fact, that by the aggregation of small into large farms, the number of persons converted into labourers, and thrown with their families upon the poor-rates, is enormously augmented, we think, that the following passage deserves attention, because it is evident that by the results rents must be decreased to

the amount of the respective sums paid for support of the indigent.

"That England has risen above almost every other country in Europe, by the progress of its agriculture, is incontestible; but I have not here to enquire what are the different causes that under the omnipotent ægis of liberty have produced this result; neither is it incumbent on me to prove that it is in no degree owing to entails, or the law of primogeniture. In fact, if we reflect that in Italy, Spain, and wherever else the system of irresponsible freehold succession has been introduced, it has occasioned the deterioration of land, and the impoverishment even of them for whose benefit it was invented, we shall be convinced that the agricultural prosperity of England must be ascribed to other causes."—p. 72.

In reply to our objections to the gavelkind plan of the Baron, viz. that a small portion of ground divided among several children, must ultimately be reduced to nothing,—he says,

"No; for if one of them be not rich enough to purchase the shares of his brothers, the ground is sold, and passes into the hands of some person who can keep it entire and improve it."—p. 52.

The true way of estimating the consequences of the two systems, is, in our opinion, this. Does not the primogeniture plan, by favouring larger and more speedy accumulations of wealth and capital, give employment and comfort, through trade, manufactures, and luxury, to greater numbers than the gavelkind one? We think that it does, and that the respective increase or decrease of population, estimated according to the quantum of territory in England and France, will determine the question. Certain, however, it is, that a judicious and easy system of emigration ought ever to accompany the extension of large farms and machinery.

In some parts of England common lands for miles have been surreptitiously inclosed, and split into small portions. The result has been, that, whatever may be the produce of the soil, it has only acted in abatement, so far as it has gone, of the expense of living; but it has kept condition stationary. No great towns like Manchester, Liverpool, or Birmingham, could grow out of such germs.

It is utterly impossible for a foreigner to think as we do intuitively upon certain, to us obvious points. He cannot estimate English circumstances by English ideas; and if his premises cannot be sound, his conclusions must have the same character. The Baron, though an excellent philosopher and writer, gives to abstract ideas an influence which they by no means possess. Habit, the habit of his country, is the momentum which actuates every Englishman. If he could go to a supreme earthly paradise, in any foreign land, and make a fortune there, he would be miserable if he had no hope of coming back to England, and there enjoying it. America is no exception, because English habits prevail there. In short, it is habit which forms the love of country, and despotizes over reason and the plainest common sense. At the same time, the Baron suggests things which, if attended to, tend much to the improvement of our opinions upon civil and political topics.

Neither reason nor selfish prudence can vindicate Napoleon. Great he certainly was; but greatness is an affair of wonder, which acts like drunkenness, and destroys reason. Nevertheless *insanire lubet* is a favourite adage of many, and therefore we inform them that in pp. xxxi—xxxviii. is a long dialogue between the Emperor and the Baron, who sought the recall of his mother from exile. It is too long for us to extract; but we shall mention some things. He would not have persons who did not like him in any place which he inhabited. Madame de Stael would see a crowd of people,—she would not refrain from pleasantries,—she thought them of no importance, but he thought a great deal of them,—he took every thing in earnest,—her speeches would be continually repeated to him,—subordination was necessary, and authority must be respected because it comes from God,—she would spoil all the people around him,—and *let her go to London if she wishes to make libels.*

We have hitherto gone on in perfect good humour with the Baron. We cannot, however, part without an exception. Our author has, in a gentlemanly manner indeed, indulged in a reprobation of the extinct Constitutional Society. We assure him that the members and patrons of that Society were men of loyal and patriotic principles, whose object was to arrest the tide of sedition on one side, and obscenity on

the other. Though their motives were calumniated, and their characters aspersed, subsequent events have proved that an insurrectionary spirit had long been brooding, which it was their object, if possible, to suppress before it broke out into mobocratic violence. For the truth of this opinion, unfortunately, we have only to refer to passing events.

A Journey to Paris in the Year 1691. *By Martin Lister, M.D. 4th Edit. By* Geo. Henning, *M.D.* 8vo. *pp.* 219.

WE do not dislike travellers who have a good deal of the old woman in their composition, provided they do not tell lengthy, insipid stories. Such a traveller was Dr. Lister. He does not wish to soar like an eagle, as many mere sparrow travellers, with their heads full of politics and evangelical philosophy, pretend to do, but pecks away like a fowl at a barn-door for humble but useful grain; and when we consider how very difficult it is for foreigners to appreciate fairly the manners and institutions of other countries, growing out of circumstances, and notice the many failures consequent upon such attempts, we are sure that errors may be imbibed by the one plan, and avoided by the other.

Modern Paris is in a manner a new city; for Dr. L. learned from a workman that a common house built of stone, and plastered over, would not last above twenty-five years. (p. 41.) Now our present builders in London, applying the gregarious principle to houses (one keeping up another), do most ingeniously contrive, that, although if they stood singly a pair of bellows would blow them down, they shall stand, at least only totter and alarm, during the full term of a building lease.

In p. 50, it is observed that Paris being paved with square stones, having a broad surface, was not annoyed with dust like London, because much sand was not necessary to give them steadiness; whereas the smaller irregular pebbles of our streets required so much gravel, that when the wind was high, the annoyance was excessive.

All our readers do not know Spence's works; and it may amuse them to learn how Pope, our poet, would have executed the stupendous project of Dinocrates. That was to convert Mount Athos, 150 miles in circumference, into a statue of Alexander the Great, containing in the right hand a basin capable of holding all the water that descended from the mountain; in the left a town with 10,000 inhabitants. Not every man could have been so ingenious as Pope, who suggested the following mode:

"The figure must be in a reclining posture, to take away the necessity of the hollowing, and to allow of the city being held in one hand. The hill should be rude and unequal, and might be assisted with groves of trees for the eye-brows, and a wood for the hair. The natural green turf should be left, wherever it should be necessary, to represent the ground it reclines on. It should be so contrived, that the true point of view should be at a considerable distance, at which one rising should be a leg, another an arm. The lake should rather be at the bottom of the figure, than at one side."

Pope says nothing of the visage; but it is plain that by carving the outlines of a face (like that of the White Horse on the Berkshire hills), and planting wood for the projecting parts, as the nose, &c. and making recesses and pits for the eyes, a most hideous human countenance would be produced.

We shall next enumerate what Dr. Lister saw; (1) a bronze Egyptian female skeleton (p. 73); (2) a bronze colossal Egyptian lion, with a square hole in the back, near the neck, intended, according to Siamese customs, to receive incense, that smoke might issue from the body and nostrils. (3) Oysters, with a hole near the hinge, which hole shuts with a peculiar and third shell. (p. 83.) (4) A collection of playing cards for the last three hundred years, dating from 1694, the most ancient being thrice as large as those now in use, and thick and gilded. How did they shuffle them? (5) Codicilli or wax table books of the ancients, being thin boards of cedar, about 14 inches long and 5 broad, some united by pieces of parchment, glued by way of hinge; the rims with a raised border, to preserve the tegument of wax. (6) Mosaic pictures, the squares so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye, and assimilating etching. (7) A curious ancient writing instrument of silver wire,

made spiral like a cork-screw, with both the ends pointed one way; one of the points like that of a bodkin, sharp, for inscribing waxen tablets; the other in imitation of the beak of a bird, the point being slit in two, for writing on our paper, as with steel pens. (8) The book of Servetus, for which he was burnt at Geneva, entitled "De Trinitatis erroribus, Libri 7, per Michaelem Servato, alias Reves, ab Arragonia Hispanum, 1531," in which book the circulation of the blood through the lungs is mentioned. (9) A LIVY in French, among the illuminations of which is a brass cannon in the act of being fired; on each side of the touchhole a large gudgeon, date 1350—64. [Dr. Meyrick mentions the use of cannon as early as 1351. *Armour*, II. 89.] (10) Glass chandeliers hanging from the centre of the ceiling of a Duchess's bedchamber, of the cost of 12,000 crowns, the pieces having been bought singly, and arranged by herself. (11) Sash windows made from a model of those in England, the method of counterbalancing them by a weight being either unknown, or not in use in France. (12) Ranuncules for the flower-garden of Vaillant, received from Constantinople only two years before. (13) *Churches in mourning*, viz. the battlements surrounded with black cloth two feet in depth, like a girdle; on the cloth the arms painted of the lord of the manor, recently deceased.

Iron is the most valuable metal known, and the most essential to the purposes of civilization, from which we infer the benevolence of the Almighty, because it is most easy also of creation; perhaps by mere aerolitic combination, for it appears in a *metallic* state in the meteoric stones.* Man is also distinguished by having command of the wonderful element of fire. Mr. Abernethy established his reputation for genius nearly forty years ago, by the *creation of iron* (according to our recollection) from mere vegetable fæcula and distilled water; and thus discovered the philosopher's stone in relation to one metal. It was not possible that the metal could have previously existed, except in combination with the vegetables. We will not say that he took the hint from Dr. Lister, but certain it is that the following paragraph occurs in the work before us, first published in 1698:

"It is certain that all iron will in the course of time return to its mineral nature, notwithstanding the precaution of heating and hammering. The Spanish cannon, which for many years were buried under the old fort at Hull in Yorkshire, were thoroughly converted into brittle iron-stone or mineral again."—p. 87.

This amounts only to the well-known fact of the speedy oxidation (i. e. rusting) of iron. The following is the conversion of wood into iron. Dr. L. goes on with,

"I once had a piece of wood that was taken out of Lough-Neagh in Ireland, which was not only good iron ore, but a load-stone too."—p. 87.

It was not known to Dr. Lister that there are three varieties of *bog iron ore*, all distinctly marked by different degrees of compactness, and all hydrates of iron, which become magnetic before the blow-pipe.* Dr. Lister concludes with saying,

"So that it is evident, that in this sort of ore nature goes backward and forward; and therefore M. de la Hire has well called it *vegetation*, that is, that iron will become ore, and ore loadstone."

True it is that some French chemists have long thought the origin of iron ore to be decayed plants and animals. This is, however, not all. In the northern parts of the world, whole mountains are formed of iron ore, and many of these ores are magnetic. In the museum of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh is a mass of *native iron*, weighing 1200 lbs.; and in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 78, p. 183, an account of another native mass, weighing 15 tons. So Parkes; and of course, as cold countries are most favourable to the production of iron, caloric has much to do with the process; and it is known that the laws of nature have so protected iron from the power of heat, that in a pure state it is nearly infusible. While we are engaged on this subject, we leave *to the claimants of new inventions*, the most stupendous fabric of *welded iron* ever known, according to Parkes (Chemic. Catech. 322, ed. 4), viz.:

"The Chinese *bridge of chains* hung over a dreadful precipice near Kingtung, to connect two high mountains. The chains are

* Weldon's Chemistry, p. 442.

* Griffin on the Blow-pipe, p. 185.

twenty-one in number, bound together by other cross chains, so as to form a perfect road from the summit of one immense mountain to the other."

Dr. Lister thinks (p. 133) that obesity is much promoted by the use of coffee and tea.

We thank Dr. Henning for his republication of this work; and duly value his editorial illustrations.

The Practice in the House of Lords on Appeals, Writs of Error, and Claims of Peerage, with a compendious Account of Dignities; to which is prefixed an Introductory Historical Essay on the Appellate Jurisdiction. By John Palmer, *of Gray's Inn, gent.* 8vo. *pp.* 392.

LAW is a sea, which cannot be navigated without charts, buoys, and pilots. We therefore think highly of the book before us; and we believe (as do eminent members of the legal profession) that they who have occasion to refer to it, will be of the same opinion.

But professional pursuits being those in which no general interest can be taken, we direct our attention to certain matters contained in a well-digested chapter concerning Dignities. We are only sorry to say that, although our author has copied the first and best writers upon the subject, those writers have made the most grievous mistakes. These mistakes we learn that it is the intention of an eminent Antiquary to exhibit in (we trust) a satisfactory manner. What is or was *parliamentary law*, meaning by the word *law* a fixed usage, we have never been able to find; for what is now called law of Parliament seems to be founded upon precedents, when there was no rule at all upon the subject. Now the absurdity of forming a law upon such precedents as may occur concerning Parliaments, is manifest, from the *Parliamentum indoctorum*, held at Coventry, 6 Hen. IV. whereunto by special precept to the Sheriffs in the several counties, no *lawyer* or *person skilled in the law* was to come; and by the caprice of Henry the Eighth, in the case of the Taillebois Peerage, who prohibited the husband of a Peeress in her own right from sitting in Parliament, contrary to preceding usage;* and that has been made a precedent. Thus in point of fact, the *law* has been sometimes formed not from the general practice, but from an example which came last, and was contrary to former precedent. In a decision of the Privy Council in 1669, it was ruled that no Baronies by tenure had *for many ages* existed; yet *in the reign of James I.* the claim of Sir Richard Chetwode to the Barony (by tenure) of Wahull or Wodehull was admitted, and the King was recommended accordingly to summon him to Parliament. In England Baronies were *created* by tenure, writ, or patent; but the Judges once had Baronies *by office*, and voted as Peers; and in Scotland, our author says, "divers Peers at different early and obscure times possessed Peerages on every kind of ground, according to their power, interest, and influence, by family connexions, without any settled fixed rule of law."—p. 336.

Our author says (p. 298) that the earliest summons of a Peer's son to Parliament during his father's life was in the 22d Edw. IV. According to our recollection, he will find in Mr. Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs, that both Thomas Lord Berkeley and Maurice his son, were *together* repeatedly summoned to Parliament in the time of Edward the First.

We cannot therefore, in vulgar colloquy, *make head or tail of Parliamentary law.* All we know is that there is a *body* so called, and that it is not a mythological or allegorical being, but a real entity. It is not that there is any defect of wisdom in the proceedings, but because there has not yet been enacted a full, precise, and declaratory statute. This great defect appeared conspicuously in the Berkeley claim, now before the House. The counsel allegated, without contradiction, that Barony by tenure existed in legal claim to this day. It is said by our author, p. 297, that

"Although the Writs of Summons do not contain any words of inheritance, yet, when the person has taken his seat, he acquires the dignity for himself and his lineal descendants, male and female. This doctrine was denied by Prynne and some others; *and it certainly appears that formerly something more than summoning was requisite to give a descendible title, such as investure*

* Because he had no children by her, and therefore could have no interest in her estates after her decease; but Heron had the title of Say, and yet was issueless.

with robes, &c. But the point was fully settled in the case of the Barony of Clifton in 1673, and in that of the Barony of Willoughby de Broke, in 1694."

Fiefs became in general heritable by females, in the time of Henry the Second; but we have never found that investiture was any other than a symbol of possession; and in the case of the Barony of Wardon, the succession to the title did not proceed *hereditarily*.

In p. 302, our author says,

"The barony of Fitzwalter was allowed in 1669, after having been dormant 400 years. And an adverse possession for 80 years has been held no bar against the real owner of a title, as in the case of Lord Willoughby of Parham."

Now when dignities by tenure were alienable with consent of the Crown, no such rule obtained, as we could show in various instances; and, if the King could not *grant* the *same* barony to *two* persons, one of which might be the legal heir, and the other grantee, how could the legal heir solicit a writ of summons against the person in possession, whose seat was *fixed* by the Royal authority? Charles I. extorted a fine from Roger Stafford, before he attempted to substitute in the barony Sir William Howard.

In p. 300, it is said that the power of alienating a barony ceased *before the time of Henry VI.* Now Lord Clinton conveyed the barony of Say to the Fiennes family in the latter end of that very King's reign; and the summons to Parliament followed accordingly. Of course we are to be understood as not speaking of creations by patent; for there all matters are clear.

In short, there are so many anomalies, that the best writers upon Dignities can scarcely affirm any thing that is unexceptionable. We do not think that these anomalies wholly originated in favour or injustice, but that many of them had a connection with matters belonging to the feudal constitution, not now taken into consideration.

No blame attaches to our author; for he writes from the usual authorities. In truth, his book is a practical one for all business transactions with the Upper House; and his details of fees, modes of proceeding, standing orders, &c. are most useful.

The Church of England and Dissent, an Article corrected and enlarged from the 46th Number of the British Review. 8vo. *pp.* 84.

THIS is a clever article; but, as it attributes to doctrinal what we ascribe to worldly causes, we shall dilate upon it in a political form; for such is the indirect action of Dissent.

If any person were in the present day to start a theory, that the plan of Providence, in regard to revealed religion, was borrowed from the Syndicate of Geneva; and that the Almighty had predestinated all persons before birth, let their conduct be what it might, respectively to salvation or damnation; and nevertheless, to mock and insult them, had sent a *Saviour*, without power to save on account of the said predestination; such a strange person would be deemed an absurd blasphemer. Yet we could say to Calvin, as Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man! You have been shown by Mr. D'Israeli to have been at the bottom a political agitator, who had no other real object in view, than to turn the despotism of the Pope into that of a republic, by conferring upon the whole priesthood that same elevation over the temporal control, as the despot had before possessed. The spoils of Church property induced powerful individuals to support your plan, and thus you succeeded. You were a Machiavel, not an apostle, not even an Israelite without guile; and your example has produced firebands and political agitators, under the disguise of devotees and religionists, under various denominations, from your own time to the present."

This is solemn historical truth; for ever since the days of Calvin have been persons who, under the cover of religion, have been indefatigable in their exertions to exasperate the lower orders against their superiors in Church and State; against the former by stating, in the language of Mr. James, the confuter of our author, that all

"Living episcopal Clergymen are incompetent in understanding, and seared in conscience."—p. 5.

And by stating, as to the latter, that they must be damned, because they are not puritans.

It is not a trifling matter for servants to be alienated by officious and troublesome people from their masters, nor soldiers and sailors from their officers. It is a trite matter-of-fact that these re-

publican religionists do intrude into families, and represent the members of it as heathens, papists, infidels, and what not. Indeed, were there not a powerful arm opposed to them, through the wisdom and influence of the Magistracy and Clergy, whose duty it is to keep the spiritual in subordination to the temporal power, they would revive the times of Charles the First.

Whoever knows any thing of history, must be aware that, when a public measure ensues, which makes an opening for Plebeianism to elevate itself, it is immediately discovered and acted upon. It would be amongst the worst of political evils, to limit promotion to caste, because that was, in the main, the cause, and has since been the support of the French Revolution.

Wealth, bravery, industry, wisdom, science, and talent, are the only media of general well-being; but claims which confer no public service, and evince no personal merit, can have no other character than that of charlatanry? "The study of Christianity (says Bishop Wilson) is intricate, but the practical part of it is easy." What would be thought of persons who made it a rule to persuade school-boys that they need not learn, for they had only to put their own interpretations upon the books, and they would be wiser than their masters? Yet so monstrous an absurdity is daily practised, with regard to the ignorant, upon religious subjects.

The fact however is, that these persons are politically and ignorantly no more than subaltern agitators under republicans; but it is impossible to forbear a smile at the statements concerning these *poor* agitators, in pp. 24, 32. The stipend of some preachers is only 10*l.* per ann.; and the appointment and continuance dependent upon some petty person called a *Deacon* in p. 51, the "Wolf of the Flock."

We suppose that the poor preacher has the privilege, besides, of living upon his congregation; but whether so or not, it seems that he is treated like an errand-boy or parish apprentice, being subject to scolding, vituperation, and every sort of bad usage, except beating.

That these poor creatures are utterly unconscious of the mischief which they are *politically* doing, we solemnly believe; and they are influenced by the folly of our countrymen, who substitute self-sufficiency for qualification, in the choice of Ministers.

Divines of the Church of England. Vol. IV. V. Sherlock continued. (Valpy's Edition.)

SHERLOCK was one of those champions who could challenge like Goliath, and conquer like David. No better service could be rendered to the Christian world, than republication of his admirable writings; and it is pleasing to find difficulties, which had apparent substance, proved only to be vapour. In the modern school, too, of Divines, we have few or no logicians; but conviction does not follow from expostulation, and battle is not to be gained by remonstrance.

Blair says (Lect. xxix.) that perhaps the most beautiful, and among the most useful sermons of any, though indeed the most difficult in composition, are such as are wholly characteristical, or founded on the illustration of some peculiar character, or remarkable piece of history in the sacred writings. He then says, that Bishop Butler's sermon on the character of Balaam, is an illustration of his meaning.

Now Balaam was a person who did not like to tell fortunes *gratis;* and this desire of the *rewards of divination* not being generally understood, has caused considerable difficulty in answering the question "*If God gave him leave to go, why was his anger kindled because he went?*" Bishop Sherlock thus answers, in the most satisfactory manner,—

"That God was angry merely because he went, is absurd and impossible; and it was impossible for Moses to represent him as displeased, without some better reason. The Angel's rebuke to Balaam, shows clearly that this was not in fact the ground of God's displeasure; and it intimates at the same time, what the real ground was. 'And the Angel of the Lord said unto him, behold I went out to withstand thee.' But why? Not because thou art going with the princes of Moab; but because 'thy way is perverse before me,' because thou goest with a perverse and corrupted heart. Had God's anger, and the angel's opposition to him, been occasioned by the mere act of going with the princes of Moab, his defence would have been a very obvious and a very just one, that he had express leave from God for what he was doing. Instead of this, he confesses his guilt, and submits himself to the angel's pleasure; 'I have sinned. I knew not that thou stoodest in the way against me.'

"You have then the true reason of God's

anger at Balaam; not a random conjecture founded on mere possibilities, but a reason suggested by the plain text of the history, and consistent with Balaam's conduct throughout the whole transaction. The words in verse 22, are to be understood and rendered not 'because he went,' but 'because he went of himself,' with selfish and mercenary views: *eo quod abiisset ex aviditate:* as the Arabic translator renders it."—vol. v. p. 364.

George IV. Memoirs of his Life and Reign: interspersed with numerous political Anecdotes. To which is prefixed, an Historical Account of the House of Brunswick. By H. E. Lloyd, *Esq.* 8vo. *pp.* 484. *Introd.* 108.

WHEN an illustrious personage is at the point of death, literary undertakers set to work in collecting, from all quarters, anecdotes to eke out a history of his public and private life. All this might be borne with, if the compilers took care to select their materials with a due regard to truth, and to arrange them with judgment. Elegance of composition is not to be expected in works got up on the spur of the moment, and to gratify the humour of impatient curiosity. But the purchaser has to complain, if, instead of facts illustrative of personal character and public events, he is made to pay for stories ten times told, and papers that can no longer be interesting, either for what they contain, or the subjects to which they relate.

The character of the last George, taken in connexion with that of his venerable father, will require an able hand to do justice to one and the other in every respect. Of the present volume, all that can be said is, that it exhibits a commendable spirit of moderation, and that, if it imparts nothing new, it is not disgraced by any thing offensive to the feelings of the living, or injurious to the memory of the dead. We observe that our volumes have been laid under heavy contributions to furnish matter for the memoir, and in return, we shall take the liberty of extracting one anecdote, which appears to be one among the few original articles in this book.

"A gentleman of great respectability, with whom the Prince had extensive dealings, and had contracted a very large debt, used to express himself, and sometimes in no very measured terms, respecting the repeated delays in the payment. One day, in company of several gentlemen, he declared his intention of going to Carlton House, and telling his Royal Highness how much injury he did to his own character by thus neglecting to satisfy the just demands of those to whom he was indebted. Some of the company expressed their doubts of his carrying this project into execution; and on his persisting in it, he was induced to promise to make us acquainted with the result of his visit to Carlton House. Sometime afterwards, the same company having again met, he was called upon to fulfil his promise. He said, that on sending in his name, he had been immediately admitted to wait on the Prince, and obeyed the summons, with a full resolution to make him sensible of the unfavourable light in which his Royal Highness placed himself by his neglect of his just engagements: but that the Prince received him with so much condescension, with such an appearance of satisfaction at his visit, and conversed with him on various subjects in a manner so delightful, that he had not once thought of the business on which he had come, till he had made his obeisance on quitting the apartment."

Retrospections of the Stage. By the late John Bernard, *Manager of the American Theatres, and formerly Secretary to the Beef-steak Club. Post* 8vo. 2 *vols.*

LYCOSTHENES, from Plutarch, tells us, that he becomes more wise "qui per fabulas confictas discit, quid turpe, quidve sit honestum," (Apothegm. p. 995); and the Drama, *if regulated by the laws of reason and morality, is a great public good.* It matters not what hyper-religionists may say. They only distinguish themselves by inferences from the Bible, which all the laws of Providence, and every page of History and Philosophy, show to be civilly and politically mischievous. For instance, war, however indispensable, is represented in such an exaggerated manner, as to destroy even the spirit of self-defence. Puritanism is made the acmè of human perfection; and innocent pleasure, science, and wisdom, are worldly and sinful; as if Alfred, the best and wisest of our Kings, and Elizabeth of our Queens, owed the success of their reigns, and the consequent superior well-being of their people, to pusillanimity, asceticism, and incapacity. These notions, still industriously propagated, though long exploded follies, are perpetually obstructing the progress of reason, by which alone business, private, civil, and political, can be properly conducted; and, were it not for the counteracting in-

fluence of the periodical Press, regard for common sense would be banished from society. God forbid that we should be insensible to the legitimate concerns of religion, viz. faith, morals, and philanthropy; but when it professes to create a golden age, and a wise rule by pusillanimity, puritanism, and incapacity, we say, in the words of Robert Earl of Mellent,* upon a similar occasion, "Predicatio est—predicatio est—non rei de qua agitur ulla quæ recipienda sit a prudentibus ratio;" *i. e.* "it is preaching—it is preaching—there is no reason advanced concerning the business under discussion, to which prudent people can attend." We shall, however, in further vindication, also add, in the words of Blair, that Dramatic poetry has been deemed, among all civilized nations, a rational and useful entertainment. That TRAGEDY is or ought to be a mirror, in which we behold ourselves, and the evils to which we are exposed; a faithful copy of the human passions, with all their direful effects, when they are suffered to become extravagant; and that COMEDY, as a satirical exhibition of the improprieties and follies of mankind, does a real service to the world, by polishing manners, promoting attention to the proper decorum of social behaviour, and above all, by rendering vice ridiculous.

Now this very book has a better moral effect than all solemn vituperations whatever; for, with very few exceptions, it shows that the life of a player is that of a penniless person, without even the consolation of a fixed home, or respected character. He leads the life of an unowned dog at an alehouse, who fawns upon hostlers and chaise-boys for a crust, and is kicked and beat from mere wantonness, or ill-humour. We have read, and believe, that even our first players have known the days when they could not command the indulgence, after a benefit, of more than a pint of porter, and not always of that. Even Mr. Bernard himself (a respectable man) was obliged more than once to return home to avoid starvation; but he seems all along to have supported and venerated good principles. He says (i. 138):

"The professed (and Heaven forfend it should ever fail in being the practical) object of the stage is to instruct; but people would not go to a theatre to receive a lesson in the same manner they enter a church. In the former, they require the pill to be gilded; the heart is to be approached, yet not through the judgment, but the fancy. An illusion is therefore necessary—'and all the actor has to do, if his skill be perfect, is not to make art appear nature—but something more, make nature appear nature, by causing the nature which burns in his own bosom, to correspond with that in the spectator's, by raising the latter up to the level of his own high excitement."

Again, in p. 170,

"Acting is composed of two things—imitation and identification—the actor must give the mind with the manner—he is the creature of sympathy; the imitator is merely one of discernment."

But this book is full of comic anecdote: we shall make two extracts. Concerning the first, we know that it is common for the gentry in Ireland to cultivate the friendship of the Catholic priest, not only because he generally influences his flock to be civil, but can procure the restitution of stolen goods. There is therefore much reality in the manner of the following sermon:

"My dear children, you know that I have been your father, and comforter, and confessor, these six-and-twenty years, next Feast of the Virgin: and you all of you know what trouble I've had in keeping Satan from taking hould of your sowls. Ay,—you may well look glum; but you are mighty sure, every son of Adam amongst you, that I have worked hard enough. But will you never lave off your abominable tricks? Will you never grow obedient? What! you think you may sin as you plase the whole week long, and come to me for absolution at the end of it! Then I tell you what, darlings—you wont get it! Arrah now, Mr. Pat Maloney, why did you cock your eye on the pulpit just then? I didn't say I meant you; but now you'll give me lave to suppose so. And you, Mr. Philip O'Shugnessy,—you are making a great bother with your nose and throat, as if you had a big could: wait a bit, darling; I'll come to you presently, and mind if I dont tickle your rotten conscience to some tune.

"Does any one know Judy Bryant? Oh, to be sure, every body knows poor Judy; and yet I dare say some of you will pritind to tell me that you never heard of such a cracher in all your born days. Now couldn't poor Judy hang her blanket out to dry—her ounly blanket, on her own palings, but that the Divil must put it into the heads of certain parsons, whom I have at this moment in my eye, to take a fancy to the same?—Well, Murtock O'Donnel, I

* Eadm. Hist. Nov. p. 40.

didn't say it was you did it, although you do look so fidgety and flustered; nor you, Barney Mac Shane; but you remember I said I had the parson in my eye, do you?—And you Meggy Flanagan,—you can't sit asy in your sate either; yet who would suspect you, that have got a comfortable home, and your husband Teddy one of the best cobblers in the country?" He now deepened his voice, and threw into his manner a very impressive solemnity. "Remember what I have said, my children! Poor Judy Bryant has lost her blanket. I have the big thafe before me that stowl it, and if it is not returned to her before tomorrow morning, I'll excommunicate him and all that belong to him; and I'll have nothing more to do with him in this world or the next."

The late Earl of Bristol (Bishop of Derry) was in the habit of taking a bath. He had given orders to his valet, an Irish giant, to call him in the morning, for that purpose. One day, his Lordship being very sleepy, could not be induced to rise, but feeling himself at breakfast unwell, and attributing it to his non-compliance with his usual custom,

"'Teddy,' said he, 'you know what benefit I have derived from bathing; and you know very well, that when a man is inclined to sleep, he'll sacrifice any thing to enjoy his bed. Another morning, when you find me unwilling to rise, take me up in your arms—you are strong enough—and carry me to the bath!'—'Very well, Sir (said Teddy), I'll remember.'

"The following morning it rained again, and Teddy, true to his duty, came into the Earl's chamber, and awoke him to take the bath; but his master was as little inclined to rise on this occasion as before, and moreover felt displeased at being so hastily summoned from a beautiful pantomime that was performing in the playhouse of his brain. But Teddy was not to be put off or got rid of, and insisted on his getting up. 'I tell you I shall not rise this morning, Sir,' (said the Earl.) 'But you must rise.' 'Must! Get out of the room, you rascal!'—'By the powers! I'll do no such thing.'—'Am I not your master?'—'Dont I know it is for your health?'—'I command you, Sir!'—'Yes, but plase your Grace, you are either not awake now, or you're not sinsible of what you're saying; and if I let you slape now, don't I know very well that at breakfast you'll be scowlding me again, as you did yesterday? So come along, my Lord, 'tis no use your kicking and bawling; you must come and bathe yourself.' Saying which he quietly took the Earl up in his arms, as he would a lapdog, and carrying him to the tub, plumped him in it.

"The latter knowing it was no use to struggle in such a situation, when the shock was over, called for soap and towel.

"At breakfast the Earl was rather gloomy, and could not acquaint his family with the cause, till Teddy came in, who nodding his head and rubbing his hands in great glee, approached him and said, 'Well, my Lord, I managed to wake you this morning!' 'At these words,' said he to me, 'my features relaxed, and I could not deny the poor fellow the approbation he expected.'"

We assure our readers that this is an excellent lounging book.

Eight Letters from Bath. By the Fidget Family. "*Stare loco nescit.*" 1830.

THIS is an imitation of the admirable humour of Anstey, by a well-educated man, who has also a strong perception of the humorous, but whose misfortune is, that when he is writing verse, he cannot avoid making it prose. Had he imitated the prose of the Bath Characters, instead of the poetry of the Bath Guide, he would have succeeded better. The fifth Letter possesses the most point, and is a curious representation of those wholesale exterior exhibitions of superior piety, like the ancient agapæ or love-feasts, which are of daily occurrence among the fashionable part of those who assume the soi-disant appellation of the "religious public;" and which, as a contemporary observes, according to one of the best and wisest men that ever lived, are calculated to bring real religion into contempt and profanation. We know the particulars contained in this fifth Letter to be *matters of fact upon the best authority*, and shall therefore give them for the consideration of all sensible and rational people in plain prose.

The author received an invitation to T. and B. in the Crescent, Bath. What the B. meant no one could conceive, but supposed it something taking its name from Popery, whilst others thought that it could signify nothing after all, but a dance or a route;—at all events, it was a riddle. On arriving at Lady —— he found no rooms laid out for music and dancing, but a table, upon which were spread a Bible, tracts, hymns, and books of prayer. Not a smile was to be seen,—the whole company sat "serious and glum." No one was speaking, except a man who was asking how much had been collected in the morning for the

conversion of the Jews. The conversation proceeded from this to the denouncing of private individuals of their acquaintance (as is the usual practice of these people) who had been seen at playhouses and balls, and ended in a prophecy that Bath, between these two modes of public amusement, would sooner or later experience the fate of Gomorrah. Among the "few chosen," the Bishop of —— had been invited. The Bishop, little dreaming for what he was bidden to the feast, on entering the room, cast round his eyes with surprise at the preparations made to receive him, and at the air and manner of the persons who surrounded him. After tea, he was told it was the custom to call upon some guest to open the Bible and expound some passages in Scripture. The Bishop, "with a dignified look," which the author says, "he shall never forget," replied in the words of Ecclesiastes, chap. xxi. "Dear Madam, to every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven, a time to weep, and a time to *laugh*, a time to mourn, and a time to *dance*; a time to cast away *stones*, and a time to *gather stones together*." An authority was appealed to, who said, "it was so." At first, "the Saints" wished the Bishop far away;—they then put by their books for the next meeting. The Bishop put on a cheerful air, —example is strong, the sun broke through the clouds, they all at last agreed that "Satan's books" was a term too strong for cards; and having arrived at this conclusion, supper was announced. His Lordship gave his arm to the lady of the house, and it was passed unanimously that there could be no sin in eating. "It is very well known," says the author, "that there is no lack of viands at these pious meetings; good substantial fare, and plenty of it, seem to be the order of the day." The music of the corks was heard, success was drunk to the next meeting; and the Bishop, having brought them all to their right senses, made his bow, and wished them all "good night!" "Though I will not go so far," says the author, "as to say it justified the complete application of the axiom, this feast seems to have exemplified the truth of those four divisions, which, it has been said, by whom I do not remember, characterize such banquets,

> 'PRIMO, silentium.
> SECUNDO, stridor dentium.
> TERTIO, rumor gentium.
> QUARTO, vociferatio amentium.'"

The rest of the satire abounds in anecdotes of gaming, hypocrisy, scandal, and medical quackery, the besetting sins of great watering places, because the people have nothing else to attend to. Gambling, it seems, continues to the same excess in Bath, as in the days of Humphry Clinker.

Memoirs of the Life and Times of Daniel De Foe, containing a Review of his Writings and his Opinions upon a variety of important matters, civil and ecclesiastical, by Walter Wilson, *Esq. of the Inner Temple.* 3 *vols.* 8*vo.*; Hurst, Chance, *and Co.* 1830.

THE Biography of a most ingenious and prolific political writer, who lived during the changes which took place in England from the reigns of the second Charles to the first George, cannot, if treated with the skill and industry required duly to illustrate the subject, fail of embracing matters of the highest interest. It is the peculiar charm of writings under the denomination of Memoir, that they fill up the broad outlines of history with the minutiæ of personal anecdote, the springs of personal motive, and the delineation of personal character.

On all these points, the volumes before us will be found to gratify the reader.

"De Foe," says Mr. Wilson in his preface, "is now known almost entirely as a writer of fiction; ..... yet it was not until he was verging towards the age of threescore, that he employed his creative powers on those delightful works that will continue to be admired as long as there is any taste for real genius."

Though we are far from implicitly subscribing to all the opinions of De Foe, or his present biographer, who professes much general sympathy in them, we have had much pleasure in the perusal of his work, which has enabled us to give the following cursory view of its contents to our readers.

The surname of Foe, borne by the ancestors of the subject of these Memoirs, is said to be of Norman origin, a corruption of the word Foy. A con-

jecture is hazarded, that they were of the same stock as the Beaufoes who are mentioned by Camden and Dugdale, as seated at Guy's Cliff in Warwickshire. We think this an improbable idea, as we recollect many instances of proper names with an adjective being melted into one word, and scarcely any of the adjunct being entirely rejected. De Foe, however, needed not the lineal parade of heraldry to increase his estimation in the public eye.

His grandfather, Daniel Foe, a substantial yeoman, who farmed his own land at Elton in Northamptonshire, is the earliest member of his parent stock that can be traced. The prefix *De* before the name was adopted by his grandson, perhaps on the authority of some old family recollection. Daniel Foe must have been a man of some opulence, for he kept a pack of hounds, which his huntsman named after the leading royalist and parliamentary generals of the day. This amusing fact is thus related by De Foe himself; who, speaking of the custom of giving the names of men to dumb animals, says,

"I remember my grandfather had a huntsman that used the same familiarity with his dogs; as he had his Roundhead and his Cavalier, his Goring and his Waller, and all the Generals of both armies were hounds of his pack; till the times turning, the old gentleman was fain to scatter the pack, and make them up of more doglike surnames."

In the account of De Foe's birth, the author follows Mr. Chalmers, who discovered, from the Records in the Chamberlain's Office of the city of London,* that De Foe was a native of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate; this event must have occurred about the year 1661, as he says in his preface to "the Protestant Monastery," printed in 1727, he was then in his 67th year. His parents being dissenters, no record can be found of his baptism. This rite Mr. Wilson supposes was performed for him by the Rev. Samuel Annesley, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, who was ejected from the living of Cripplegate,† and afterwards officiated at a meeting-house in Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street. Early predilections thus acquired, rendered De Foe the champion, on all occasions, of the Puritan or Dissenting faction, in the Protestant community, and his principles in many instances assume a decided party character, levelled against the established reformed Church, which rose so gloriously on the wreck of those superstitions that had so long obscured the light of the Gospel, and held mankind at once in spiritual and political bondage. On this head, although we give full credence to Mr. Wilson for the sincerity of his assertion in the preface, that he highly respects the mild and tolerant members of the clergy, and directs his remarks against persecutors only, we cannot but observe that he seems to adopt and sanction the prejudices of De Foe, rather than to correct their occasional virulence. The opponents of the Church should remember that neither Religion nor States can exist without a certain degree of secular polity. The founder of Christianity himself, taught as "one having authority," and having instituted certain simple ordinances, as external badges of communion, he delegated that authority to his church with the promise of assistance in all future time. The Church of England, throwing aside the dark veil that had clouded revelation in the middle ages, remodelled herself on the practice of the apostolic times, preserved in her offices all that was decent and devotionally sublime in the rituals of the ancient church, retaining, in matters of faith, nothing but what is "of certain warrant of Scripture." In proportion, therefore, with the union in which the secular polity can by all reasonable and charitable means be knit with such a church, do we conceive our prosperity, under Providence, as a people, will in a great measure depend. It would be well indeed if all Christians would suffer themselves to be brought to a greater degree of visible unity by considerations similar to those expressed by

* These Records have been since destroyed by fire.—See an article "on some burnt City Records," by the writer of these observations, in Gent. Mag. vol. xcvi. pt. i. p. 129.

† The name of Dr. Annesley does not appear in the list of Vicars of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. Dr. A. was an eminent dissenting divine; "a man of wonderful piety and humanity," says Dunton, who was his son-in-law; as was also Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley, the celebrated founders of the Methodists; who thus were Dr. Annesley's grandchildren. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. v. p. 219. Dr. Annesley had 25 children.

the pious and benevolent Tillotson, who has been exceeded, perhaps, by no divine of our Church, for general charity and plain sound doctrine, expressed in a style of much simple eloquence. "If men seriously considered and truly understood what they do when they divide the Church of Christ upon little scruples and pretences, they would hardly be able to think themselves Christians, whilst they continued in these unchristian and uncharitable practices."* To which might be added, that if men quarrel with the decent ceremonies of religion, and wrest scripture to support them in their cavils, it is a bad sign of the state of their hearts, as relates to Christian love and humility, and that great sticklers against outward observances (of themselves only essential as they tend to bring men to the consideration and practice of the great truths of religion) are generally found the advocates of an exclusive and fanatic mysticism, destitute of charity, that first principle of a true Christian convert; "the bond of peace and of all virtue."

We willingly, however, turn from these observations, which the tone adopted by De Foe and his historian towards the Church has drawn from us, to pursue the interesting details with which these volumes abound.

When De Foe had attained the age of fourteen years, he was placed at an academy kept at Newington Green, by the Rev. Charles Morton, a non-conformist minister, who had regularly graduated Master of Arts at Oxford, but afterwards seceded from the church. His pupil was educated for the Ministry, but it does not appear that he ever took upon himself the office; his own account is to be found incidentally in a paragraph of his periodical paper, the Review.

"It is not often," says he, "that I trouble you with any of my divinity; the pulpit is none of my office. It was my disaster first to be set apart *for*, and then to be set apart *from* the honour of that sacred employ."—p. 28.

He seems at this seminary, by his own account, to have acquired a competent proficiency in the Latin, French, and Italian languages; as to Greek, he is silent.—p. 31.

The restoration of Charles II. brought back something of the freedom of the old times, which the sour spirit of Puritanism had altogether suppressed; but it unfortunately superadded libertinism and intemperance; vices which were sanctioned by the example of the Court, and which had been imbibed by the King during his exile in a foreign land. These excesses did not escape the notice of De Foe.

"Immediately on the Restoration," he observes, "one of the first demonstrations the people gave of the liberty they enjoyed in all manner of excesses, was the erecting maypoles all over the kingdom. What riot and revelling ensued, is a melancholy tale; and I choose rather to bury than revive the memory of it.....The maypole recreation was generally the excursion of the flagon. I omit very willingly the profaneness of the original,† and believe the country lads and lasses may as innocently dance round a maypole as any where else. But the objection is, that when extravagances of church exultation appear, they generally show themselves in giving a greater swing to immorality than any other people; rather prompting vice than conniving at an innocent diversion."—Review, ii. p. 330, as quoted p. 37.

The fact of the intemperance occasioned by these meetings might be true, but the charging it on the exultation of the reformed Church, at her liberation from the yoke of a persecuting hypocrisy, is made in the true spirit of sectarian severity. An illustrative anecdote of the joy diffused by the Revolution of 1688, is also accompanied by a harsh strain of censure on a matter which it was hardly necessary to take in its literal construction. "Jack," said a gentleman of very high quality, when, after the debate in the House of Lords, King William was voted into the vacant throne, "Jack, go home to your lady, and tell her we have got a Protestant King and Queen; and go make a bonfire as big as a house, and bid the butler make ye all drunk, ye dog."

"Here," continues De Foe, "was sacrificing to the Devil, for a thanksgiving to God!"—p. 37.

He justly, in his Review, reprehends the practice of profane swearing; and tells us the Duchess of Portsmouth gave a severe retort to one who praised Nell Gwynne, whom she hated, telling her, although she had a fine mien, and had all the air of a lady of quality, any

* Tillotson's Sermons, 8vo. edit. by Barker, vol. v. p. 95.

* He alludes to the feasts of Flora.

one might know she had been an orange-wench by her swearing.—p. 38.

Of Milton, the following anecdote is related on the authority of Cunningham :—Finding himself excluded from the act of indemnity, he feigned himself to be dead, and gave orders for a mock funeral procession. Charles, who loved a jest, hearing of this singular expedient for self-preservation, said he had done very wisely to avoid death by a seasonable show of dying.

De Foe's literary career, begun as a political writer, was opened, it is said, by a tract in answer to L'Estrange's Guide to the Inferior Clergy, and called *Speculum Crape Gownorum*,* London, 1682. In this he charges the clergy with the most servile adherence to "the powers that be."—p. 87.

On the Duke of Monmouth's landing in Dorsetshire, in June, 1685, with a handful of men, to put himself at the head of his party, De Foe joined his standard, he being then 24 years of age. After the Duke's defeat on Sedgmoor, he had the good fortune to escape to London, where he remained secure from the bloody vengeance of the law, as exercised by Jefferies. Mr. Wilson has entered with some minuteness into the character of the Duke of Monmouth, and the particulars of his abortive expedition (p. 105 to 111). The biographer takes occasion to relate an anecdote of one of his own relatives concerned in Monmouth's expedition, who resided at Coaxden Hall, between Chard and Axminster. He took refuge after the defeat, at the Green Dragon, the principal inn in the last mentioned town; where, being pursued by the soldiers, the daughter of the landlord, a fine spirited clear-headed girl, perceiving his dilemma, took him up stairs, and with great promptitude as well as presence of mind, concealed him between the feather-bed and the sacking of the bedstead. The soldiers entered, searched the closets, looked under the bedstead, and so departed.—The parents of this very person had given refuge to Prince Charles at Coaxden Hall, after the battle of Worcester. The soldiers visited the house, and Mrs. Cogan concealed Prince Charles under her hoop; keeping her seat unconcernedly, while the troopers, accompanied by her husband, searched the room. Clarendon makes no mention of this adventure, although Mr. Wilson says it was well authenticated, and that the Prince, on reaching the Continent, sent Mrs. Cogan a massy gold chain and locket (with his hair, we suppose), having the royal arms at the back, which was sold in course of time to a Jew at Exeter, but long remembered in the family.

Our readers will pardon our digression with the author into these anecdotes, quite foreign to the subject of his book, on the score of the interest which they possess.

(To be continued.)

* The inferior clergy at this day usually wore gowns of crape.

Q. Horatii Flacci Opera: with an Ordo and verbal Translation. By John Stirling, *D. D. A new Edition, critically revised, with the Ordo and Translation interlineally arranged. By* P. A. Nuttall, *LL.D. Editor of Juvenal's Satires, and Virgil's Bucolics. With preliminary Dissertations, illustrative of the Life, Writings, and Versification of Horace. In 4 vols. 16mo.*

DR. NUTTALL is a complete master in the construction of the Classical languages. He treats them as a machinist does an engine. He knows what is the proper use and situation of every wheel, screw, or peg; and he analyses and compounds them with so thorough a knowledge of the subject, that we believe he could put the parts together blind-folded. But we have much to show from this excellent work, much that it would be arrogant even to try to improve, although *facile est addere inventis.*

Prefixed to the volume are valuable dissertations, which even the deeply read classic will find as useful to him as a microscope is to a botanist. The first is entitled "Strictures on Translation."

It is well-known, that Pope's Homer and Dryden's Virgil are respectively their own Homers and Virgils. Well does Dr. Nuttall say of poetical translation,

"The moment we transpose the parts of speech, we destroy the just proportion of sound that results from their metrical arrangement; we lower the diction, and subdue the impetuosity and grandeur of the style."—p. 13.

But the sense of the author may still be given. Yes; and so may a bright light be put into a horn lantern, but then what becomes of its brilliancy?

We consider originals as real legs, and translations as wooden ones, only made for the benefit of those who cannot use the former. There is indeed a surprising person who has discovered a royal way of teaching languages—a Mr. Hamilton. He says, in his Key to the Greek Testament, that *his system* "will enable every man who can read English, to *teach* a language *even without knowing it himself.*"—p. 19.

Now if a Dictionary could speak, it might certainly say, "I am just such a teacher as is here described;" but as Mr. Hamilton uses the words "every *man*," we presume that he may allude to himself as the sort of *teacher* whose requisites for the office he makes so few and simple. If so, we must succumb to his position, as being a matter of fact testified by his own experience. Dr. Nuttall says, p. 19,

"Mr. Hamilton is altogether unacquainted with the structure of the Latin language. He knows nothing of its idiom or characteristic features."

Nevertheless, it is evident, that if a man gets up a school-dictionary by heart, he stands only in the same situation as every child in the realm does with regard to the acquisition of his native language; or in regard to what was anciently done by drudging clerks in getting up Dog-Latin, Law-Latin, or Monkish-Latin. But what is this knowledge as to intellectual value? People do not study the Classics for mere verbal purposes, no more than a sculptor studies the Belvidere Apollo, for that of carving the mere figure of a man. Mr. Hamilton makes as mechanical a subject of the Classics as a carpenter does of timber; and he levels the intellectual character of Watt, in reference to the steam-engine, with that of the meanest of his workmen. He presumes that a General is instructed in the art of war, by the same mechanical practices as constitute a drill-serjeant. He does not seem to know that a public-school education is intended to form a man of taste and mind, who, through the immeasurable superiority of classical intellect and composition to every thing modern, thinks, writes, and speaks upon the best standard of intellectual perfection; and, as appears from the Senate, the Bar, and the Church, becomes qualified for business of the highest kind, and greatest difficulty.

To use the words of Mr. Coleridge (Introd. to the Study of the Classics, p. 35), "Inestimable advantages, which no modern skill can wholly counterpoise, are known and felt by the Classical scholar. He has not failed, in the sweet and silent studies of his youth,* to drink deep at those sacred fountains of all that is just and beautiful in human language. The thoughts and the words of the master-spirits of Greece and Rome, are inseparably blended in his memory; a sense of their marvellous harmonies, their exquisite fitness, their consummate polish, has sunken for ever in his heart, and thence throws out light and fragrancy upon the gloom and the annoyances of his maturer years."

The next article is an elegant and tasteful "Life of Horace," a fine, easy, gay fellow; a Blair in his authorship, and a Chesterfield in his manner. In his vivacity he is inimitable, and he is, moreover, always elegant—always a Roman man of fashion, and delightful Satirist—but he addresses himself to artificial life. He did not move the soul like Virgil in the sufferings of Dido, and in the beautiful episode of Nisus and Euryalus. He was an inimitable performer as to the musical mechanism of the Ode, but he exhibited mind only in love and satire. He was, in short, a gentleman Anacreon, and a gentleman Juvenal. His taste was of the first rank. We are however prejudiced critics. We have no more notion of an Ode (out of caricature) not essentially sublime, than we have of a chapter of the Bible without Religion. But in our opinion, there is not in the ancients so professed a study of the sublime, as among the moderns. It incidentally occurs as a fine adjunct of the epic and tragic, but not as an intentional thing.

These are our opinions, formed by our feelings; and never, as we think, was a more accurate character drawn of Horace, than in the following words of Dr. Nuttall:

"Horace had naturally a cheerful temper. His manners, fashioned by the politeness of the Court, were easy; his understanding was improved by conversing with mankind; and his discernment of their failings was quick and forgiving. He reproved without offending; instructed without an affectation of

* What can be more fit for boys, who are not old and steady enough for professional studies, and not intended for trades

superiority; and preserved a strength of reasoning necessary to persuade, without that dogmatical seriousness which is apt to produce aversion."

We repeat, that in our Bœotian feelings, *we* have no ideas of such a thing as a *sublime* Ode existing among the ancients. We have never been excited by Pindar; because, we think, that the impression made by these Odes was derived from the music and popular feeling. But with regard to the epistles and satires of Horace, we agree with Dr. Nuttall, that he there

"gives us the noblest precepts of morality. Indeed, there is not any thing among the ancients better calculated to form the heart, and improve the understanding, than his writings."—p. 50.

This is unquestionably true, because no man can be qualified for a teacher of morals who does not know the world, no more than a medical man who has never walked the hospitals, can possibly be fit for a lecturer.

The next Essay relates to Latin versification, and with many standard work before us, and an enthusiastic admiration of the Carmina Quadragesimalia, Musæ Etonenses, Holdsworth's Muscipula, and Vincent Bourne's exquisite paraphrases, we have never seen any chemist before Dr. Nuttall, who could decompose Latin poetry, and enumerate its ingredients. All that has ever been taught upon the subject has been limited to prosody, although few men were ever capable of reading Latin verse without making longs shorts, and vice versâ. Now if we understand Dr. Nuttall rightly, Prosody was only the time-table in a musical acceptation, which did not interfere with the accentuation. Dr. Nuttall informs us, p. 62, that

"all those short syllables which are viciously pronounced long, as *bŏnis*, *dŏminis*, are the very syllables on which the accent falls, according to the Roman method given by Quintilian."

Now we feel particularly rejoiced at being able to refer to Mr. Dodwell's Greece, in confirmation of Dr. Nuttall's felicitous illustrations. That preeminent traveller says, that H, which prosody makes a *long* syllable, is only an *aspirate*. He says, that the H is the aspirate, which is rarely expressed in Palæography, and which is placed before the word ΟΡΟΣ, because it serves to distinguish it from the same word, which signifies mountain, and was *un*aspirated.—i. 36.

Thus it plainly appears, that although prosody measures the feet of a verse, it is utterly distinct from the enunciation of the words. The rationale of this distinction is thus given by Dr. Nuttall:

"*Quantity* denotes the length of syllables, and the rhythmus of a verse, as time in music is represented by long and short notes, and a certain number of bars to a part; but *accent* (from *accinio*, to sing to) indicates the elevation or depression of the voice on particular syllables or words without the least regard to time; as the notes of a musical scale may be high or low, without interfering with the tune of the piece. Quantity, in Latin versification, cannot be violated without destroying the rhythmus; but accent may be dispensed with, and the poetic time still remain, so different is it from the common English accent which governs our poetry."—p. 57.*

Dr. Nuttall then enters into details, which confirm his position, and exhibit the operation of accent. For these we have not room, nor for other excellent things. We can therefore only add, that from few editors of Classical works have we derived so ample a portion of useful and luminous information; and we are sure, that every reader of such works, who shall not peruse Dr. Nuttall's Essays above alluded to, will remain in utter ignorance of the very A, B, C, of the subject which he studies.

Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage; taken from the Cabinet of a Fellow of the Antiquarian Societies of London and Scotland, of the Royal Societies of France, Normandy, and many others, British as well as Foreign. [*Lieut.-Gen.* Ainslie.] 4*to. pp.* 167. *Plates.*

THE Romans, upon the conquest of a country, struck coins in denotation of sovereignty; and Leake (p. 119) informs us, that when King Edward III. created his son, called the *Black* Prince, Prince of Aquitaine, the latter, as a mark of sovereignty struck Royals and Chaises of gold. The custom with us ascends to the earliest æras, for we have Anglo-Saxon coins minted at Dublin, and implying an earlier footing of the English in Ireland than is generally supposed. Ruding, however, very justly observes, that changes of the coinage injured the people in various ways, for it frequently happen-

* Taranto and Otranto are both pronounced, in Italy, Tarĕnto and Otrănto.

ed that the alteration was attended by a depreciation of the intrinsic value, the consequence of which measure is, that in regard to articles it makes a thing only worth a penny cost twopence.

The Anglo-French coinage commences with the accession of Henry the Second to the Dukedom of Aquitaine, through marriage with its Duchess Eleanor. The archæological difficulty with regard to these old coins, is the intention implied by such ornaments as were not mint marks. It is well known that our Anglo-Saxon patterns were originally borrowed from the coins of the declining empire, to be seen in Banduri; and that *figuræ malè formatæ* most especially commence after the reign of Heraclius is affirmed by Ducange.* As to the cross and pellets, the former may be traced to the brass money of Constantine junior, when Cæsar, and his successors; and as a token of Christianity occurs on the reverse of a gold coin of Olybius. The names of the cities where the money was minted, are scarcely to be seen before the times of Maximian, Dioclesian, and Probus. The bad execution is to be deduced from the Gothic conquest of the Roman empire; and as to the various devices, it is certain that among the old Christians there were symbola μυστηριωδη, alia atque alia pro ratione temporum ac diversitate nationum. The oriental nations had some; the western others; but in neither was there any symbol without a cross. In plate i. f. 6, of this work, we have the Black Prince seated on a throne; but how far fetched and obscure was the symbolic origin of the throne among the early Christians, may be judged from the following passage of Scaliger.† "Ingens solium, aut instar solii conceptaculum, nihil aliud est, quam hortus ille conclusus et fons signatus in Cantico Canticorum, per quem sacrum regenerationis lavacrum designatur;" i. e. a great throne, or *conceptaculum* like a throne, is nothing else than that inclosed garden and sealed fountain in the Canticles, by which the sacred water of regeneration is designed. The lily so common upon coins, implies the lily of the valley (Cant. i. 2); and whereas we have here upon a coin of Henry V. (pl. ii. f. 19), a cross erect between a lily and a lion, Chrysostom makes the latter the lion of the tribe of Judah. Upon one of the coins of Æleanor, Queen of Henry II. and others in this work, is a figure resembling an anchor without a stock. Scaliger says, "These were the most simple symbols of those times, when they did not dare to represent the human form, or that of things and animals; for, says Clemens, ου γαρ ειδωλων προσωπα ενακοτυπωτεον οις, και το προσεχειν απειρηται." For they used to paint an anchor, ship, fish, dove, but never a human form. However this may be, as to the particular application in question there can be little doubt but that the symbols of the first Christians laid the foundation of many of these now incomprehensible devices upon mediæval coins. But they were not all of this kind. It is evident that there were, at least on the obverse of many of our ancient coins, an assimilation to the great and other seals, possibly because engravers of the one were also those of the dies; but this is only a partial circumstance. There were besides matters of pure embellishment only, i. e. to fill up the field; for neither in Gothic architecture, costume, furniture, or any other thing, where ornament was deemed essential, had our ancestors any idea of simple beauty by taste. Effect was to be produced by excess of ornament. Where a cross extends to the rim of the coin, there are only three pellets; in others, where it is smaller, and occupies only the space within the legend, there are four. These were accordingly only ornaments to fill up the blank; and the pellets exist down to the portcullis farthings of Henry VIII.; a singular circumstance, because these coins were by the statute to have on the reverse a rose; and though Leake never saw such a statuteable coin, Ruding has engraved one, Leake's being of a different impress. Ruding adds (ii. 415), that the pattern was *specified* in the statute, because "the common people many times took the farthings for halfpennies." It certainly does appear that in statutes the die was engraved (to judge by the instance in 1489) according to a piece of lead of the pattern, affixed to the letters patent (Ruding, ii. 393); and to produce still greater confidence of authenticity in the minds of the people, coins of the 2d of Henry VI. are to be marked with the *touch*

* De imperat. Constantin. et numismatib. Dissert.

† Litt. ad Marquard. Freherum.

or *assay* of a leopard's head crowned, and the mark of the worker (id. ii. 374). Henry the Second, differing from his predecessors, determined to have only one pattern represented on his coins, in which particular usage he was followed, with very few exceptions, by his successors (id. 28). Thus does it appear that whatever might be the intention as to continuing or varying the pattern, to obviate existing abuses, that such continuation or change was arbitrary or optional, as well as the pattern. Whatever meaning, therefore, the devices might have had originally *in se*, we conclude that the meaning was lost in the times of the Norman kings and Plantagenets. We presume, nevertheless, that many of them originally had a general symbolic meaning; and for this reason, because they are not peculiar to any country. We have made these prefatory remarks, through the following ingenious illustration by the General of a very obscure point bearing upon devices. On the subject of the Aquitaine coins, struck by Henry the Second and his immediate successors, he says, with regard to a half-denier of Henry the Second,

"The figure in the upper part of the field embarrasses every body; whatever it was meant to signify, it disappeared in the Anglo-French series with Richard the First. A possible reason may be given for the annulets, so conspicuous on Henry's money, and which appear on those of his wife and son Richard.

"These annulets, three in number, formed part of the shield of the Kings of Castile and Leon, of those of Arragon, and of the Counts of Barcelona.

"May not the annulets on the deniers and demi-deniers of Henry the Second have been in compliment to King Alfonzo the Eighth of Castile, who married his daughter, named also Aleonor? those on the deniers of Cœur de Lion, as a piece of gallantry to his wife Berengere, daughter of the powerful Count of Barcelona? and later, the annulet on the Ponthieu money of Edward, from a kindly feeling to the Royal Family of his wife Aleonor of Castile, in right of whom he inherited that country."—p.46.

The embarrassing figure (see pl. vi. no. 64) appears to *us* to mean no more than the flower-pot and lily of the Virgin Mary; as the cross patee below denotes our Saviour.*

* One perhaps the *touch* or assay mark; the other, the worker's, as antea.—REV.

Ruding says (ii. 81) that a record dated in the 12th year of Henry the Third, shows that money was struck by that King in Gascony; and possibly that coin may be his which Dr. Ducarel has appropriated to him. It is an Aquitaine halfpenny, resembling in type one of Richard the First; it reads on the obverse ERICUS REX ANG. and on the reverse DUX AQUITANIÆ.

The General (p. 54) believes that this King (Henry III.) never struck any French coins at all; and that "the coin no. 1, pl. ii. of Snelling, and no. 10, pl. x. second supplement of Ruding, if it ever existed, is probably an ill-read lion of Edward the First.

Now it is certain that Richard Earl of Cornwall and William Longespee Earl of Sarum, did make a most successful expedition into Gascony in the 9 Hen. III. anno 1225 (Triveti Annal. p. 180), and that in the year 1229, the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, deputed by the Magnates of Gascony, Aquitaine, and Poitiers, made a Christmas visit to the King. (M. Paris, 297.) We cannot therefore see any reason why a statute should not have been made for a Gascony coinage; nor can we conceive how Ruding's legend of ERICUS, can possibly be read EDWARDUS. The only difficulty which occurs to us, who know nothing of the coin, is whether, as Henry the Second shared for a time the Crown with his son Henry, and so there was a *Rex biceps*, the question is not involved in obscurity, to which of these Henries, if to either, and not to Henry the Third, the coin can be referred.

In p. 152, from dissimilarity of portraits in certain coins of the Black Prince, who was a handsome man, the General is almost inclined to suppose that certain pieces of money may be deemed satirical; for on one of two half-groats the Prince is represented as a slobbering ideot, and on the other more like an old goat than a well-looking man of forty-four (p. 154). If this be the fact, Pinkerton (Medals, ii. 54, ed. 3,) is mistaken in believing the first satiric medal of modern times to have been struck by Frederick King of Sicily, anno 1501.

Here we must leave this elegant and tasteful work, which we deem a valuable accession to the library of the numismatist.

THE ANNUALS.

(*Continued from p.* 445.)

The Literary Souvenir, by Mr. ALARIC A. WATTS, which is now in its seventh year, justly ranks among the most respectable of the Annuals. Its embellishments are the productions of the first-rate artists and engravers of the day. The frontispiece, the subject of which is Lady Georgiana Agar Ellis and her child, is from the pencil of the late Sir T. Lawrence; and the engraver, J. H. Watt (to whom it is said 150 guineas were paid) has certainly done ample justice to the splendid talents of the artist. Besides the frontispiece, there are eleven embellishments, executed by the first-rate artists whose names we have frequently noticed as connected with these Annuals. The one entitled 'the Narrative,' engraved by Greatbatch, from a painting by Stothard, is the representation of as pleasing a group as any fête-champetre could possibly present. It is accompanied by the interesting story of 'Lady Olivia's Decamerone.' 'The Trojan Fugitives,' by Edwards, from G. Jones, R.A., is a rich and truly classical composition. In the fore-ground are the Trojan dames, whose countenances beam loveliness and beauty, even in the midst of the appalling horrors attendant on the awful conflagration of their tower-crowned city in the distance:

"Through hall and court, and porch,
Glides on the pitiless torch;
The swift avengers faint not in the toil;
Vain now the matron's sighs;
Vain now the infant's cries;—
Look, sisters, look, who leads them to the spoil?"

'The Sea-side Toilet,' 'the Maiden Astronomer,' 'the Reading Magdalen,' 'the Canzonet,' and 'the Destruction of Babel,' are charming specimens of the effective powers of line engraving. 'Robert Burns and his Highland Mary,' by Mitchell, from Edmonstone, will disappoint the expectations of those who are familiar with the soul-inspiring verses of the Scotch bard. The countenance of poor Mary is here quite out of drawing; with one eye she looks down in modesty, while with the other she is actually sleeping. 'The Lady and the Wasp,' by Greatbatch, from Chalon, shows how much graphic labour can be patiently thrown away on two ugly faces, and awkward figures.

In the literary department we do not observe many productions of a very sparkling character. The editor has only favoured us with two poetical pieces, the one 'to a Child blowing Bubbles,' and the other, 'The Martyrs of Royal-Lieu;' neither of which is equal to many of Mr. Watts's former efforts. Some of the prose tales are rather clever, and very amusing.

The Iris, by the Rev. THOS. DALE, is of a purely religious character,—the principle on which the work was originally planned, being "that recreative reading should be made subservient to the great ends of religious and moral instruction."

The subjects of the engravings are in perfect accordance with the literary articles, being chiefly connected with scriptural history. They are eleven in number;—'Christ blessing the little Children,' painted from West, and engraved by Cooke; 'The Head of Christ crowned with Thorns,' from Sir T. Lawrence, by Humphreys; 'St. John the Evangelist,' from Dominichino, by W. Finden; 'Nathan and David,' from West, by Sangster; 'The Nativity,' from Sir J. Reynolds, by Warren; 'The Deluge,' from Poussin, by Roberts; 'Madonna and Child,' from Correggio, by Fox; 'Christ blessing the Bread,' from Carlo Dolci, by Ensom; 'Infant St. John and Lamb,' from Murillo, by Davenport; 'Judas returning the Thirty Pieces of Silver,' from Rembrandt, by Raddon; and 'Jesus with Mary in the Garden,' from Titian, by Ensom.

"The embellishments (says the editor, and with him we cordially agree) will be found not inferior either in interest or in execution to those of the preceding volume. In the selection of these, the editor can claim no merit, but he willingly becomes the organ of the proprietors, in offering their most grateful acknowledgments to the Most Noble the Marquis of Exeter, to whom they are indebted for permission to engrave the exquisite picture of Christ Blessing the Bread, by Carlo Dolci; and The Mother and Child, by Correggio; to Samuel Rogers, esq. whose kindness supplied the picture of Christ meeting Mary in the Garden, by Titian; and to the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, for the inte-

resting subject, by West, which constitutes the Frontispiece. The vignette, Christ Crowned with Thorns, is from an original drawing, by the late lamented President of the Royal Academy, now in the possession of the Publishers; and should the introduction of engravings from modern artists be considered as a departure from the original plan, the distinguished names of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, and Sir Thomas Lawrence,—three brilliant hues, blending to form an 'Iris' of British art,—will doubtless be accepted as an apology."

The names of most of the contributors to the literary department are familiar to the readers of the Annuals. We select the following piece by T. H. Bayley, which may be considered one of the best in the volume:

"Too oft in pure Religion's name
Hath human blood been spilt;
And Pride hath claimed a Patriot's fame,
To crown a deed of guilt!
Oh! look not on the field of blood—
Religion is not there;
Her battle-field is solitude—
Her only watch-word, Prayer!

The sable cowl Ambition wears
To hide his laurel wreath;
The spotless sword that Virtue bears
Will slumber in its sheath;
The truly brave fight not for fame,
Though fearless they go forth;
They war not in Religion's name,
They pray for peace on earth.

By them that fear is never felt
Which weakly clings to life,
If shrines, by which their fathers knelt,
Be perilled in the strife;
Not theirs the heart, that spiritless
From threaten'd wrong withdraws;
Not theirs the vaunted holiness
That veils an earthly cause."

Keepsake Français is an annual of Parisian production, and this is the second year of its existence. It is on a larger scale than most of its brethren, and its price is proportionately higher, being one guinea. Its embellishments, however, are more numerous, and of a very splendid character. They are eighteen in number, the whole, with six exceptions, designed by native painters; but all of them engraved by English artists—no small compliment to the superior talents of our countrymen. The subjects are—'Presentation,' from a painting by Chevanart, engraved by Mitan; 'Portrait of the Queen of the French,' from Sir T. Lawrence, by Thompson; 'Frontispiece,' from Colin, by Sangster; 'Curiosity,' from Roqueplan, by Humphrys; 'Cromwell and his Daughter,' from Decaisne, by Smyth;' 'The Young Widow,' from Rochard, by Graves; 'Dieppe,' from Harding, by Smith; 'The Benediction,' from Johannot, by Smith; 'Italian View—Lake of Como,' from Stanfield, by Wallis; 'Portrait of Miss Croker,' from Sir T. Lawrence, by Thompson; 'Don Quixote in his Library,' from Bonnington, by Sangster; 'The Chevalier de Lauzun and Madame de Montpensier,' from Deveria, by Bacon; 'The Tuilleries, and the Pont Royal,' from Boys, by Cooke; 'The Young Shepherd,' from Johannot, by Chevalier; 'The Young Savoyard,' from Decamps, by Radclyffe; 'The Ass and the Reliques,' from Xavier Le Prince, by Corbould; 'Barnard Castle,' from Turner, by Willmore; 'Swiss Girl,' from Colin, by Rolls.

In the title-page vignette we observe that the visual organs of one of the figures are drawn out of the right line; and *odd* eyes very much detract from female beauty! In the 'Ass and the Reliques,' an animal which is proverbially dull and heavy appears to possess all the briskness of the deer—but this may be according to the notions of a sprightly Frenchman. The muleteer in the same plate, perhaps from the hurry of the occasion, is left minus his legs!

The contributions are of a light and varied character, and well suited to this species of literature, for which our Gallic neighbours are so highly distinguished. But why the description of 'Le Chateau de Montesquieu' should accompany the view of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham, is a mystery; as there is no allusion to the subject of the engraving. Amongst the contributors, we observe the names of Chateaubriand, De Beranger the poet, Delavigne, Latouche, Deschamps, Hugo, Valmor, Fontaney, Janin, De Vigny, Dumas, &c. The opening poem of the volume is addressed to the present Queen of France, by Fontaney; and there is another very loyal effusion from the pen of Naudet addressed to King Phillipe, entitled 'Hommage à l'Elu du Peuple;" which thu concludes:

"La France a posé la couronne
Sur le front d'un homme de bien;
Chez nous la vérité s'etonne
D'Approcher un roi citoyen.

Pour la première fois peut-être,
D'un courtisan tenant l'emploi,
L'Amitié le servir un maître—
Te voilà Roi!

Heros de Paris et d'Arcole,
Autour de lui serrez vos rangs!
D'un prince qui tient sa parole,
Jemmapes reçut les serments.
Liberté, ce fut ton aurore
Que salua sa bonne foi,
Et c'est le drapeau tricolore
Que l'a fait Roi!"

The Talisman is published uniformly with the Keepsake Français, and by the same proprietors—Whittaker of London, and Bovinet of Paris. It is, in truth, nothing more than an adaptation of the elegant embellishments of that volume to an English dress. The articles, however, are not translations from the above, but entirely of a different description. They are chiefly compiled from the Literary Gazette, the Edinburgh Review, Blackwood's Magazine, the Indicator, and other publications of a miscellaneous character. The whole is, in fact, a mere "scissars and paste" concern, which the editress, Mrs. Z. M. Watts, apologizes for, by stating that, in the short space of time allowed her for preparing the materials, "it would have been almost impossible to have collected original matter for the entire volume, of a character worthy of the splendid embellishments which were destined to accompany it."

Though want of originality takes away the chief value of the Talisman, we cannot but admit that the compiler has very judiciously adapted her letter-press to the subjects of the embellishments. The description of 'Barnard Castle,' for instance, well supplies the absence of any notice in the French edition.

The Comic Annual, under the nom de guerre of the renowned Sir John Falstaff, presents an amusing melange of wit, pun, and humour—the style and manner being an evident imitation of Hood, of comic notoriety, whose success has brought forth a host of competitors. The book is full of curious designs, all engraved on wood, which, though some of them are sad failures, are often calculated to excite our risible muscles by the double entendres they usually convey. The vignette, for instance, entitled "a Detachment," represents a detachment of soldiers, with several of their heads just detached from their bodies by the ungentlemanly obtrusion of a cannon ball! "The Odd Shelter," represents an Irish labourer, in a violent storm, sheltering under his hod. The lines accompanying it are rich with the brogue of green Erin:—

"By the reign of St. Swishin it pours,
Cats and dogs my pathway beset;
I could fancy it was, by the powers,
St. Swithin's delight, heavy wet!

It 's a very odd shelter I 'll get,—
Faith and troth I 'll be wet by the *pores*,
For the clouds are beginning to let
Out biggest of beautiful showers.

That I am my father's own lad,
I feel every day I get older;
An odd man in his way was my dad,
You see I 'm his son by my shoulder!"

In the article entitled "Life in Philadelphia," there are some excellent caricatures on the folly of those *good* folks, who would grant unqualified freedom to the slave population before they were qualified to enjoy it.

Affection's Offering, (published by Tilt,) is intended as a present for children, and is on a still smaller and cheaper scale than the Juvenile Annuals. Its embellishments consist of neat wood engravings, of rather a humble style. The contributions are of an unpretending but moral character, and well calculated for the objects intended—the edification and amusement of children.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The Sixth Volume of Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century; a Sequel to the Literary Anecdotes. By the late John Nichols, F.S.A.

English Monastic Libraries: I. A Catalogue of the Library of Bretton, in Yorkshire; II. Notices of the Libraries belonging to other Religious Houses. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

A Second Edition, with Additions, of The History and Antiquities of Ilcester, to which is added an Inquiry into the History of the Roman Station at Alchester, the site of which now forms a part of the com-

mon field of the parish of Wendlebury, in the same county. By Mr. DUNKIN.

The Scottish Gaël; or Celtic Manners, as preserved among the Highlanders; being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Inhabitants, Antiquities, and National Peculiarities of Scotland. By JAMES LOGAN, F.S.A. Edinb.

Lectures, Practical and Expository, upon the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark, especially intended for the purpose of domestic instruction and devotion. By the LORD BISHOP of CHESTER.

An Analysis of Archbishop Secker's Lectures on the Church Catechism, arranged as a Course of Sermons preparatory to Confirmation. By the Rev. RICHARD LEE, B.A. Vicar of Aslackby, Lincolnshire.

A work on the Temple of Jerusalem, according to the description of the Prophet Ezekiel. By J. SANDERS, Architect.

Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians. By J. LEWIS BURCKHARDT.

The Dorians; being an account of the Early History of the Religion, Mythology, Institutions, &c. of that Race; from the German of Muller.

The Life of Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta. By the Rev. C. W. LE BAS.

Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq.

The Life and Diary of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, A.M. the Father of the Secession Church, Minister of Stirling. By the Rev. DONALD FRAZER KENNAWAY.

The Sacred Offering for 1831, a Collection of Original Poems on Devotional Subjects.

The Bridal Gift, by the Editor of the Parting Gift.

Annals of My Village, being a Calendar of Nature, for every Month in the Year. By the author of "Select Female Biography." Also, by the same author, Surveys of the Animal Kingdom; and Sacred Melodies, suggested by natural objects.

Naval Researches; or a Candid Inquiry into the Conduct of Admirals Byron, Graves, Hood, and Rodney. By THOMAS WHITE, Capt. R.N.

Serious Poems; comprising the Churchyard, the Deluge, Mount Calvary, the Village Sabbath, &c. &c. By Mrs. Thomas.

A new 4to. edition of the New Testament, in the original Greek, illustrated in Notes, by the Septuagint. Edited by E. W. GRENFIELD.

A Theoretical and Practical Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. By Mr. M'CULLOCH, Professor of Political Economy in the University of London.

The Spirit of Don Quixote; being a Selection of the Episodes and Incidents, with a Sketch of the Story of that popular Romance.

A Course of Lessons in French Literature. By Mr. ROWBOTHAM, of the Academy, Walworth.

Part I. of Species Conchyliorum, or concise original descriptions and observations, accompanied by figures, of all the species of Recent Shells, with their varieties.

A German Manual for Self-Tuition. By Mr. KLATOVSKI.

A new Musical Annual, entitled, The Cadeau; or Cottage Lyrics, for 1831. The Music by W. NEWLAND; the Poetry, by F. W. N. BAYLEY.

Sir Humphrey Davy's Chemical, Philosophical, and Scientific Researches, now first collected, with Notes and Illustrations. By W. MOUGHAM, Esq. Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.

The Sea-Kings in England; an Historical Romance of the time of Alfred. By the author of "The Fall of Nineveh."

Robert of Paris, a Romance of the Lower Empire. By the author of "Waverley."

Fragments of Voyages and Travels, chiefly for the Use of Young Persons. By Capt. BASIL HALL, R.N. F.R.S.

A Narrative of the Peninsular Campaigns, extending over a period of nearly six years' Service in Spain and Portugal, from 1809 to 1814. By MAJOR LEITH HAY.

Part IV. of the Botanic Garden. By B. MAUND, F.L.S.

Affection's Gift, being a Selection of Sacred Poesy.

The Military Bijou: being the Gleanings of Thirty-three Years' active Service. By JOHN SHIPP.

The Vizier's Son. By the author of "Pandurang Hari, or Memoirs of a Hindoo;" "The Zenana," &c.

Time's Telescope for 1831, embellished with numerous engravings.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 18. The Royal Society resumed its meetings, Davies Gilbert, esq. President, in the chair.

Full abstracts of the papers presented at the close of last session, and of which the titles were given in our June number, p. 544, were read as part of the minutes; followed by a paper, by the President, On the nature of Negative and Imaginary Quantities.

Mr. Gilbert then announced his intention of finally withdrawing from the chair of the Society on St. Andrew's day.

Nov. 25. Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

A paper was read "On the simple electrochemical method of ascertaining the presence of different metals, applied to detect minute quantities of mineral poisons," by Edmund Davy, Esq. F.R.S., M.R.I.A., professor of chemistry to the Royal Dublin Society.

The following gentlemen were elected Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts for the past year: Wm. Cavendish, esq. M.P.,

Francis Chantrey, esq., Dr. Fitton, J. F. W. Herschel, esq., J. W. Lubbock, esq.

Nov. 30, being St. Andrew's day, the Annual Meeting was held. Dr. Roget, the Secretary, read the Auditors' Report, which declared a balance on the right side. Captain Kater, the Treasurer, read a satisfactory statement of his accounts, tendered his resignation on the plea of ill health, and received a vote of thanks. The President then delivered the annual eulogy on deceased members. The list of those lost since the last anniversary embraced the names of the Duke of Atholl, Sir Fred. F. Baker, Bart., Sir F. Barnard, Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., Nicholas Browne, esq., Henry Browne, esq., Richard Chenevix, esq., Lieut. Col. Cocks, Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart., Jeremiah Ives, esq., Sir Thomas Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, Sir C. M. Pole, Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart, Lord Redesdale, Major Rennell, Rev. Dr. Shackleford, James Smithson, esq., Edmund Turnor, esq., the Rev. Stephen Weston, and Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. On the life of Major Rennell the President enlarged, naming several of his most useful labours, (see our June Magazine, p. 561). "With a vigour of intellect," he remarked, "that reminded classical readers of the greatest of the Roman censors, Major Rennell, after he had passed a mature age, gained a knowledge of Greek sufficient to enable him to consult with advantage the early writers in that language." Mr. Gilbert alluded to Chenevix, as a name identified with chemistry; and of Smithson, (see our Magazine for March, p. 275) he remarked, that, "they had studied together at Oxford, and the friendship of youth grew with their growth. He would relate a trifling, but characteristic anecdote. Smithson, once observing a tear gliding down a lady's cheek, endeavoured to catch it on a crystal—one half of the drop escaped; he preserved the other, however, submitted it to the re-agents, and detected what was then called microcosmic salt, with muriate of soda, and other saline substances, held in solution." Mr. Henry Browne was a gentleman who, having realized a fortune as a commander in the merchants' service, had subsequently, in retirement, pursued his favourite study of nautical astronomy, and had much benefited his profession by his accurate observations of headlands, &c. Lieut.-Col. Mackensie, of the East India service, Sir Lucas Pepys, the Rev. Stephen Weston, and his Grace the Duke of Atholl, were also severally alluded to; the latter was a warm patron of science, especially that most important, interesting, and improving branch, geology, which, though its birthplace was the continent, had been fostered by Dr. Hutton, in this country. The patronage of his Grace, and the facilities for prosecuting the study of geology which his extensive domain presented, both of which were bestowed by him on the well-known geologist, M'Culloch, were very happily characterized. After paying a warm panegyric to the memory of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. Gilbert concluded by stating that he was not aware of the death of any foreign members having taken place during the past year. He then announced that one Royal Medal had been awarded to Dr. Brewster, for his dissertations on Light, communicated to the Society; and the other, to M. Balard, of Montpelier, for his researches on Brome, a substance found in springs. The Copley and Rumford medals had not been awarded.—The ballot for the new council and officers then took place; at the close of which it was found, that His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was elected President by 119 votes, a majority of eight above J. F. W. Herschel, esq. J. W. Lubbock, esq. was chosen Treasurer (*vice* Capt. Kater); P. M. Roget, M.D. and J. G. Children, esq. (*vice* Capt. Sabine), Secretaries; and the council, (in addition to those elected officers), P. Barlow, esq., J. Barrow, esq.*, W. Cavendish, esq.*, Sir A. Cooper, Bart.*, H. Ellis, esq. [principal librarian of the British Museum; another Henry Ellis, esq. (Commissioner of the Board of Control), was active in the support of Mr. Herschel], M. Faraday, esq., Col. Fitzclarence*, D. Gilbert, esq., Captain H. Kater, Viscount Melville, Right Hon. Sir G. Murray, Bart., Rev. G. Peacock*, Sir R. Peel, Bart.*, A. W. Philips, M.D., J. Pond, esq., G. Rennie, esq., N. A. Vigors, esq. [Those marked * are the new members.] It was then resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Duke of Sussex, to acquaint him with his election, which was accordingly done on the following Tuesday.

Dec. 9. The Duke of Sussex took the chair, and after the reading of a paper by Mr. Barlow, on Astronomical Glasses, and Henry Percy Gordon, esq., son of Sir Willoughby Gordon, had been elected a fellow, his Royal Highness briefly addressed the fellows. He thanked them for the great honour conferred upon him, and assured them that he should use every endeavour in his power, not only to advance the interests of science and of the Society, but also of every individual member, who should be alike welcome to him. His house was at present undergoing repairs; but, so soon as it should be ready, it was his intention to throw it open, alternately on the forenoons and evenings of Wednesdays, for the reception of the Fellows and men of science. This, he trusted, would suit the convenience of all; and those who could not do him the pleasure of breakfasting with him, might be able to attend from half-past eight to eleven at night. If he failed in anything, he hoped they would attribute it to his weakness, and not to any want of zeal. They would remember that he was young in office; but,

he trusted, with the advice and assistance of the council, to give them general satisfaction. This address, delivered with the greatest urbanity of tone and demeanour, was frequently interrupted by plaudits, which were renewed at its close.

Dec. 16. The Duke of Sussex in the chair.—A short paper by Mr. Lubbock was read, on an Improvement in the Telescope. —His Royal Highness the President then announced that it was his intention to invite the Foreign Ministers to the Society's meeting-room: and, in order that they, as well as any distinguished foreigners who might accompany them, should be properly accommodated, his Royal Highness suggested that the bench next the Foreign Secretary should be appropriated to their use. By such friendly intercourse he had no doubt that the great objects for which the Royal Society was instituted, would be materially advanced.

His Royal Highness has nominated to be his Vice-Presidents, Davies Gilbert, esq., Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., J. W. Lubbock, esq., W. Cavendish, esq., John Pond, esq., and George Rennie, esq.

Dec. 23. J. W. Lubbock, esq. in the chair. A paper was read, "on the Hour-lines of the Ancients," by W. A. Cadell, esq. F.R.S. James Smith, esq. of Jordan Hill, Glasgow, was elected fellow; and the Society adjourned to Jan. 13.

Linnæan Society.

Dec. 9. At the First Meeting for the season, Aylmer Burke Lambert, esq. V. P. in the chair, a paper was read on the plant which yields the Gum Ammoniacum, by Mr. David Don, the Society's Librarian. It is remarkable that this plant, and its locality, should have remained so long unknown. Dioscorides and Pliny considered it as a species of agasyllis, and believed it to be a native of Libya. Lieut.-Col. Wright, R.E. on his way home from India, overland, obtained both plants and seed in the north of Persia. Mr. Don suggests, that for Ammoniacum, or Armoniacum, as it is sometimes written, we should read Armeniacum, since the plant is now proved to exist in Armenia, and as its characters are new, this scientific botanist proposes the generic term dorema. The gum ammoniacum of commerce is obtained by our merchants in the Levant and India. Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, and the Rev. T. G. Cullum, M.A., of Bury St. Edmund's, were elected.

Dec. 22. R. Brown, esq. in the chair. A paper by Mr. Hogg, on the Classical Plants of Sicily. The Secretrary announced, that his Majesty had graciously signified his intention of becoming the patron of the Society. In pursuance, a deputation, consisting of Lord Stanley, Dr. Maton, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Bicheno, had waited on his Majesty, at St. James's palace, for the purpose of obtaining the sign manual to the charter-book of the society. We give a brief description of the page in which the royal signature is written. At the top are the royal arms, at the bottom those of the Society, both richly coloured; in the centre an elegant and appropriate circle is formed of sprigs of the *quercus robur* (English oak), *tectanis grandis* (teak of India), *eucalyptus robusta* (mahogany tree of New Holland), and the *pinus strobus* (pine of Canada). These are coloured after nature, and entwined in a very beautiful manner.

Zoological Society.

Among the donations announced at the last monthly meeting, were a collection of two hundred birds from Hindoostan, accompanied with drawings made there, by Major Franklin; also other specimens, from various districts of the Himalaya Mountains. The animals forming the collection of his late Majesty have been removed from Sandpit-gate, Windsor; and additional buildings have been completed at the gardens for their reception.

Royal Academy of Arts.

Dec. 10. At the Sixty-second Anniversary of the Royal Academy of Arts, a general assembly of the academicians was held at their apartments in Somerset House, when the following distribution of premiums took place: viz. to Mr. Daniel M'Clise, for the best copy made in the painting-school, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli. To Mr. William Smith, for the next best, the silver medal. To Mr. Daniel M'Clise, for the best drawing from the life, the silver medal. To Mr. Robert Stokes, for the best drawing of the river front of Greenwich Hospital, the silver medal. To Mr. Edward Petre Novello, for the best drawing from the antique, the silver medal. To Mr. William Weeles, for the best model from the antique, the silver medal.

Archives of France.

At this time, when a new Commission is expected to be established, in order the more effectually to investigate and publish the various public Records dispersed in the repositories of the Metropolis, it may not be unamusing or unprofitable to ascertain in what manner our neighbours the French manage these matters at Paris. Lady Morgan, in her late work on France, has published some interesting notices relative to the public records in Paris, under the head of "Archives of France," which is certainly the best, and perhaps the only valuable portion of the volume. The following is a condensed account; the superfluous chit-chat, consisting of about seven-eighths, being omitted.

"Paris is one great historical cabinet, filled with the monuments of the middle and later ages. Even after all the destruction of the revolution, which resembled so closely the barbarous demolition of the reformers and of the fanatic Cromwellians, it contains more treasures of antiquity than any other city—Rome and Florence scarcely excepted. In its public establishments, the most magnificent and most liberally maintained in Europe,—in its private collections, the most numerous and rich that any nation can boast,—there are accumulated specimens of the arts, sciences, and what the French call "*les mœurs*" of the feudal times, which scarcely leave any detail unillustrated.

"The *Hotel de Soubise*, now the Palace of the Archives, if it contained nothing but its ceilings, painted by Nicolo, Restout, and Natoire; its sculptured and richly gilded cornices, by Adam *le cadet* and Boffrand; its pictures, inserted in the walls and over the doors, by Boucher, Parrocel, Le Moine, and Van Loo; and its historical recollections—is a sight well worth a visit. The vast and lofty suites of rooms, with their faded but still sumptuous remains of ancient magnificence, are monuments in themselves. Gloom and grandeur are their prevalent characteristics.

"The apartment which contains the most precious of the records of so many dark epochs of society, must, from its vastness, have been dedicated to public receptions. It is now surrounded by cases filled with piles of papers. Down the centre of the room is a sort of counter or table, with writing materials. At the extremity, and apart from the rest, stands the famous "*armoire de fer*," closely locked with a ponderous and complicated key, awful as that of "the Blue Chamber." This mysterious receptacle contains whatever is most precious, sacred, and antiquated, in the great *depôt*; truths which history trembles to narrate; secrets of the monarchy, which its chroniclers never knew; and images of the excesses of feudal barbarity, more dangerous than volumes of invective, to the advocates of the good old times.

"The archives of France were originally deposited in the convent of the Capuchins. They were removed to the Tuileries in 1793. The Convention, for the better arrangemen, of these precious documents, placed at the head of the department the learned and honest Camus,* a rigid observer of order "before whose face all abuses disappeared." Camus separated the mass into two classes—the "Archives Judiciares," and the "Archives Domaniales." The former were sent to the Palais de Justice; the latter remained in the Tuileries till they were removed by Bonaparte, in 1798, to the Palais Bourbon; whence they were again transplanted, in 1810, to their present resting-place.

"The collection of the archives was considerably increased by the documents of other countries, which Napoleon, with a cruel severity, carried off, as trophies of his conquests; but these were all restored at the peace.

"The "Archives du Royaume," properly speaking, are composed of the ancient "Trésor de Chartres," of eighty manuscript volumes in folio, containing the acts of different reigns, from the time of Philip Augustus, downwards,—of an infinity of documents contributed from various provincial sources,—of a *depôt topographique*, of *archives Domaniales*, with an extensive library, and relics, records, and curiosities of all ages, which serve, no less than the written records themselves, to illustrate the progress of national civilization.

"Among the objects of mere curiosity, is a genealogy of the world, from the creation to the fourteenth century, the time when it was executed. It is traced on a roll of parchment, that appeared some twenty feet long; and begins with Adam, Eve, and the serpent under the tree, in miniature illuminations. Similar illustrations are repeated at intervals along the stream of time. I hastened from the well-known catastrophe to the foundation of the British Empire, which is thus told: "Comment Brute conquiste Albion et nome laine Bretagne. Il fist faire laine Londres. Le fils d'un roy d'Affrique gasta tout ce pais de Britaine. Il conquist toute la terre, et puis la donna aux Saxons." This genealogy was made by the monks of *St. Germaine aux près*, and was found in a convent of Benedictines.

"The "Charte de Childebert" is dated 558, and is in no very perfect state of preservation. The preamble runs thus: "Ego Childebertus rex, una cum consensu et voluntate Francorum et Neustrasiorum," &c. thereby fully confuting the pretensions of the absolutists, who would willingly make it appear, that the French monarchy was originally despotic.

"A treaty, beautifully written on parch-

* "Camus was part of the deputation sent to observe the conduct of Dumourier, who arrested and gave up him and his colleagues to the government of Austria. He was sent prisoner to Bohemia, where he remained till the Directory exchanged him for the Duchesse d'Angoulême. Returning to his beloved antiquarian studies, he published, in 1797, his curious Report on the state of the Archives. When Bonaparte was appointed *Consul Provisoire*, he sent a despotic order to Camus to pack up the papers, and leave the Tuileries; but far from obeying, Camus told him, that something more than his order was necessary, to remove the archives. To this intimation Napoleon yielded; and he did not the less respect the archæologist for his firmness in resisting an illegal mandate."

ment, between Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England, is as fresh as if it had just been transferred from their royal hands to the Hotel de Soubise. The seal is of gold, and as large as a snuff-box.

"In the *Armoire de Fer* is preserved the standard of national weights and measures in platina, the metre and the kilo. Here also is deposited the famous "livre rouge de France," "the only book," says the witty Mercier, "which tells truths." But what frightful truths it *does* tell! The sums given away to worthless and corrupt courtiers, parasites, mistresses, and the ministers of the most disgraceful pleasures—sums extorted from a famishing people—may be considered as the primary causes of the revolution. We noted the last signature of Louis XV. and immediately under it, the first sign manual of his unfortunate successor.

"Another singular record is the private journal of Louis XVI. commenced in 1784. The testament of this royal martyr of a self-willed queen and an infatuated court, was also a sad and most interesting part of the contents of the "Iron Chest." There, too, are deposited (by a strange approximation) the keys of the Bastile, together with those of Ghent, and of other cities, which had, in various epochs, submitted to the French arms (the all that now remains of ancient and modern conquest).

"The Archives Judiciares are deposited at the Palais de Justice, the most ancient site in Paris to which history refers. It dates back to the Cæsars; it was the residence of the first, and of some of the third race of kings, by one of whom it was rebuilt; and tradition attributes to Saint Louis many of the vast and dreary "salles" through which we passed. The Chamber of Cassation, I believe, still bears his name. The Palais de Justice was a royal residence till 1431, when Charles the Seventh abandoned it to the Parliament. Time and fire have done their usual work with this vast and ancient edifice; and both have occasioned repairs and improvements, which render it a monument of the progress of architecture, from the earliest to the latest times."

CAMBRIDGE, *Dec.* 17.

The following are the Prize subjects for the present year:—

The Chancellor's gold medal for English poetry. "The attempts which have been made of late years by sea and land to discover a North-west Passage."

The Members' prizes of fifteen guineas each for Latin prose composition:—For the Bachelors—"Utrum boni plus an mali hominibus et civitatibus attulerit discendi copia?" For the Undergraduates—"Utrum fides Punica ea esset qualem perhibent scriptores Romani?"

Sir W. Brown's gold medals:—For the Greek ode—"Granta Illustrissimo Regi Gulielmo quarto gratulator quod in solium Britannise successerit." For the Latin ode—"Magicas accingitur artes." For the Greek epigram—"Magnas inter opes inops." For the Latin epigram—"Prudens simplicitas."

Porson prize:—Shakspeare.—*As You Like It.*—Act 2, scene 1, beginning, "To-day my Lord of Amiens and myself," &c.; and ending, "Native dwelling-place." The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum trimetrum acatalecticum.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Dec. 8. The seventh anniversary was held in the Lecture Theatre, Southampton-buildings. Dr. Birkbeck, the President, presented two prizes of 10*l.* given by Dr. Fellowes, one to Thomas Anderson, a journeyman millwright, for an improvement in the turning-lathe, by which it is rendered capable of turning, with the greatest precision, surfaces of any required convexity or concavity; and the other to John Newcomb, a journeyman printer, for "An Essay on the Theory and Application of Fly-wheels and Governors."

Dec. 15. The Rt. Hon. Wilmot Horton commenced a course of lectures on *Statistics and Political Economy* to a crowded lecture-room, containing about 1000 persons. Several members of Parliament and barristers were present. The subject was, the general theory of labour, and the impossibility of permanently establishing a minimum of wages. The lecturer stated, that the principles of the subject of his lecture were contained in the first three propositions, drawn up by a class of twenty of the members of the institution, who had with him pursued the inquiry with much assiduity. He then read the propositions in question, which we subjoin:—

"1. That commodities in excess, as compared with the demand for them, are invariably depreciated in value, if they are brought into the market for sale; and that *labour*, when brought into the market, so far partakes of the nature of commodities, that it is inevitably depreciated in value whenever it is in excess as compared with the demand.

"2. That there is an excess of the supply of labour, as compared with the demand for it, amongst many of the operative and labouring class in the United Kingdom; and that pauperism, degradation, and suffering, are the consequences of that state of things.

"3. That, to remedy such evils, either *more labour* must be demanded, or *less labour* supplied; and that, unless one or other of these conditions can be satisfied, the evil is without remedy."

Mr. Horton explained the difference between labour and other commodities, to consist in the fact of labour not falling or rising in the same proportion, when in ex-

cess or demand. The result of the chain of reasoning derived from the assertion that there is a superabundance of labour, and that there is no means of creating a demand for it at home, was, that the only remedy lies in removing the superfluous labourers to another country. The opinion of Lord Chancellor Bacon was quoted in favour of emigration. Mr. Horton could not see that there was either cruelty or injustice in proposing to a labourer to remove from misery in his own country to comfort in a distant land. He showed the economy of the measure, and pointed out its other advantages: his object was to elevate the labourer in the scale of society.

In his second lecture, (Dec. 22,) Mr. Horton showed, that no remission of taxes could be made permanently beneficial to the labouring class, while the number of labourers in that class remains in excess as compared with the demand for their labour; for it was evident that competition among labourers to obtain employment would always reduce wages to the lowest point of subsistence. Even when a tax is remitted upon a commodity entering into the habitual consumption of the manual labourer, though, in consequence of such remission, his wages become more valuable in exchange against such commodities, yet it is contrary to all theoretical reasoning, and unsupported by experience, that the manual labourer should retain, while the labour-market remains decidedly overstocked, the benefit of the diminution of price; or, in other words, that his wages should not fall in proportion. The lecturer entered at considerable length into his views on emigration, and argued that it was not necessary to compel men to leave the country, as an abundance of volunteers would be found, if means were provided.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Society of Antiquaries.

Dec. 2. The Earl of Aberdeen, President, took the chair for the first time since his Lordship became a Cabinet Minister in January 1828.

John Higgs, Esq. son of the late William Simonds Higgs, Esq. F.S.A. was elected Fellow.

The second letter of the Rev. John Skinner, F.S.A. to Sir Richard C. Hoare, on the Roman station of Camelodunum, was read to the meeting. It was occupied with the discussion of what is said of that place by Tacitus, and other Roman authors.

Dec. 9. W. R. Hamilton, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex attended the meeting, and was pleased to inscribe his name in the signature book.

Earl Jermyn, Sir Roger Gresley, Bart. and John Payne Collyer, Esq. were elected Fellows.

The reading consisted of some further remarks by Thomas Amyot, Esq. Treas. S. A. on the treatment of King Richard the Second after his deposition; on which subject, it will be recollected, two letters by the same gentleman are printed in the xxth volume of the Archæologia. That part of the discussion which relates to the presumed King Richard, who was entertained for many years in Scotland, has been recently revived by Mr. Tytler, the Scottish historian; who, from certain documents hitherto unpublished, has been induced to give considerable credence to a story previously little regarded. It is remarkable that Sir Walter Scott, with his characteristic love of the romantic, and of what may be termed the debateable ground between truth and fiction, has countenanced the supposed identity (see our January number, p. 40); Sir James Mackintosh, on the contrary, has arrived at the opposite conclusion. The Chamberlain's accounts, adduced by Mr. Tytler, furnish, indeed, extended evidence that such a person was maintained by the Regent Albany, for a long series of years; but this was a fact already sufficiently ascertained, and various political motives for his so supporting any individual that could successfully personate the dethroned monarch, readily suggest themselves. Among the many reasons for rejecting the hypothesis, Mr. Amyot mentioned the circumstance that, in the negociations for exchange of the Regent's son at the beginning of Henry the Fifth's reign, the name of the presumed captive monarch is never mentioned; and also that the second marriage of Richard's widow proves, that she and her friends considered him to be really deceased.

Dec. 16. Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

Mr. Amyot's communication was concluded.

A letter was read from Sydney Smirke, Esq. F.S.A. accompanying the exhibition of a view of the mausoleum of the Gothic king Theodoric at Ravenna: and a presumed restoration of its original appearance. The dome is thirty-six feet in diameter, and formed of a single stone—the herculean task of hollowing which, must, it is presumed, have been undertaken in consequence of want of skill to construct it of several stones. The pattern of the frieze is considered, by Mr. Smirke, as approximating to the Saxon zig-zag. He adds the just observation, that if the architecture of Italy

were more thoroughly investigated, the connection of the Roman and the Pointed architecture, and the transition from the former to the latter, might probably be satisfactorily traced.

Dec. 23. H. Hallam, Esq. V. P. in the chair. John Durant, Esq. of Mansfield-street, and of High Canons, Herts; Joseph Everett, Esq. of Heytesbury; and Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A. Curate of St. Benet Fink, and one of the Masters of Merchant-taylors School; were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Samuel Woodward communicated a map of Roman remains in Norfolk; together with a brief description of several of the camps in that county; which having been partly read, the Society adjourned to *Jan.* 13.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 17. An important antiquarian restoration was presented by Isaac Cullimore, Esq.; being a delineation of the lost fragment of the celebrated chronological tablet of Abydos,—the great regulator of (and, with the Rosetta inscription, the key to) the hieroglyphic history and discoveries. The drawing was accommodated to the copy of the tablet published in the Society's fasciculi of Hieroglyphics. By this restoration, which Mr. Cullimore has drawn exclusively from British discoveries, the authentic monumental records of Egypt are raised considerably higher than the point of time to which they have hitherto been supposed to ascend; in consequence of which, several of the ancient Pharaohs, and various inscriptions, which have been heretofore without a place in history, may now be referred to their proper ages; and the connection between the hieroglyphic records and the annals of inspiration may be drawn still closer.

A portion was likewise read of Professor Lee's learned "Observations on the origin of Heathenism." In this part of his able dissertation, the professor shows that the religious system of the ancient Persians was substantially the same as that held by the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Greeks, and to a great extent identical with that now taught by the followers of Buddh and Brahma:—the foundation of them all being the system of *emanations*, derived from the principles of revelation, corrupted by tradition and by the inventions of a fanciful philosophy.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the first meeting of the season, Sir A. Johnstone, V.P. in the chair, was read "A Comparison of the Hindu and Theban Hercules," by Colonel Tod. Amongst the donations was a copy of Lord Viscount Kingsborough's magnificent work on the Antiquities of Mexico, in seven large folio volumes; of which four comprise the plates, which are mostly coloured, and three contain the Spanish, Italian, and French texts, with English translations. This work, edited by M. Aglio, embraces all the collections of Mexican hieroglyphics to be found in the public libraries of Europe. Nine years have been occupied in the preparation of the work, and not less than 30,000*l.* has been expended upon it by Lord Kingsborough.

SCIENCE OF THE ANCIENT ETRURIANS.

(From Cuvier's Lectures on the History of the Natural Sciences.)

The origin of the Etrurians is very uncertain. Some persons think that they came from Lydia; others, that they descended from the Tyrrhenian mountains, but that they had held communication with the Greeks since their establishment. However this may be, it is of interest to the question that they established themselves at the epoch of the great Egyptian migration. The Etrurians at first extended as far as the Alps; but, being attacked by the Gauls, they were forced to withdraw towards Tuscany; they fell back to the Tiber, and from that time, being in the immediate vicinity of the Romans, they were almost constantly at war with this people, until they were conquered, about 282 years before Christ, a little after the death of Alexander.

In examining the monuments of the Etrurians, and what we know of their arts and sciences, we find an extraordinary relation between them, and the Indians and Egyptians. They all formed canals in the alluvia of the great rivers; they all had monuments of a pyramidal form, like the tomb of Porsenna. We see from the ruins of the wall at Volterra that they were far advanced in the art of building, and it even appears that the famous cloacæ of Rome were their work. The Egyptians were unacquainted with the vault, so that this was an undoubted advance which the Etrurians made in architecture.

The Etrurians had a mythological system which greatly resembled that of the Indians and the Egyptians. They were also governed by a caste which seems to have been both sacerdotal and martial. It is at least certain that these noble Etrurians were the possessors of superstitious secrets which they transmitted to the Romans. From them the Romans received the augaries. Their letters were derived, like our own, from the Phœnician alphabet; but it seems that they had not received the Greek, from their preserving the oriental manner of writing; that is, from right to left, and suppressing the short vowels, since replaced by points. They had, therefore, to a certainty, communication with the people of India; but their most beautiful works are posterior to their intercourse with the Greeks: for all their designs represent the mythological emblems of Greece.

Ancient Money of Scotland.

About four or five years ago, in ploughing a field at Tegs, near Inverness, the ploughman found a rod of pure gold, about fifteen inches long, with three sides, each about half an inch in depth. In the middle it is twisted, and terminated by a bend similar to a shepherd's crook, in very rude workmanship. This relic was presented to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and several opinions were given regarding its probable use. The question, however, lay over till very lately, when Dr. Hibbert has advanced a theory founded on the Welch laws of Howel Dha, which tend to prove, beyond doubt, that the said rod of gold indicated nothing more than the form of current money of many northern countries.

Rocking-Stone in Auvergne.

Dr. Hibbert has at length found a rocking-stone, so much the object of religious worship with our Celtic and Teutonic ancestors, in Auvergne, a country where the natives, from their peculiar dark complexion, show decisive marks of a Celtic origin, and where the monuments of antiquity resemble those of Wales and Cornwall. It is of granite; its site is near to the village of Tonbeyrat, and, like the cromlech at Carnac, of which Sir R. C. Hoare has published an engraving, it is surmounted by a Christian cross. It is interesting, as illustrating the ancient attire of the Gael, that the costume of the figures represented on the surmounting pedestal of the cross is that of the Scottish Highlanders, even to the kilt.

SELECT POETRY.

MOMENTARY THOUGHTS.

'TIS but a moment—and 'tis o'er!
And all that charm'd in life before,
And all that sooth'd my soul from pain,
Shall vanish into air again!

'Tis but a moment! and the grief
That wounds my soul shall find relief;
And every pain shall quickly part
From this o'ercharged and breaking heart!

'Tis but a moment!—Sorrow rends
My heart no more,—Earth's joy shall fly,—
'Tis but a moment!—This life ends,
And opens to Eternity! H. P.

Shrewsbury.

THE HAPPY HOUR.

By Mrs. Carey.

SWEET came the vernal breeze—and day's bright beam [stream—
Dispell'd the mists, and glitter'd on the
While fleeting tints, that mock'd the gazer's eye,
In quick succession deck'd the eastern sky:
And all around was fair. From calm repose,
Cheerful, refresh'd, the young Orlando rose;
And, as the glorious landscape met his sight,
Glowing and sparkling in the morning's light,
His ev'ry glance was joy. Hope's syren voice
Spoke to his heart, and said, "Rejoice! rejoice!
For thee the future smiles." And now his feet
Approach the fav'rite haunt—the cool retreat,
Sacred to Peace and Love. But why delays
The chosen of his heart? His anxious gaze
Wanders around, afar. She comes! 'tis she!
And now they meet—Oh joy! oh ecstacy!
Life has no pleasure equal to the bliss
Felt by young lovers in an hour like this.

THE FORMER TIME.

I HAD a dream of the golden days,
When Earth was in her prime,
When, wrapt in prayer and holy praise,
Men pass'd their happy time.

No sigh was wafted on the gale,
Or borne from o'er the sea;
The fields, the grove, the hill, the vale,
Were full of joy and glee.

The reapers pil'd the ripen'd grain,
'Mid fields with harvest white,
And hail'd that orb with cheerful strain
That gilds the autumn night.

The gardens, purpling with the vine,
Were hung with golden fruit;
The banquet blushed with ruddy wine,
And echoed to the lute.

Calm flowed the stream through sunny plains,
Where youths were wont to lave;
And oft, at eve, melodious strains
Came floating o'er its wave.

The verdant meads, o'erspread with flowers,
Were deck'd with maidens gay;
In sport, in dance, and song, the hours
Unheeded pass'd away.

The silent moon, the starry train,
The suns which roll between
Orion and the Northern Wain,
Beam'd brightly on that scene;

So beam they yet; but where are they
Who there their dances led?
They rest in peace; the moon's pale ray
Is o'er their lowly bed.

Earth saw a race of mightier power—
A race of longer span:
Short now the days, soon fades that flower,
The fleeting life of man.

The sun, that rose in eastern sky,
Saw man in prayer bend
To that good God who dwells on high,
Their maker, father, friend.

Man laid him down in peace to sleep,
In joy and hope to die;
No thought arose to bid him weep,
No cause to make him sigh.

Love ruled the heart, that holy love
Which binds all souls in one,
Which whispers, in the realms above,
"God's holy will be done!"

December 12. W.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords *Nov.* 22.

The Right Hon. *Henry Brougham* (his patent as a Peer not being yet made out) took his seat, as Lord Chancellor, on the woolsack. Earl *Grey*, the Marquess of *Lansdowne*, Lord *Durham*, and Lord *Goderich*, took their places on the Ministerial benches; while the Duke of *Wellington*, the Earl of *Rosslyn*, and the Earl of *Ellenborough*, occupied those usually filled by the Opposition.

On the Marquis of Lansdowne presenting two petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform, *Earl Grey*, as the head of the new Ministry, took the opportunity of entering into an explanation of the principles on which he had agreed to accept the high honour which had been conferred upon him. With regard to Parliamentary Reform, he considered it essential that Government should take the subject into consideration, with a view to correct what was imperfect, and to re-establish the confidence of the public, which Parliament, in its present constitution, did not enjoy to a sufficient extent. He was in favour of that reform which was founded on true principles, and in accordance with the settled institutions of the country. Speaking of the present troubled state of the provinces, the Noble Earl said, that Government was actuated by the most determined resolution, wherever outrage had broken out, to repress it with vigour, and where the occasion required, with severity; while at the same time they were anxious to remove the causes of the distresses of the country. With regard to taxation, the Noble Earl observed, that he could only say, that every reduction of unnecessary expenditure should be effected, and that all which was not essential should be cut off with an unsparing hand. As to the relations of the country with foreign powers, his first object, his interest, and his duty, would be to maintain those relations by every means consistent with the honour of the country and the preservation of peace. With respect to those differences that had taken place in other countries, the true policy of this kingdom, as long as it could be honourably acted on, was non-interference. To sum up the grounds on which he appeared before their Lordships, and the principles on which the new Administration was formed, he would say that they consisted of an amelioration of existing abuses, a system of rigid economy, and every possible endeavour to preserve peace, consistently with the honour of the country.

Nov. 23.—The *Duke of Gloucester* rose, and informed their Lordships, that he was authorised to acquaint them that his Majesty had been pleased to elevate Henry Brougham, Esq. to the dignity of a Peer. Mr. Brougham, on hearing this intimation, quitted the woolsack, and left the House for a short time. On his return, he was introduced to the House as *Lord Brougham*, by the *Marquess Wellesley* and *Lord Durham*.

Nov. 26.—*Earl Grosvenor*, in presenting a number of petitions, some praying for parliamentary reform, and others for the abolition of negro slavery, said, that as his noble and learned friend, who had so long been the ornament of the House of Commons, had at length reached the woolsack, he was anxious to give him an opportunity for declaring his opinions upon those two questions, and for setting right some misrepresentations which had taken place elsewhere. —The *Lord Chancellor* then quitted the woolsack, and proceeded to address their Lordships. He trusted that he need not state that, though he had changed his situation in Parliament, his principles remained unchanged; and that, when he accepted the office which his Majesty had been pleased to confide to his care, he accepted it in the full and perfect conviction that it would be far from disabling him from performing his duty to his country, or from rendering his services to it less efficient. "The thing which dazzled me most," continued the Lord Chancellor, "in the prospect of my elevation, was not the gewgaw splendour by which it was surrounded, but the chance it afforded me, if I were honest, on which I could rely, that in serving my King I should be the better able to serve my country."

On the motion of *Lord Lyndhurst*, the Regency Bill was read a second time.

Nov. 29.—In reply to some questions put by Lord Wynford, *Earl Grey* said that the distress which existed in the country had been the constant subject of the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers ever since their accession to office. He did not, however, contemplate proposing a parliamentary committee of inquiry; neither did it occur to him that it was necessary to give any additional power to the magistrates. Even in the most disturbed parts of the country, the powers which the magistrates already possessed, would, he was persuaded, be found sufficient; and he was extremely anxious to abstain from extending the powers with which

;istrates were clothed by the existing
cept in a case of extreme necessity.
Lord Chancellor entirely concurred in
ntiments of his noble friend.—The
Eldon observed, it was with infinite
tion he saw that special commissions
bout to proceed into the disturbed
s. Nothing could be more desirable
at the deluded people should have
ommissions sent down, to explain to
hat the law was, and what was the
of the offences which they were com-
;—*Viscount Melbourne* agreed in the
ty of the law being speedily explained
people; and he trusted that it would
ied into effect with as much severity
essential to correct the evil.—The
f Wellington said, that after the full-
sideration, he had not seen any rea-
ground which would justify their
pe in making any alteration in the
it now stood. The evils with which
d to contend were of two descrip-
first, open outrage, which he sup-
no one could doubt but the ordinary
ld get rid of. The second, the de-
n of property by fire. Of the perpe-
of these outrages not a trace had
iscovered up to the time when he
office. These outrages had been at-
d to foreigners; but he was sure that
dence whatever had been adduced of
Certain it was that they were to be
ted to a conspiracy; but whether to
piracy of foreigners, or to a conspi-
natives of this country, he believed
o man could tell.—The *Earl of Win-*
stated that the magistrates and others
county of Kent, who had been so di-
in their investigation of these out-
had no reason to suppose that the
d been the work of foreigners.

Marquis of Salisbury moved for the
tment of a select committee to in-
into the present state of the Poor
He complained of the breaking up
ll farms, and the enclosure of waste
as well as the want of sedentary em-
nt for the wives and children of the
try, and appeared to attribute to those
much of the deterioration which the
f labouring population hourly exhibit.
commended that the hopes of the la-
g poor should be raised, and that the
l intention of the Poor Laws should be
into effect.—After some observations
rl Grey, in support of the measure,
tion was agreed to, and a committee
ted.

. 30.—*Lord Wynford* obtained leave
g in a bill to diminish the Expenses
RTS of Justice, and accelerate their
dings. His Lordship stated that one
principal objects was to get rid of the
machinery of technical pleading in
ses, and to abridge it to a vast extent in all; and in order to effect this, he proposed to substitute for the cumbrous, expensive, and inefficient process of pleading, first, a recurrence to the earliest practice of our law, namely, an imparlance or personal interview between the parties, to take place before the judge, in order to fix the issue or point in dispute; secondly, an examination of the parties upon interrogatories.—The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Dec. 2.—The *Lord Chancellor*, in a very long and luminous speech, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in England and Wales, by the establishment of Local Courts. The noble and learned Lord forcibly pointed out the great expense, delay, and vexation, attendant on the present modes of administering justice, which he considered as equivalent, in many cases, to a virtual denial of it. He stated that his object, in bringing forward this measure for legal reform, was not to sweep away the institutions of the country, but to provide a cheap, a speedy, a more convenient, and a less vexatious remedy for wrongs than was at present afforded. In looking for a remedy for these evils, it was natural, his Lordship said, that he should rather endeavour to revive old institutions, than to new model those now in existence. He meant to re-establish the County Courts, although under another name. The jurisdiction of these courts had been limited to causes where the amount did not exceed 40*s*. Sir Matthew Hale, however, had estimated that 40*s*. at the period when this limitation was made, were as much as 10*l*.; but with reference to the present period, the estimate might be 40*l*., so that, in point of fact, the County Courts had jurisdiction to that amount. His Bill had for its object the establishing of local jurisdictions in England and Wales, founded on the old institutions, but still reserving the control and superintending power of the courts of Westminster, so that the laws should not become various in different places. He wished, in the first instance, to establish two courts only, and as these were found to answer, others might be added. It was his intention also, that the presiding Judge should sit every month, and that the party should have his option to go to what court he pleased. He also purposed establishing Courts similar to the Courts of Request, where, however, parties might resort by consent, even though the matter in dispute should exceed 5*l*., and also to institute a Court of Reconciliation similar to that in existence in Denmark, where the parties might be at liberty, without the intervention of a law agent, to go before the Judge, and obtain his opinion on the merits of their respective cases. He also purposed to enable persons to whom legacies were left, to

compel the executor to lodge the money in Court, so that it might be secured to them. The noble and learned Lord concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bill.—*Lord Lyndhurst* said, he would bestow upon the measure all the attention it demanded, and if he should approve of it, would be most happy to give it his best support.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Dec. 6.—On the motion of *Lord Lyndhurst*, the Regency Bill was read the third time, and passed. An amendment had been introduced, to the effect that the Princess Victoria should not marry while a minor, without the consent of the King, or in the event of his death, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament; and that if the Duchess of Kent, while Regent, married a foreigner, she should lose the Regency.

Dec. 8.—*Lord Melbourne* said, that there was in the custody of the officer of that House an individual charged with the commission of an heinous offence within their Lordships' jurisdiction. He begged to move, that Francis Sisk, now in the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod, be delivered over to the civil power, in order to be dealt with according to law.

The *Duke of Wellington* wished to take that opportunity to advert to a matter which was of much more importance—he meant the immense crowds which had been drawn together by the procession which had taken place that day through the streets of the metropolis to the palace of St. James's. This was, in his opinion, a much more serious matter than that now before them. —*Lord Melbourne* said that the Trades of London had expressed themselves anxious to be allowed to present an Address to his Majesty, testifying their loyalty, and his Majesty was pleased to give his assent to its presentation. He had now reason to know, that the procession had taken place in the most tranquil manner, and without any disturbance whatever of the public peace.—The *Lord Chancellor* said the assemblage was perfectly legal. Before he left the Palace, he had been careful to ascertain how these persons had conducted themselves, and he had found that their demeanour, as they passed along the streets, and while they were waiting outside the Palace, was perfectly quiet and peaceable.—The *Duke of Wellington* said, that he believed the assemblage to be altogether illegal.

Lord Melbourne's motion was then agreed to.

Dec. 9.—*Lord Wynford* brought forward a motion for the formation of a Committee to inquire into the Distresses of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing Interests, and to recommend such remedies as the Lords should deem fit. In speaking of the distress of the country, his Lordship called on him who doubted it to take a journey of fifty miles from London, in any direction. Let him behold the crowd of people who were either out of employment, or employed at miserable wages in useless labour. Let him look at their unhappy countenances and forlorn condition, and then, perhaps, he would be ready to admit that the distress was existing, and widely spread. His Lordship said that distress had led to crime, and he knew full well that many of the disorders of the country were alone to be attributed to the state of the law, and Judges were too often called upon to punish offences which the wisdom of Parliament might and should have prevented. He concluded an eloquent address by calling upon the House, in the words of Sir James Graham, "to make a great and immediate effort; for it is necessary that we should burst those cords that are drawn around us; but, if we hesitate or delay, so complicated are the difficulties with which we have to contend, that resistance will be vain, and escape impossible."—*Earl Stanhope*, in his observations on the motion, expressed a wish that the use of agricultural machinery should be relinquished, as he was persuaded that no advantage had been derived from its indiscriminate use.—The *Earl of Radnor* strongly opposed this opinion, and spoke most violently against the conduct of the late Administration.—The *Duke of Wellington* said, that he should oppose the motion, and denied that such distress really existed as was stated by Lord Wynford.—*Earl Grey* regarded many of the objects contemplated by the motion as wholly impracticable. All the Government asked was a little time, and not to be interrupted in the course which they meant to pursue; they wished to act according to the sense of the country, and that sense they knew they should not long retain, unless they deserved it.—After some other Peers had spoken, the motion was withdrawn.

House of Commons.

[Since the formation of the new Administration, and the vacation of seats in the Commons in consequence of the new ministerial appointments, there has been no question hitherto of any public importance. The business of the House has consisted chiefly of desultory discussions, arising from various questions connected with the intended measures of Government, and the presentation of petitions on contested elections, Parliamentary reform, the existing distresses, abolition of slavery, &c.]

Dec. 9.—*Lord Althorp*, after observing that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to enforce in every department

of the State the most rigid economy, and that it was to empower them to carry their plans of retrenchment into effect, that they were the first to come forward to make sacrifices themselves, moved for a Select Committee, to inquire into the salaries of the different offices held at the pleasure of the Crown, and the reductions that could be made therein, and to report thereon from time to time to the House.—In answer to a question from Mr. Bankes, Lord Althorp said his Majesty's Government felt it indispensable that the Irish Seals should be held by a person in their confidence, and although they purposed to effect a change, it should be done so as that the country should not be burdened with any pension.—After considerable discussion, the motion for the appointment of the Select Committee was carried.

Dec. 10.—Mr. *Hodges*, in presenting a petition from Kent, complaining of distress, and praying for the reduction of taxation and tithes, said, that the new Administration had produced great good feeling in the country; as an instance of which, he begged to say that he had learned that persons, who during the late Administration refused to be sworn in special constables, had now come forward with alacrity to assist the law, in putting down disturbances.

Upon the motion that the order of the day for going into a Committee of Supply be read,—*Sir H. Parnell* put a question relative to the renewal of the Bank Charter; to which *Lord Althorp* said, that if former Governments made bargains with the Bank previous to submitting the subject to the consideration of the House, the Government of which he had the honour to be a member would not follow any such course.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when *Lord Althorp* moved that the sum of £100,000 be granted to his Majesty on account of the Civil List, which was agreed to.

Mr. *Long Wellesley* moved for a return of the annual separate estimated value of every Vicarage, Rectory, Living, or other Clerical Benefice in the gift of the Crown, with the name and description of each benefice, and its value in the King's books, as contrasted with its actual value; a return, with the name and description, of every living on which there is no clerical residence whatever; a return of those livings upon which there is a suitable clerical residence, and whether such residence is or is not in repair, and to what purpose converted; a return of the number of parochial benefices in the gift of the crown, the duties of which are performed by those to whom the benefices have been given, or by curates, and whether those curates be resident upon such benefice, and if non-resident, where residing; a return of the income which each curate derives, *bona fide*, from his patron, vicar, or other superior, for the annual performance of his professional duties.—Agreed to.

House of Lords, *Dec.* 13.

On the motion of *Lord Tenterden*, the Administration of Justice Bill was read the third time, and passed.

Earl Grosvenor moved for a return of the salaries and emoluments of the officers of the House, from the 5th of January, 1829, to the 5th of January, 1830, distinguishing the sources from which such emoluments had been derived, and also those salaries which exceeded 1000*l.*—After a long discussion on the appointment of Mr. Bathurst to the Clerkship of the Council, and Lord Plunkett to the Chancellorship of Ireland, both of whom had been appointed at reduced salaries, the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. He stated that Ministers intended to abolish all offices, no matter whether they were high or low, which were held by individuals performing no duties. If in any department of the state they could perform the public service efficiently with a less number of clerks, they would not hesitate to reduce them, no matter whom they offended. Thank God, the time when the country could be governed by patronage was now past. Where the office was really useful, it would be kept up, and the reasons for keeping it up would be left for the judgment of the public. The noble Lord added, that the salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had been reduced from 30,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* per annum. As to the supplies voted, the gross amount for the Army, Navy, Ordnance, Miscellaneous, &c. was 17,673,000*l.* and odd. To meet this, 12,000,000 had been voted out of the Consolidated Fund, 3,000,000*l* from the revenue arising out of duty upon West India sugar, and 823,000*l.* from other sources. There still remained a balance of 1,850,000*l.* to be voted, to make up the 17,673,000*l.* and odd. The noble Lord concluded by moving, that a sum not exceeding 1,850,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund, to meet the supplies already assented to.—The vote was agreed to.

House of Lords, *Dec.* 14.

Lord King presented a petition from the town of Southampton, complaining of the system of tithes. The noble Lord observed that all the ingenuity of all the divines that ever existed, whether Jewish, Catholic, Protestant, or Mahometan, had never yet been able to find out that the system of tithes "worked well." They were felt to be a

public nuisance; they prevented the expenditure of capital upon land, and the bringing of more land into cultivation; and this at a time when it was necessary to have every inducement to the employment of capital.—The *Archbishop of Canterbury* said, that he did not altogether wish to defend the present system of tithes, and he hoped that the Bill which had been withdrawn last year would be again brought forward this session.—The *Bishop of London* said, that an unreasonable clamour had been raised against tithes and the clergy; but all that could be urged against tithes might in a great measure be, with equal justice, urged against rent. No man had a greater right to his estates than the clergy had to their tithes; but the clergy were attacked, because they were the weaker body, and consequently more in want of defenders than the aristocracy. The tithes might, however, be more equitably divided; and indeed he would be the last man upon that Bench to deny this proposition.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. *Littleton* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the entire abolition of the Truck System, and to prohibit the payment of wages otherwise than in money. He said that the manufacturers who were in the habit of pursuing this system set up a store, provided with every kind of necessary for which his workmen had occasion, and there the workman and his family resorted for every thing they required, to the extent of their earnings, the amount earned being set against the articles they drew from the store. The shop or store where those articles were sold was usually kept by a relative of the master, or by some person under his control. The poor workman who objected to this system was, of course, discharged.—A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. *Hume*, as an amendment, proposed to refer the matter to a Select Committee, to inquire into what had been the operation and effects of the acts for regulating the payment of wages.—Mr. Sadler, Mr. Davies Gilbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. P. Thomson, the Attorney-General, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Sir F. Burdett, and Mr. C. Pelham, supported the motion. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hyde Villiers, Mr. Hudson Gurney, Mr. Attwood, Mr. Tennant, and Mr. Warburton, were in favour of the amendment.—On a division, there appeared, for the original motion, 187; for the amendment, 27.

Dec. 15.—Mr. *Phillpotts* asked what course the Ministers meant to pursue with regard to the living of Stanhope, it having been determined that the Bishop of Exeter was not to be allowed to hold it with his Bishopric. —*Lord Althorp* said, that the Ministers thought it a gross abuse, that so large a piece of preferment should be held by any person who resided at a distance from it, and who therefore could not personally attend to the duties which devolved upon its possessor; they had therefore been induced to advise his Majesty not to allow the living of Stanhope to be held *in commendam* with the see of Exeter. He had always strongly regretted such abuses, whenever they came under his observation, and after expressing these sentiments, he need hardly add that he would not be a party to such abuses.

Dec. 16.—The *Marquis of Chandos*, adverting to the evidence taken before the Committee upon the Evesham Election, proving direct bribery, moved that the Speaker do issue his *supersedeas* to the writ issued for the election of two new members, until an inquiry should be instituted.—After some discussion, the motion was carried without a division.

Mr *Campbell* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a General Registry for all Instruments affecting Real Property in England and Wales. The Registry was intended to be under one roof, and the plan was such as to supersede the necessity of alphabetical arrangement, and bring each different class immediately within the scope of the eye, so that the search which, according to the system at present in use, would take up several weeks, could be accomplished in as many hours.—After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

House of Lords, *Dec.* 20.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved for a return of the number of lunatics at present under the care of the Court of Chancery, with the dates of the longest and shortest time of confinement, with the sums allowed for their maintenance, and the actual amount of their estates. In the course of his observations, he stated that the average number of lunatics under the protection of the court was 400. The motion was agreed to.

Dec. 21.—*Lord Wynford*, in rising to move the first reading of the Frauds upon Creditors Bill, observed, that in the King's Bench and Fleet prisons persons confined for debt were enabled to get what they called "the rules," by which they might live in luxury, and wander about with impunity. He proposed to extend an act, passed in the reign of George II., whereby debtors were required to give up their property to creditors, in case the debt amounted to 100*l.*, to debts of any amount. He also proposed, that the real property of absentees should be appropriated to the discharge of all just debts. The bill was read a first time.

Dec. 23.—Both Houses adjourned to the 3d of February.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The important trial of the ex-ministers of France (Polignac, Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and De Guernon Ranville), commenced before the Chamber of Peers on the 15th inst. Immense bodies of the National Guards assembled in the neighbourhood of the Luxemberg, to prevent any popular commotion during the proceedings; the indignation of the working classes against the prisoners having repeatedly manifested itself since their apprehension and imprisonment. The various interrogatories put to the respective prisoners developed some curious circumstances. M. Chantelauze, during his examination, admitted without hesitation that he was the author of the report to the King, on which it appeared as if the ordinances were founded, but asserted that in reality the ordinances were prepared before, and that he acted under the immediate orders of Charles X. Guernon Ranville declared that he protested from the beginning against the ordinances, and all the ex-ministers asserted their innocence of the orders given to Marmont to fire upon the people. Prince de Polignac answered all questions respecting himself without reserve; but there were others to which he thought himself bound by the oath he took when he entered the council, to refuse all reply. He would not tell who advised or dictated the King's speech, or his answer to the Chambers, or what was his Majesty's reply to the Duke of Ragusa, when he proposed a cessation of hostilities, &c. The other ministers observed the same silence. It seems to result, from all the examinations, that the King and the circle immediately about him, drew up and urged forward the whole plan. Prince Polignac was only an instrument in the hands of the King, and the other ministers seem to have been driven on by the urgency of the Court, whose infatuation appears miraculous—such a mixture of obstinacy of purpose and feebleness of resources being never witnessed. The testimony of M. Arago, a gentleman whose name stands so high in the scientific world, completely exculpated Marmont.

On the 21st sentence was pronounced against the four ex-ministers, and read to them at the Castle of Vincennes. They were declared to be guilty of Treason against the state; and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. They were also to be deprived of all titles, rank, and orders, and to be considered as politically dead. On the 22d, when their sentences were publicly known, the indignation of the Parisian populace began to manifest itself in loud clamours against the leniency shown to the alleged murderers of their brethren and relatives. A tremendous insurrectionary explosion was hourly threatened: and nothing but the energies of the King and General Lafayette, aided by the firmness and steady conduct of the National Guard, saved France from another political convulsion. At night the King himself went forth from his palace, accompanied by his second son, the Duke de Nemours, and throwing himself at once in the crowded streets among the people, placed himself at the head of the cavalry. Without his hat he addressed the assembled multitude. The people who lined the streets cheered the royal family with enthusiasm. "Long live the King," "Long live the National Guard," was the universal cry, and the burst of enthusiasm along the whole line of the streets through which the King passed for two hours, was tremendously decisive of his Majesty's personal influence.

In the Chamber of Deputies several important measures have been recently introduced; among other things, it has been decided by a majority of 211 to 71, that the Jewish priests should be salaried by the state after the first Jan. 1831. In a late discussion relative to the condition of the National Church in France, it was stated, that the ecclesiastical expenses formed now one-twelfth part of the whole budget for the year. Since 1814, the number of Archbishops had been increased from nine to fourteen, and Bishops from 40 to 60. The salaries of Cardinals are to be cut down from 100,000 francs a year to 50,000, and the expenses of their installations are repealed.—M. Montalivet, the Minister of the Interior, introduced to the notice of the Chamber a project of law to restore the Pantheon to its ancient revolutionary distinction, of being a repository for the ashes of illustrious citizens. To this political canonization they are not to be entitled till ten years after their death, or till the judgment of their contemporaries is confirmed by a proximate posterity; but an exception is made in favour of General Foy, M. Manuel, the Duke de Rochefaucault-Lioncourt, and M. Benjamin Constant, whose remains are to be transported to this splendid sanctuary on the 29th of

July next. On the walls of the Pantheon are to be engraved the names of the humbler heroes of the late revolution.

THE NETHERLANDS.

On the 26th of Nov. the National Congress of Belgium came to a resolution, by a majority of 161 to 28, to exclude the house of Nassau from the Belgic throne. After various discussions, they have decided, as France had done, on a limited monarchy, or, as the speakers expressed it, a republican government with an hereditary chief magistrate.

The Royal Governor of the Grand Duchy of Luxemberg, lately issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of that province, in which he announced to them, that as they had, contrary to the orders of the King, sent Deputies to the National Congress at Brussels, his Majesty, as Grand Duke, had been obliged to apply to the German Confederation for assistance to establish legal authority in a province which forms part of the Germanic union. The military movements in Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in consequence, it was presumed, of the Belgians having claimed the possession of this duchy, for some time excited considerable alarm for the peace of Europe. In this posture of affairs, France has not remained an idle spectator. Marshal Soult, the Minister of War, has been rapidly reorganizing the army, and supplying the fortresses upon the frontier with provisions and munitions of war, in order to be prepared for repelling any act of foreign aggression or intervention. A new levy of 80,000 men has been ordered, in addition to 148,000 already raised. This determined attitude, on the part of France, appears to have checked the hostile preparations of the Continental powers.

POLAND.

On the evening of the 29th of Nov. a sudden insurrection broke out at Warsaw. It began in the Military School of Ensigns, on the occasion of two of their comrades having suffered a degrading corporal punishment. The young men, to the number of from 500 to 600, took up arms, and, spreading themselves through the town, called the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry and the arsenal, which was taken by ten o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrectionists had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed it. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga. Forty-one Colonels or Majors were killed in endeavouring to keep the troops in obedience. The Chief of the Municipal Police, two Russian Generals, the German General Hauch, and Count Stanislaus Potosky were killed in seeking to rally the troops. General Clopiecki took the command of the Polish troops, and has since been proclaimed Dictator. The Council of Administration, established by the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with Prince Lubeski, Minister of Finances, Prince Adam Czartorinski, and Prince Michael Radzivil, immediately formed a Provisional Government, and issued a proclamation, in which they acknowledged the rights of sovereignty of the Emperor Nicholas, but on condition that the separation of the two states should be complete, and that no Russian military corps should keep garrison in the kingdom of Poland. The critical situation in which the Grand Duke found himself placed, afforded an opportunity to the Provisional Government to throw troops into the fortress of Modlin, seven leagues from Warsaw, on the other side of the Vistula. The Grand Duke issued a circular in which he endeavoured to impress on the minds of the Poles the belief that he had no intention of intermeddling with the new order of things; but that, should hostilities recommence, he would expect notice for at least forty-eight hours previous. His Imperial Highness, immediately before his departure from Poland, issued the following Proclamation:—"I give the Polish troops, who have remained faithful to me to the last moment, permission to return to their countrymen. I am going to march with the Imperial troops, to withdraw from the capital, and expect, from the honour of the Poles, that the former will not be interrupted in their march to the empire. I likewise recommend all establishments, all property and persons, to the protection of the Polish nation, and place them under the safeguard of its honour."

The Provisional Government has decreed a levy *en masse* of 200,000 men, and the formation of Burgher Guards. Several persons are gone to the different provinces to organize the insurrection.

The Emperor Nicolas, according to the last accounts, breathes nothing but war and vengeance against the abettors of the revolution.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

We feel great satisfaction in stating that the late diabolical acts of the midnight incendiaries, and the riotous proceedings of agricultural labourers (see p.459), have in some degree subsided, though many lawless acts of violence have been perpetrated in Hants, Berks, Wilts, &c. At Pit-house, the seat of John Benett, Esq. M.P. for Wilts, a desperate affray took place. On hearing that a mob (about 500) was approaching his house, he went out on horseback to remonstrate with them, when they began to pelt him with flint-stones and brickbats; just at this moment, the Hindon troop, under the command of Capt. Wyndham, came up, and saved Mr. Benett, who was very much wounded on the head, as well as Capt. Wyndham. The cavalry attempted to charge upon them, but the mob rushed into the plantations which surround the house, where they continued pelting the cavalry, who at last effected the charge, when several were wounded, and some mortally; one man was shot dead on the spot. A great number were taken prisoners, twenty-five of whom were brought to Fisherton gaol the same night.

The promptitude and energy of the local authorities, in addition to the conciliatory spirit manifested by the resident gentry and clergy in ameliorating the wretched condition of the generality of labourers, have materially conduced to allay the disturbances; though it must be admitted, that the same hostility to tithes, high rents, and machinery, continues unabated.

On Dec. 8th, a circular was addressed by the Home Secretary to the magistracy of the various counties, dictating a discontinuance of all yielding to threat or intimidation, either as respects the recommendation of an uniform rate of wages or the non-employment of the thrashing-machines, which, it is justly observed, are as much under the protection of the law as any other machinery. "Allowing for existing difficulties, and the embarrassment which they naturally produce, (says the circular,) magistrates, under the conviction that every thing possible will be done by his Majesty's Government to alleviate the sufferings of the peasantry, are called upon to act with energy and firmness in resistance of all injurious and unreasonable demands, and to defend the rights of property against menace and violence of every description."

Several Special Commissions have been issued by Government, for the purpose of trying the individuals who had been arrested for incendiary acts and the destruction of thrashing machines, in the different southern counties. The Special Sessions of East Kent, held at Canterbury, concluded on the 26th Nov., when the following sentences were passed on the machine breakers:—Tho. Read, 25, for breaking a machine on the premises of Sarah Matson, at Wingham, to be transported for life; John Stannard, 26; W. Siddens *alias* William Davison, 25; Thos. Strood, 19; H. Andrews, 20; and H. Halkes, 22; several of whom had been convicted on two or three indictments, for machine-breaking, were each sentenced to transportation for seven years. Several others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from twelve months to one, according to the nature or degree of their offences. The Special Commission for the trial of rioters was opened at Winchester on the 18th Dec. by Mr. Baron Vaughan, Mr. Justice James Parke, and Mr. Justice Alderson. The number of prisoners to be tried amounted to upwards of 270, fourteen of whom were, on the 21st, found guilty of capital offences. At the Maidstone Assizes, on the 17th inst. H. Packman, W. Packman, and J. Dyke, were convicted of arson, and ordered for execution.

We have received accounts of various fires in different parts of the country, which have doubtless been caused by incendiaries. The extensive conflagration which took place at the village of Coton, near Cambridge, is thus described in a communication from a resident member of the University, who was on the spot at the time. "We had all separated to our rooms, after chapel, without the slightest anticipation of any alarm, when suddenly there was raised in the quadrangle a shout of fire. I ran out, and beheld the whole western sky clothed in the most awful glare. Our back gates were instantly thrown open, and a general rush took place in the direction of the light. In a lane at the back of the colleges, the different streams from all the colleges mingled, when a most extraordinary scene of confusion ensued. After traversing ploughed fields, hedges, and ditches, lighted by the increasing conflagration, we reached the spot, and found nearly 600 per son

already arrived, and the gownsmen working like horses. There were then burning 25 ricks of corn, hay, and clover, with barns and out-houses of different descriptions, connected with the largest farm in the neighbourhood. The stable, by the exertions of the University students, (who worked the engines, climbed the roof with their gowns, and poured buckets of water, handed to them from below, on the embers, as they fell on the thatch,) was saved, and by that means the dwelling-house also, which was completely *surrounded with fire.* Some of the gownsmen stood up to their waists in water, filling the buckets, others entirely pulled down an outbuilding, which it was thought might endanger the house. Some continued to work during the whole night. This terrible event produced of course a great state of excitement in the place, increased by some letters, threatening an attack on the University, on the following market day. No sooner was this report promulgated, than every man began to provide himself with arms; 1500 bludgeons were sold in two days. There was not a pistol to be had in the town, and all the conversation was about companies and captains, and every other hostile preparation. Besides this, 1000 special constables were sworn in from the townspeople. The day, however, went off without disturbance."

Sept. 24. The New Infirmary for the County of Salop, was opened this day. The first record we have of a charitable foundation in Shrewsbury, is in the time of Henry II; being an "Infirmary," founded by Earl Roger de Montgomery, within the abbey, as an asylum for diseased or superannuated monks. The Salop Infirmary was established in 1745, commenced its salutary operations in 1747, in a building originally a private residence; which in 1825 was found so defective, that the erection of a New Infirmary was determined on. It is a freestone Grecian building, 170 feet long, by 80 high, with a Doric portico, the ends projecting with pilasters at each angle. The interior comprises four stories; in the basement, twenty-two offices are well arranged. The principal floor has the board-room, dispensary, waiting and admitting rooms, with apartments for the surgeon, matron, &c. The first floor is for male patients, with seven wards, and the upper floor for female patients, with the operation room; and in the attics are four other wards, with nurses' rooms, &c. The situation is healthful, and commands the most beautiful and extensive views. To the honour of the Salopians, upwards of £13,000 has been raised for this benevolent object, within the county, by the spontaneous contributions of its inhabitants.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Several trials have lately taken place at the Admiralty Sessions, arising from the brutal practice of flogging seamen on board the East India ships, upon the most trifling occasions. In some instances the officers have been indited for assault; and in other cases the men have been tried for mutinous threats, and refusing to do their duty, when ordered. These circumstances have excited much public attention; and have at length induced the Admiralty to issue an important circular for the purpose of checking the system of flogging, which has been too arbitrarily inflicted in the navy, often at the whim or caprice of subordinate officers. The circular sets out by stating, that though the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are fully aware of the necessity of a commanding officer retaining the power of inflicting corporal punishment, yet that this power should be exercised with great discretion; they therefore order, that no man shall be flogged except upon a warrant signed by the captain or officer in command, and also by the complaining officer; which warrant is to specify the offence committed, the rating and length of service of the man, and the nature of the investigation previously entered into, with the names and rank of the witnesses, and other points calculated to restrain the undue exercise of the power of inflicting corporal punishment. These warrants are to be forwarded quarterly to the Admiralty. It is moreover ordered, that no man shall be flogged until twelve hours have elapsed from the period of completing and signing the warrant, except in cases of mutiny. The number of lashes, in the most extreme case, is also limited to forty-eight.

Dec. 8. An unhappy fanatic, named Thomas James Sisk, was arrested near the entrance to the House of Lords, whose intention was suspected to be the assassination of the Duke of Wellington. On being seized by the police officer, he thrust the muzzle of a pistol in his right cheek, and attempted to discharge it, but it only flashed in the pan. He stated that he was a native of Cork, and had, from his infancy, studied the miracles of the Old Testament, and every part of it where the Lord enjoined the slaughter of mankind for their wickedness. He had no particular wish, he said, to

kill the Duke of Wellington; but he maintained that all the miseries of the poor, the crimes of war, and particularly the 50,000 souls killed at Waterloo, were owing to the vices of the great people, who ought to be killed; and by his killing some of them, the world would be reformed, and then come to an end. On the 14th, he was tried at the Old Bailey, for attempting to shoot the officer who seized him, and found not guilty, on the ground of insanity. He will be confined in a lunatic asylum.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury Lane.

Nov. 11. A farce, adapted from the French, by Mr. Planché, entitled *Turning the Tables*, was played with great spirit and success. Liston, as Jack Humphreys, and Mrs. Orger, as Patty Larkins, mainly contributed to the fun and humour of the piece.

Nov. 17. A melodrame, entitled *The Conscript, or the Veteran and his Dog*, was produced. The plot is laid under the military era of Napoleon; in which a young conscript is followed to the camp by his wife; he deserts to join her, is taken, and condemned to be shot, but finally pardoned. The incidents were of the most commonplace character, and the piece was quite unworthy of the beautiful scenery which had been painted for it.

Dec. 9. *The Jenkinses*, a farce attributed to Mr. Planché, was produced. It possesses some good points of humour, and was tolerably well received.

Dec. 25. The Christmas Pantomime was *Davy Jones, or Harlequin and Mother Carey's Chickens*, which as usual was full of comic pantomime and harlequinade, accompanied by scenery of the most gorgeous description.

Covent Garden.

Nov. 11. A farce called *Hide and Seek*, was played with tolerable success, though the incidents of the piece were few and common-place. It may be called an amusing trifle.

Nov. 30. *The Chancery Suit*, a comedy, by Mr. Peake, was produced. The plot, which was rather involved and crowded, is formed on the materials of a Chancery suit for the recovery of property from a party who had forged an instrument for obtaining possession of it. The dialogue was tolerably good; and, on the whole, the piece met with tolerable success.

Dec. 9. A farce, called *The Omnibus, or a Convenient Distance*, was received with much approbation. The piece has little merit as a dramatic production; but the vivacious and spirit-stirring acting of Power gave it *eclat*.

Dec. 25. The usual Christmas Pantomime was *Harlequin Pat and Harlequin Bat, or the Giant's Causeway*. The scene is laid in the Sister Isle. There were many diverting and fantastic tricks, which strongly excited the risibility of the holiday folks. Some of the scenery was very splendid.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Oct. 27. Knighted, Daniel Keyte Sandford, M A. Professor of Greek in Glasgow University.—Capt. Edw. Wm. Corry Astley, R.N.

Nov. 22. The Rt. Hon. Hen. Brougham, Lord Chancellor, created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the titles of Baron Brougham and Vaux.

Nov. 23. Col. Viscount Valletort, of the Cornwall Militia, to be one of his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp for the Militia Force.

Nov. 24. Knighted, Wm. Horne, Esq., Solicitor-general.

Nov. 26. 2d Life Guards.—Capt. G. Greenwood, to be Major.—1st Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. R. Brown M'Gregor, to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—Lieut. and Capt. Rich. Fletcher to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—38th Foot, Major G. Macartney Greville to be Major.—79th Foot, Capt. J. Barwick to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Col. A. Brown to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.—Capt. Lewis Carmichael to be Major of Inf.

Nov. 26. The King has granted his royal license to Maria-Augusta, widow of Geo. Thos. Wyndham, Esq. son of Geo. Wyndham, late of Cromer, Norfolk, Esq., on behalf of her eldest son Geo. Thos. Wyndham, a minor, that he, out of respect to the memory of George Wrighte, of Gayhurst, Bucks, Esq. may use the surname of Wrighte before that of Wyndham; and bear the arms of Wrighte in the second quarter.

Nov. 30. Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn to be Secretary at War.—Right Hon. G. Poulett Thomson, to be Treasurer of the Navy.—5th Dragoon Guards, Major James Yorke Scarlett to be Major.—68th Foot, brevet Major W. North to be Major.

Dec. 1. Right Hon. C. Grant, Visc. Goderich, Visc. Melbourne, Visc. Palmerston, Earl Grey, Visc. Althorp; Right Honorables C. W. W. Wynn, J. Sullivan, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir J. Mackintosh, R. Grant, and H. Ellis, Esq. to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.—Marquis of Clanricarde and the Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor sworn of the Privy Council.—Visc. Granville to be Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of the French.—Right Hon. G. J. Welbore Agar Ellis, W. Dacres Adams, and

H. Dawkins, Esqs. to be Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

Knighted, Thos. Denman, Esq. Attorney-general.

To be Lords of the Admiralty, Rt Hon. Sir J. R. Graham, Bart., Vice-Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, Vice-Adm. the Hon. George H. L. Dundas, Sir Jas. B. Pechell, Bart., and Hon. Geo. Barrington.

Dec. 2. Sir M. J. Tierney, Bart. to be Physician to her Majesty's Household.

Dec. 3. Francis Jeffrey, esq. to be Advocate-general, and H. Cockburn, esq. Solicitor-general for Scotland.—7th Light Dragoons, Capt. Phil. Dundas to be Major.—1st Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Godfrey Thornton to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Unattached, Major J. T. Lord Brudenell to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.

Dec. 7. A Provisional Battalion, Major A. Dubourdieu to be Major.

Dec. 9. Royal Engineers, brevet Major Thos. Moody to be Lieut.-Col.

Dec. 10. Brevet. Major W. C. Coles, to be Lieut.-Gen. in the Army.—Capt. Wm. Edw. Page, to be Major in the Army. Staff, Major-Gen. John Gardiner, to be Dep. Adj.-gen.—North Devon Militia, Sir Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. to be Col.

Dec. 11. Major-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B. to be Master-gen. of the Ordnance.

Dec. 17. 83d Foot, Capt. R. P. Holmes to be Major.

To be Under Secretaries of State: for the Home Department, Sam. March Phillipps, esq., Hon. George Lamb; Foreign, Lord John Russell, Sir Geo. Shee, Bt.; Colonial, Robt. W. Hay, esq., Lord Howick. Chief Secretary for Ireland, Hon. Edw. G. S. Stanley.

The Duke of Richmond (Postmaster-general) has a seat in the Cabinet.

Viscount Anson to be Master of the Buck Hounds.

The following Irish appointments have taken place:—Lord Chancellor, Lord Plunkett; Chief Justice of Common Pleas, John Doherty, esq.; Chief Baron, Right Hon. Henry Joy; Attorney-general, Edw. Pennefather, esq.; Solicitor-general, Philip Crampton esq.; King's Serjeant, Michael O'Loughlin, esq.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Aylesbury.—Right Hon. Lord Nugent.
Calne.—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Macdonald, Bart.
Cambridge Univ.—Lord Palmerston.
Chester.—Right Hon. R. Grosvenor.
Cumberland.—Sir J. Graham.
Dover.—Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson.
Knaresborough.—Lord Waterpark.
Liverpool.—W. Ewart, esq.
Lostwithiel.—Viscount Valletort.
Montgomery.—Sir W. W. Wynn.
Newport (Cornwall).—Sir H. Hardinge.
Northamptonsh.—Visc. Althorp.
Norwich.—Right Hon. R. Grant.
Nottingham.—Sir T. Denman.
Oakhampton.—Rt. Hon. G. J. Agar Ellis.
Peterborough.—N. Fazakerly, esq.
Plympton Earle.—Sir C. Domville, Bart.
Portsmouth.—F. T. Baring, esq.
Southwark.—C. Calvert, esq.
St. Germain.—W. M. Praed, esq.
Tavistock.—Lord J. Russell.
Tralee.—R. Vernon Smith, esq.
Yorkshire.—Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.
Youghal.—The Hon. G. Ponsonby.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Ex-Sheriff Kelly to be Alderman of Farringdon Within; vice Crowder dec.

Mr. Le Marchant to be Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

Chas. Knight Murray, esq. (Secretary to the late Lord Chancellor,) to be Police Magistrate at Union-hall.

Peregrine Bingham, esq. to be Recorder of the Borough of Southampton.

Hon. C. E. Law, to be Common Serjeant of the City of London, and Mr. Ryland, one of the Four Common Pleaders.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Turton, Dean of Peterborough.
Rev. C. M. Mount, Preb. in Wells Cath.
Rev. J. Smith, Preb. in St. Paul's Cath.
Rev. T. Evans, Minor Canon of Gloucester.
Rev. R. A. Arnold, Ellough R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Breden, Numey R. co. Carlow.
Rev. C. Buck, St. Stephen's R. Bristol.
Rev. R. B. Buckle, Moreton R. Somerset.
Rev. E. Bullen, Eastwell R. co. Leicester.
Rev. G. Burmester, Little Oakley R. Essex.
Rev. J. Clementson, Wolvey V. co. Warw.
Rev. H. Clissold, Chelmondeston R. Suffolk.
Rev. C. Codd, Cley R. Norfolk.
Rev. A. Colley, Tullamoy R. Ireland.
Rev. F. Cunningham, Lowestoft V. Suffolk.
Rev. W. T. Eyre, Hilleaden P. C. Bucks.
Rev. F. Faithfull, Headley R. Surrey.
Rev. W. H. Fergusson, Belaugh R. with Scottow V. Norfolk.
Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, Walford cum Ruardean V. co. Hereford and Glouc.
Rev. T. W. Gage, Higham Ferrars V. co. Northampton.
Rev. Mr. Geary, Sherborne V. Dorset.
Rev. T. Grantham, Bramber R. Sussex.
Rev. A. Hannaford, Irthlingborough V. co. Northampton.
Rev. E. Hill, Hindley P. C. co. Lancaster.
Rev. E. J. Howman, Gunthorpe cum Bale R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Humphreys, Tenby R. co. Pemb.
Rev. J. Lubbock, Heigham V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Parsons, Sherborne V. Dorset.
Rev. W. Seaton, Lampeter Velfrey R. co. Pembroke.
Rev. T. J. Theobald, Nunney R. Somerset.
Rev. W. L. Townsend, Alderton R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. W. Le Poer Trench, Cleon R. co. Leitrim.
Rev. C. Turner, Eastham R. co. Worcester.
Rev. S. B. Ward, Teffont Evias R. Wilts.
Rev. H. P. Willoughby, Marsh Baldon R. Oxon.
Rev. R. Wrottesley, Himley R. co. Stafford.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. S. H. Alderson, and Rev. G. Hale, to the Lord Chancellor.
Rev. J. W. King, to the Marq. of Anglesey.
Rev. O. Sergeant, to the Marq. of Stafford.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 27. At Bourn-hall, the Countess De La Warr, a son.——30. Lady Harriet Gurney, a dau.

Nov. 5. The wife of Samuel Wallis Burgess, esq. a dau.——21. At Acklam-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Thos. Hustler, esq. a son.——23. At Winchester, the wife of Dr. Crawford, a dau.——26. In Berkeley-square, the wife of Dr. Wilson, a son. ——At Holbecks, near Hadleigh, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Raper, E.I.C., a son. ——29. The wife of Capt. Carroll, C.B., R.N , of Canterbury, a dau.

Dec. 3. At Tarrant Hinton, Dorsetsh. the wife of Rev. William Berry, a son.—— In Bernard-street, Russell-sq. the wife of the Rev. George Croly, M.A., a son.—— 4. In Cavendish-square, her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, a dau.——6. At Tetbury Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. John Frampton, a son.——7. In Welbeck-street, the wife of Edw. Blore, esq. a son. ——10. At Fintray-house, Aberdeenshire, the Hon. Lady Forbes, of Craigievar, a dau. ——The wife of the Rev. E. Goodenough, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 27. At Winchendon, Bucks, Tho. Hyde, esq. of Aylesbury, to Miss Moores, of Winchendon.——28. At Wrington, Som. Thos. Jas. Parsons, esq. of Walcot, co. Leic. to Catherine, youngest dau. of Edw. Barker, esq. of Belmeduthie-house.—— 29. At Redruth, Cornwall, Rev. Wm. Gilbee, M.A. Vicar of St. Issey, and son of late Dr. G. of Badby, co. Northt. to Barbara, dau. of late Rev. J. Molesworth, and granddau. of the late Sir Wm. M. and Sir John St. Aubyn, Barts.——30. At Naples, W. H. Wood, esq. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, to Eliza Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Stisted, of the 3d Light Dragoons.

Oct. 7. F. Stephens Smith, esq. of Oundle, to Maria Whinnell, eldest dau. of John Wm. Scott, Esq. of Barnsbury Park.——10. At Bedford, Mr. Bennsley, of Windsor, to Amelia-Eliz. only dau. of John Debbing, esq. Regent-street, London, and niece and heiress to the late Col. D.——11. The Rev. John Wordsworth, Rector of Moresby, to Isabella-Christian, eldest dau. of H. Curwen, Esq. of Workington-hall.——14. At Ramsgate, Edw. Duke Moore, esq. of Bedford-street, London, son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Langford, Berks, to Maria, youngest dau. of Edw. Owen, esq. of Jamaica.——The Rev. J. Wickham Griffith, to Maria Louisa, dau. of the Rev. William Bayly, D.D. Vicar of Hartpury, Gloucestershire.——At Kirkby Laythorpe, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Geo. H. Dashwood, to Marianne, widow of Henry Job, esq. late of 13th Light Dragoons.——At Lambeth, the Rev. Wilson Beckett, of Thornton-le-moor, Yorkshire, to Fanny, second dau. of Joseph Bullock, esq. late Comm.-gen. in the West Indies.——16. The Rev. J. Butterworth Clarke, M.A. youngest son of Dr. Adam Clarke, to Matilda Eliz. youngest dau. of the late H. Brooke, esq. of Henbury, Gloucestershire. —— At Horsley, Gloucestershire, Capt. J. J. Tucker, R.N. to Sabine Ann, second dau. of Vice-Adm. Young.—— 13. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, John Labouchere, esq. of Hamilton-place, to Mary Louisa, second dau. of James Du Pre, esq. of Wilton Park, Bucks.——At Fawley, Hants, the Rev. Francis Fulford, to Mary, eldest dau. of A. B. Drummond, esq. of Cadland-park.——20. J. Garrat, esq. Ald. of the City of London, to Frances Foster, eldest dau. of W. Wensley, esq. of Bath.——At Exeter, J. W. Gascoygne, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Julia Cumberland, dau. of Adm. Cumberland. —— At East Meon, Bartholomew Wroughton, esq. of Woolley-park, Berks, to Mary, second dau. of the late W. T. St. Quintin, esq. of Scampston-hall, co. York.——25. At Cheltenham, the Count de la Pasture, to Ellen-Craufurd, dau. of the late Tho. Hardie, esq. Master Attendant at Bombay.——27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Bernard, eldest son of Court Granville, esq. of Calwich Abbey, Staffordshire, to Anne Cath. dau. of the late Adm. Sir Hyde Parker.——28. At Moreton, Dorset, W. Mundy, esq. eldest son of Francis Mundy, esq. M.P. to Harriet Georgiana, eldest dau. of J. Frampton, esq.—— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Rd. Gray, R.N. to Eleanor Charlotte, dau. of late Wm. A. Pengree, esq. of Lloughor,

Glamorganshire.——At Clitheroe, the Rev. E. H. Orme, to Mary, dau. of J. Garnett, esq. of Roe Field, Lancashire.——30. At Halifax, Robt. Bell, esq. of Hull, to Henrietta-Charlotte, Mary, dau. of G. Pollard, of Stannary-hall, near Halifax, esq. and grand-dau. of late Rev. Sir Thos. Horton, Bart.

Nov. 1. At Oxford, the Rev. Charles Wheeler, to Mrs. Gellett, dau. of Jas. Neyler, esq. of Cheltenham.——At Beverley, the Rev. Eben. Robertson, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late J. Lockwood, esq.——2. The Rev. J. T. Drake, Rector of Amersham, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late C. D. Garrard, esq. of Lamer, Herts.——At Stoke Damerel, Plymouth, T. H. Holberton, esq. of Hampton, Middlesex, to Eliz. Vaughan, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson.——At Christ Church, Marylebone, John Sterling, esq. to Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Cha. Barton, 2d Life Guards.——At Bocking, Essex, the Rev. Alex. Fletcher, of Finsbury Chapel, to widow of H. W. Lambirth, esq. of Writtle.——3. At Awre, Gloucestershire, the Rev. J. G. Wrench, of Underdean Larches, D.C.L. to Eliza, yngst. child of the late Rich. Brant, of West-hill, Surrey, esq.——4. At Tettenhall, George Crawford, esq. Lieut.-Col. R.A. to Mrs. Haden, of Pendeford Cottage, Hants.——Capt. S. Campbell Rowley, brother of Vice-Adm. Sir J. Rowley, Bart. to Mary, only dau. of the late Edm. Cronyn, of Newtown, co. Kilkenny, esq.——6. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, R. S. Webb, esq. of Milford-house, Surrey, to Harriet Augusta, dau. of the late Wm. Currie, esq. of East Horsley.——At Paris, the Rev. P. Cotes, to Harriet Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Rev. Cha. Barton, Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn——9. At. Carlsruhe, Gustavus of Wasa, Prince of Sweden, to the Princess Louisa Amelia Stephanie of Baden.——At Bathwick, the Rev. Asgill Colville, Vicar of Midsomer-Norton, nephew of the late Gen. Sir C. Asgill, Bart. to Maria, fourth dau. of the late E. Broderip, esq. of Wells.——At Mitcham, H. D. Williams, esq. 34th Reg. to Caroline, eldest dau. of W. Hodgson, esq. of Lower Mitcham, Surrey.——10, The Rev. Richard Evans, B.D. Preb. of St. David's, to Esther, widow of the Rev. E. Edwards, Vicar of Leysdown, Isle of Sheppey.——At Wandsworth, H. Edmonds, esq. E.I.C. to Eliza, dau. of M. D. Getting, esq. ——11. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Lieut.-Col. J. D'Arcy, of Milford House, Hants, to Kath.-Lucy-Eliza, only dau. of John Hyde, esq. of Montagu-square.——At Roscrea, Lieut.-Col. Maberly, 76th Reg. to Kate Charlotte, dau. of the Hon. F. A. Prittie, M. P. for Tipperary.——12. At Clontarf, near Dublin, F. H. Halpin, esq. E.I.C. to Caroline, dau. of Sir W. Stamer, Bart.——13. At St. Pancras, Evan Pugh, esq. latterly of Dorset-square, to Mrs. Rudall, relict of W. Rudall, esq. R. N. ——15. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. Bruce, esq. M. D. late of Madras, to Letitia, dau. of the late Captain Blennerhassett.——16. At Bath, H. Maudalay, esq. of Cheltenham-place, Lambeth, to Hannah, widow of the late Colonel Worge. ——18. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, W. H. C. Plowden, esq. to Annette, relict of Lieut.-Colonel J. Nixon.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Kersteman, of Canewdon, Essex, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. Rowland Berkeley, LL.D. of Writtle, Essex.——At Waltham Abbey, C. Sotheby, esq. Capt. R.N. to Mary Anne, dau. of Adm. and the late Lady Mary Anne Sotheby.——The Rev. C. D. Blyth, Rector of Sutton, Bedfordshire, to Barbara, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Clutton, of Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire.——19. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Jas. Ford, B.D. Vicar of Navestock, Essex, to Miss Jermyn, of Ipswich.——20. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, W. Selby Kerbey, esq. to Laura Anne, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Dakins, of Great Dean's-yard, Westminster. ——At Marlow, Capt. Mac Millan, upwards of 80 years of age, to Miss M. Bradford.——22. At Horncastle, the Rev. John Dymoke, Rector of Scrivelsby, to Mary Ann, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Madely.——23. At Clifton, co. Gloucester, S. H. Stedder, esq to Mary, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gore. ——The Rev. W. A. Langford, son-in-law of Col. Tilson, of Watlington Park, Oxfordshire, to Eliz. eldest dau. of J. Blackstone, esq. of Castle Priory, Wallingford.——24. The Hon. and Rev. John Vernon, half brother of the present Lord Vernon, to Frances Barbara, second dau. of T. Duncombe, esq. of Copley.——25. The Rev. T. Peach Holdich, of Bowden, co. Leic. to Katharine, eldest dau. of Rev. F. T. Corrance, Vicar of Great Glenn.——The Rev. Hugh Maltby Spence, Vicar of West Haddon, co. Northt. to Margaret Milicent, youngest dau. of the late John Webb, of Lee Hall, co. Staff. esq. ——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. Fred. Pare, to the Hon. Geraldine de Roos, third dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord H. Fitzgerald and the Baroness de Roos.——27. At Salisbury, J. Bellamy, esq. of Kingsand, Devon, to Martha, widow of the late John Dieterich, esq. Staff Officer of the Depot, Lymington.——29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Louth, to Anna Maria Roche, dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Burton, and granddau. to the late Lord Dunsany.——30. At Willey, Shropshire, the Hon. G. Anson, to the Hon. Isabella Eliz. Annabella, sister of the present Lord Forester.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. F. Lascelles, esq. of Thirsk, Commander R.N. to Henrietta, second dau. of S. Higham, esq. of Torrington-square.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, H. W. Chichester, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Isabella Manners Sutton, dau of the late Abp. of Canterbury.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

OBITUARY.

King of Naples.

Nov. 7. At Naples, aged 53, Francis Lanvier Joseph, King of Naples and the Two Sicilies; brother to the Queen of Sardinia and the Queen of the French, and brother-in-law to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Spain.

His Majesty was born April 19, 1777, the son of King Ferdinand the Fourth, (Infant of Spain,) by the Archduchess Maria-Caroline, daughter of the Emperor Francis I. He succeeded to the throne Jan. 4, 1825, on the death of his father, of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. xcv. i. 178.

"His Majesty, though he gave some promise of an improved government before he came the throne, showed no disposition in power to fulfil the expectations which he had raised. He did not act the King of the Lazzaroni, or the buffoon, like his father; nor did he kill in his time so many wild boars and tunny-fish; but he was not a better sovereign, though he had better tastes, nor less of a despot, though not so much of a Nimrod. It was a saying of the old King, that the people could only be governed by the three *f*'s, meaning by that the initial letters of the three words, *festa*, *forza*, and *furca*, (or festivals, force, and the gallows); and though his late Majesty did not so cordially enjoy these means of power, he never thought of any better receipt for good government."

King Francis was twice married: firstly, to his first cousin the Archduchess Maria-Clementina, daughter of the Emperor Leopold II. by whom he was father of Maria-Caroline the Duchess de Berri. This Princess having deceased Nov. 15, 1801, he married secondly, by proxy July 6, and in person Oct. 6, 1802, another first cousin, the Infanta Maria Isabella, daughter of Charles IV. King of Spain, and sister to the present King Ferdinand. By this alliance he had six sons and six daughters: 2. Louisa-Charlotte, married in 1819 to her uncle, the Infant Don Francis de Paule; 3. Maria-Christina; 4. Ferdinand-Charles, now King of Naples, born in 1810; 5. Charles-Ferdinand Prince of Capua; 6. Leopold-Benjamin Count of Syracuse; 7. Maria-Antoinetta; 8. Antonio-Pascal Count of Lecce; 9. Maria-Amelia; 10. Caroline-Ferdinanda; 11. Maria-Theresa-Carolina; 12. Louis Duke of Aquila; 13. Francis Count of Trapani, born Aug. 13, 1827.

Earl of Ashburnham, K.G.

Oct. . . At Ashburnham Place, Sussex, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. George Ashburnham, third Earl of Ashburnham and Viscount St. Asaph (1730), and fifth Baron Ashburnham, of Ashburnham in Sussex (1689), K.G.; a Trustee of the British Museum, and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born on Christmas-day, 1760, the second, but only surviving son of John the second Earl, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of John Crawley, Esq. Alderman of London. He was a nobleman of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1780. On the 19th of June, 1784, he was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; and on the 28th of August, in the same year, he married Lady Sophia Thynne, third daughter of Thomas first Marquis of Bath, and sister to Thomas the present Marquis, and K.G. That lady dying April 9, 1791, Lord St. Asaph married secondly, July 25, 1795, at Orwell-park, near Ipswich, Lady Charlotte Percy, eldest child of Algernon first and late Earl of Beverley (of whom a memoir was given in our last Number, p. 464).

In 1804 his Lordship was summoned to Parliament in his father's Barony of Ashburnham; and, on the death of the aged Earl, in his 88th year, April 8, 1812, he succeeded to the family honours.

His Lordship was the youngest Knight of the Garter, having been elected only in June 1829.

The Earl of Ashburnham was by no means a political character. He had a taste for literature; was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1785, and a Trustee of the British Museum, in 18... During the present year he had edited "A Narrative, by John Ashburnham, of his attendance upon King Charles the First from Oxford to the Scotch army, and from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight; never before printed;" and now published in two volumes octavo, with a beautiful three-quarters length portrait, engraved by R. Graves, from a painting by Daniel Mytens. To these volumes, as the "lineal descendant and present representative" of John Ashburnham, the Earl prefixed "A vindication of his character and conduct from the aspersions of Lord Clarendon." This work was reviewed in our last Number, p. 428.

Lord Ashburnham had seventeen children, of whom four sons and eight

daughters survive. By his first wife he had two sons and two daughters:—1. The Right Hon. George Viscount St. Asaph, M.A. of Trin. coll. Camb. 1805, and died June 7, 1813, in his 28th year; 2. Lady Elizabeth-Sophia; 3. the Hon. Sophia, who died July 17, 1807, in her 20th year; 4. the Hon. John, who died in 1810, in his 21st year. By his second lady (who survives him), his Lordship had six sons and seven daughters; 5. the Hon. William, who died an infant; 6. the Right Hon. Bertram, now Earl of Ashburnham, born in 1797; 7. the Hon. Percy Ashburnham, a Captain in the 1st foot-guards, and late M.P. for Beeralston; 8. Lady Charlotte-Susan; 9. Lady Theodosia-Julia; 10. the Hon. Charles; 11. Lady Georgiana-Jemima, married in 1828 to Henry Revely Mitford, Esq. great-nephew to the late Lord Redesdale; 12. the Hon. Thomas, Capt. in the 2d foot-guards; 13. Lady Jane-Henrietta; 14. Lady Catherine-Frances; 15. Lady Eleanor-Isabel-Bridget; 16. Lady Mary-Agnes-Blanche; and 17. the Hon. Reginald, who died on the 5th of March last, aged eleven.

There are, at Ashburnham Place, portraits of the late Earl and his Countess, by Hoppner.

THE EARL OF BANDON.

Nov. 26. At Castle Bernard, co. Cork, on his 75th birthday, the Right Hon. Francis Bernard, Earl of Bandon, Viscount Bernard, and Viscount and Baron Bandon, of Bandon Bridge, co. Cork; a Representative Peer for Ireland; Recorder of Bandon; brother-in-law to the Earl of Shannon, K.St.P., uncle and father-in-law to Lord Viscount Doneraile, and uncle to Lord Riversdale.

The family of Bernard was established in Ireland by Francis Bernard, Esq. who died in 1731, a Judge of the Irish Court of Common Pleas. His son Francis, who chiefly resided at Bassingbourn-hall in Essex, married Lady Anne Petty, only daughter of Henry Earl of Shelburne; but, having no issue, was succeeded by his nephew, James Bernard, Esq. the father of the subject of this memoir. Mr. Bernard was Knight of the Shire of Cork in three Parliaments; and by Esther, youngest daughter of Percy Smyth, Esq. sister and coheiress of William Smyth, of Headborough, Esq. and widow of Robert Gookin, of Court Macsherry, Esq. was father of a numerous family, of whom the Earl of Bandon was the eldest son.

During his father's life-time, his Lordship sat in two Irish Parliaments. In 1780 we find him one of the representatives of Ennis; from 1783 to 1790 he represented Bandon Bridge. In the latter year his father died. He was created a Baron in the Peerage of Ireland, by patent dated Nov. 30, 1793; advanced to the title of Viscount Bandon, Oct. 6, 1795; and to those of Viscount Bernard and Earl of Bandon, Aug. 6, 1800. His Lordship was one of the original twenty-eight Peers of Ireland, elected at the Union, to represent the Irish nobility in Parliament.—Of the Peers then chosen, five only now survive; viz. the Marquis of Conyngham, the Earls of Longford, Lucan, and Limerick, and Earl O'Neill.

The Earl of Bandon married, Feb. 12, 1784, the Lady Catherine-Henrietta Boyle, only daughter of Richard second Earl of Shannon, K.St.P., and by her, who pre-deceased him July 8, 1815, had seven sons and four daughters: 1, the Right Hon. James now Earl of Bandon, late M.P. for Bandon, and formerly Knight of the Shire for Cork; he was born in 1785, and married, in 1809, Mary-Susan-Albinia, daughter of the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, Lord Archbishop of Cashel, and has a family of three sons and one daughter: 2. the Hon. and Very Rev. Richard Boyle Bernard, D.D. Dean of Leighlin; 3. the Hon. Francis Bernard, who died in Portugal, Jan. 24, 1813, a Lieutenant in the light dragoons; 4. Lady Henrietta-Catherine; 5. the Hon. William-Smyth Bernard, late a Captain in the 1st dragoon guards; 6. the Right Hon. Charlotte-Esther Viscountess Doneraile, married to Hayes the third and present Viscount Doneraile in 1816, and has one son; 7. Lady Louisa-Anne; 8. the Hon. Henry-Boyle Bernard, a Cornet of the 1st dragoon guards, slain at Waterloo, June 18, 1815; 9. Lady Elizabeth, who died young; 10. the Hon. Charles, who died an infant; 11. the Hon. Charles-Ludlow Bernard, born in 1805.

The Earl of Bandon and his family, particularly the late amiable and revered Countess, were much distinguished by their numerous and judicious contributions to charitable purposes, public and private. The Earl's decease was sudden: on the 26th of November, his birthday, he appeared in his wonted health; but at about two o'clock fell from his chair and instantly expired.

SIR HENRY CAREW, BART.

Lately. At Exeter, aged 51, Sir Henry Carew, seventh Baronet of Haccomb, in Devonshire.

Sir Henry was born Jan. 10, 1779, the eldest son of Sir Thomas, the sixth Baronet, by Jane, daughter of the Rev. Charles Smalwood, of Kirk Oswald, in Cumberland; and succeeded his father

in the Baronetcy, April 17, 1805. He served the Shrievalty of Devonshire in 1809.

Sir Henry Carew married, Oct. 3, 1806, Elizabeth, only daughter of Walter Palk, of Marley, in Devonshire, Esq. and had issue four sons and a daughter: 1. Sir Walter Palk Carew, born in 1807, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 2. Henry; 3. Thomas; 4. Elizabeth-Palk, who died in 1818, aged 5; and 5. Robert-Palk.

SIR WILLIAM RICHARDSON, BART.

Lately. Aged 83, Sir William Richardson, of Castle-hill, co. Tyrone, Bart.

This gentleman was of the family of Richardson, seated at Smitton in the county of Fife, formerly Baronets of Nova Scotia. He was returned to the Irish House of Commons as one of the Members for Augher, at the general election in 1783; and by patent dated Aug. 30, 1787, was created a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.

Sir William Richardson married, in April 1775, Miss Eliza Richardson, by whom he had issue three daughters—Eliza, Anne, and Letitia; and one son, Sir James Mervyn Bunbury-Richardson, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy: he was born in 1782, and married, in 1810, Miss Margaret Moutray, of Favour-royal, co. Tyrone.

SIR ROBERT WIGRAM, BART.

Nov. 6. At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 86, Sir Robert Wigram, of Walthamstow-house, Bart.

Sir Robert Wigram was born at Wexford, Jan. 30, 1744, the only son of John Wigram, merchant, of Bristol, by Mary, daughter of Robert Clifford, of Wexford, Esq. Following, and extending, the mercantile pursuits of his forefathers, he made several voyages to India in the service of the Company, and became one of the most eminent "ship's husbands" in the port of London; as well as sole, or at least principal owner, of several vessels trading to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and one of the greatest importers of drugs in England. He was Chairman of the meeting of the merchants and bankers during the alarming period of the French Revolution; and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th London regiment of volunteers, consisting of 715 rank and file.

He was returned to Parliament in 1802 as Member for Fowey; and created a Baronet by patent, dated Oct. 20, 1805. At the general election in 1806, he was chosen for the town of Wexford; but after the dissolution in 1807 he retired from public life, having, with his sons, given an uniform support to Mr. Pitt. Sir Robert was a Vice-President of the Pitt Club.

Sir Robert Wigram was twice married, and had the large family of twenty-one children. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Francis Broadhurst, of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, Esq. by whom he had six children: 1. Sir Robert Wigram, who was knighted May 7, 1818, and has now succeeded to the Baronetcy; he is a Director of the Bank of England, and a Fellow of the Royal Society; he has sat in the House of Commons for many years, and in the last Parliament represented Wexford; he married, in 1812, Selina, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Macnamara Hayes, Bart. and M.D. and sister to the present Sir Thomas Pelham Hayes, and has issue; 2. Catherine, married Oct. 21, 1803, Charles Tottenham, of Ballycurry, Esq. then M.P. for New Ross, cousin to the Marquis of Ely; 3. John Wigram, Esq. a Director of the East India Company; 4. William Wigram, Esq. a Director of the East India Company, now M.P. for Wexford; 5. Maria, and 6. another child, who died young. Sir Robert's first wife dying Jan. 23, 1786, he married, secondly, Eleanor, daughter of John Watts, Esq. Secretary at the Victualling Office, and afterwards of Southampton, by whom he had twelve sons and three daughters: 7. Eleanor, married to Unwin Heathcote, of Shephalbury in Hertfordshire, Esq.; 8. Money Wigram, Esq. a Director of the Bank of England; he married in 1822, Mary, daughter of C. Hampden Turner, Esq. and has issue; 9. Henry-Loftus; 10. Harriet, who died July 16, 1823, in her 21st year; 11. James Wigram, Esq. M.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; he married in 1818, Anne, daughter of Richard Arkwright, Esq.; 12. Octavius Wigram, Esq. who married in 1824, Isabella-Charlotte, daughter of the Right Rev. William Knox, D.D. Bishop of Derry, and niece to Lord Viscount Northland, and has issue; 13. Anne, married, on the day following the marriage of her brother James, to his brother-in-law the Rev. Joseph Arkwright, M.A. now Vicar of Latton in Essex; 14. Charles-Laird; 15. the Rev. Joseph-Cotton Wigram, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge; 16. Richard; 17. Ely-Duodecimus, in the Coldstream Guards; 18. Edward, married to Catherine, daughter of George Smith, Esq. M.P. and niece to Lord Carrington; 19. Loftus-Tottenham, also M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge; 20. George-Vicesimus, a Commoner of Queen's college,

Oxford, married to Fanny, daughter of the late Colonel Thos.-Cherbury Bligh, and his cousin Lady Theodosia Bligh, niece to the Earl of Darnley; and 21. William-Pitt, B.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR C. P. BELSON.

Nov. 5. At Blackheath, aged 56, Major-General Sir Charles Philip Belson, K.C.B.

This officer entered the service in 1794, in the 13th regiment of foot, and served in the West Indies in the campaign of that and the following years at St. Lucie, Martinique, and St. Vincent; at the attack of the French redoubts, and in the Charib country, where he was wounded. He served also during all the operations of Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Leeward Islands. In July 1795, he was removed to a Lieutenancy in a troop attached to the 6th West India regiment, and served in St. Domingo when the British cavalry operations were extensive in that settlement. In January 1797 he purchased a company in the 9th regiment of foot, which was soon after sent home from the West Indies. He continued to serve in it in various parts of England and in Guernsey, until April 1799, when he exchanged to a troop in the 7th light dragoons. In 1799 he embarked in the expedition for the Helder, and was present at the several actions of the 19th of September, the 2d, 3d, and 6th of October, &c. Upon the latter day he commanded the cavalry detached under Col. Macdonald, which, with the reserve of the army, attacked the French lines. In this action he was wounded, and had his horse killed under him. He continued with the regiment until 1804, when he purchased a Majority, and on the 24th of November of that year the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 28th regiment. This distinguished corps he commanded for many years, in the various expeditions and campaigns in which it has been employed, including the expeditions to Walcheren in 1809, and the campaigns in the Peninsula. He commanded the brigade in which the 28th regiment was placed at Barrosa and at Waterloo. At the former battle Colonel Wheatley's brigade, consisting of the 28th, 67th, and 87th regiments (from that officer's horse being shot, and himself unable to join) fell to his command; it took the eagle from the 8th French regiment, and greatly distinguished itself. At Waterloo, (being then Colonel, by brevet of June 5, 1813,) he succeeded early in the day, upon the fall of Sir Thomas Picton, to the command of Major-Gen. Sir James Kempt's brigade; consisting of the 28th, 32nd, and 95th regiments, and had two horses killed under him, and two wounded in three places. The square of the 28th regiment maintained itself at Quatre Bras for an hour and a half against the attacks of cuirassiers in their front, and bodies of lancers upon two other faces, whilst the artillery continued to play upon it, and other bodies of the enemy were formed in the standing corn, watching for the effect made by the cannon shot to penetrate the square; the latter, however, advanced upon them in double quick time, and repulsed all their attacks. This officer was soon afterwards placed upon the Staff of the Duke of Wellington. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on the enlargement of that Order in 1815; and he received the brevet of Major-General on the birthday of the Prince Regent in 1819. Sir Charles had the honour of wearing a cross and two clasps, for the battles of Corunna, Barossa, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive.

MARSHAL VON YORCK.

Oct. 4. In Silesia, Von Yorck, Count of Wartenburgh, a Field Marshal in the Prussian service.

This excellent old soldier was the first who threw off the yoke of Buonaparte after the Russian retreat. He was of English extraction: as will appear by the annexed translation of a German letter, written a few years ago to the Princess Louisa of Prussia, by the Field-Marshal himself:

"The last of my ancestors in England was David Jonathan Yorke, my great-grandfather; he left England in the time of the persecutions of Cromwell, about the year 1650 (after the battle of Worcester), or soon after. He went, with several of his countrymen, and one particular friend, Leslie, to Sweden, and married there an heiress, the Baroness Byern, who lost her fortune by a lawsuit, which was unfortunately decided in the lifetime of my father. My grandfather took service in the army of Charles XII. and followed his military career till the year 1715, when he married the Polish Countess Kosniecka, who had an estate in the part of Pomerania belonging then to Poland. From that time my family were established in Germany. My grandfather had five sons, who all served in the Prussian army; and four of them died on the field of honour in the Seven Years' War, two at the battle of Leutken, one at Kunersdorff, and one at Prague. My father, born in the year

1719, died in the year 1784, as Captain out of service. The Chevalier Yorke [the late Lord Dover], English Minister at the Hague in the year 1780, was related to my family; and I went in the same year with letters of recommendation to meet with him, and by his intercession to return to the British service; but the Chevalier had left the Hague before my arrival; and I took service in the Dutch army. All these particulars I told to Lord Hardwicke, when, in the year 1814, I was in London; and these I only know by tradition, as no documents existed in my family since the time of my grandfather's establishment in Germany."

LT.-COL. W. BRERETON.

Nov. 3. At Chichester, aged 78, Lt.-Col. William Brereton. At the age of seventeen he was appointed Ensign in the 17th regiment. Soon after he joined the British army in America, where he was present in every action, and so signalized himself by his undaunted courage and cool judgment, as to obtain thanks on the field five times, from Lord Cornwallis and General Leslie. In one of these actions he received a wound, the effects of which he felt to the period of his death. But it were not doing justice to his memory to speak of him merely as a soldier. As a husband, a father, a friend, he was faithful, affectionate, and sincere; and as a Christian, he was humble and conscientious.

Lieut.-Col. Brereton was many years a resident in Salisbury, where, as at Chichester, he was highly esteemed by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

MAJOR VASSAR.

Nov. 23. At Chackmore, near Buckingham, aged 72, Major Benjamin Vassar, of the Royal Bucks Militia.

He was the younger son of Mr. Vassar, of Winchendon, in that county, who, by his industry and merit, was raised from the station of a menial servant to the office of a steward to the late Duke of Marlborough; and, with the characteristic benevolence and munificence of the noble House of Spencer, his widow and family found a comfortable asylum at the still remaining portion of the once celebrated seat of the Duke of Wharton, belonging to the Marlborough family in Bucks. Major Vassar had the benefit of being early in life patronized by George late Marquis of Buckingham, who gave him a commission in the regiment, in which he subsequently arose by regular gradations to the office which with great credit he filled at his death—an event which will be long regretted by his acquaintance, and lamented by the poor inhabitants of his neighbourhood, to whom he was a constant friend. He was the younger brother of James John Vassar, Esq. whose marriage with Miss Bateman, daughter of Gregory Bateman, Esq. of King-street, Covent Garden, is recorded in our vol. LIX. pt. i. p. 177, and who was author of a political pamphlet on the Revenue, reviewed in our vol. LXXXI. pt. i. p. 259. Major Vassar was married rather late in life, and is believed to have left no issue.

CAPT. ROTHERAM, C. B.

Nov. 2. At the house of his friend Richard Wilson, esq. at Bildeston, Suffolk, aged 77, Edward Rotheram, esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and C.B.

Captain Rotheram was a son of the late John Rotheram, M.D. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a gentleman of high estimation both as a medical practitioner, and a person of general science. He was born at Hexham, where his father lived many years senior physician of the Infirmary. His elder brother John studied physic, &c. under the celebrated Linnæus, at Upsal, and died Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, about the year 1805.

Mr. Edward Rotheram was early instructed in mathematical learning by his father and the late Dr. Hutton. He acquired practical navigation in the same school which bred our immortal circumnavigator Cook. Leaving the coal trade, and entering the Navy, he served during the whole of the American war, chiefly in the squadron commanded by Adm. Barrington; obtained a Lieutenant's commission April 19, 1783, and was the senior officer of that rank on board the Culloden 74, in the battle of June 1, 1794; an event that led to his further promotion.

In 1795 we find him commanding the Camel store-ship on the Mediterranean station; and subsequently the Hawke sloop of war and Lapwing frigate, at the Leeward Islands. His post commission bore date Aug. 27, 1800.

In the unparalleled battle of Trafalgar, Vice-Adm. Collingwood's gallantry was most ably seconded by Capt. Rotheram, who commanded the Royal Sovereign, a first-rate, bearing the flag of that excellent officer, by whom he was subsequently appointed to the Bellerophon 74, as successor to Capt. John Cooke, who had fallen in the conflict.

The severe loss sustained by the Royal Sovereign is the best proof of the share

she had in the defeat of the combined fleets. Her loss was 47 killed and 94 wounded; and at the close of the battle, not a spar was left standing except the tottering foremast, which went overboard in the ensuing gale. A heavy shower of musketry had nearly swept the quarter-deck, when some of his officers requested Capt. Rotherham not to expose himself so much to the enemy's small-arm men by wearing his epaulets and a gold-laced hat. "Let me alone, (he replied) I have always fought in a cocked hat, and always will."

Capt. Rotheram bore Lord Nelson's banner as a K.B. at the funeral of that great chieftain; and was himself nominated a C.B. in 1815. Fifteen months ago, on the recommendation of his present Majesty when Lord High Admiral, he was appointed to an extra Captaincy of Greenwich Hospital. He was a brave officer, and universally respected.

CAPT. HALSTED, R.N.

Lately. At Exeter, aged 62, John Halsted, esq. a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy.

This gentleman was born at Gosport, the third son of the late Capt. William Anthony Halsted, R.N. by Mary, only daughter of Charles Frankland, esq. He had three brothers, who were all likewise devoted to the naval profession:—Charles, a Lieutenant, perished in the Blanche frigate, 1780; Sir Lawrence-William Halsted, K.C.B. now an Admiral; and George, a Commander of 1809.

At the early age of eight years we find Mr. John Halsted embarked on board the Jersey of 60 guns, commanded by his father; whom he had the misfortune to lose, at New York, in 1774. He was then removed to the Amazon 32, Capt. M. Jacob, under whose care he remained until that ship was paid off, in the course of the following year. He was then placed at school, where he continued until 1782, at which period he joined the Blenheim 98, Capt. (afterwards Lord) Duncan, and proceeded with him to the relief of Gibraltar. He subsequently served as a Midshipman on board the Princess Royal, of the same force, Capt. Jon. Faulkner; Queen, another second-rate, the flag-ship of Adm. John Montagu, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; the Ganges 74, successively commanded by the Hon. Jas. Luttrell and Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.; the Hebe frigate, Capt. Edw. Thornborough; Perseverance 36, Capt. Isaac Smith, on the East India station; Crown 64, Capt. R. Manners-Sutton; Brunswick 74, Sir R. Curtis; and Queen Charlotte first-rate, bearing the flag of Earl Howe; by whom he was made a Lieutenant, and appointed to the Suffolk 74, in Sept. 1793.

A few months after his advancement, Lieut. Halsted again sailed for the East Indies; Capt. Peter Rainier of the Suffolk having been ordered to hoist a broad pendant as commander in chief on that station. During the operations against Ceylon and the Spice Islands, the Commodore entrusted him with the command of 100 seamen serving with the troops on shore; and on their return to Madras in March 1797, promoted him to the command of the Swift sloop, which vessel he gave up at the request of his patron, who was anxious that he should assume the government of the naval hospital then newly established at that place, having witnessed with great satisfaction the salutary measures he adopted when landed in charge of the sick at Amboyna. Shortly after this appointment, the Government of Bengal determined to send an expedition against Manilla, in consequence of which Capt. Halsted was ordered to proceed to Calcutta, and there take the command of the Vulcan bomb, a vessel purchased and fitted for that service. The enterprise, however, was abandoned before the armament left Prince of Wales's Island; and in November following, he was appointed to succeed the Hon. George Murray in the Heroine 32, the latter being removed by the Admiralty to the Crescent frigate on the Cape station; but as that officer had some private affairs to settle in India, Capt. Halsted agreed to exchange with him, and lost no time in proceeding to the Cape to join his ship, the commander-in-chief having charged him with despatches for Europe to be forwarded from thence. On his arrival, however, he found that Rear-Adm. Pringle had sailed in the Crescent for England as his flag-ship; and, an opportunity offering, Capt. Halsted felt it his duty to follow with the despatches, which he delivered at the Admiralty in June 1798; when, to his great mortification, he found that instead of confirming his post commission, the Board would only grant him the rank of Commander from the date of his arrival.

Capt. Halsted was next appointed, in 1804, to the Lord Nelson defence ship, on the Downs station; and in 1807 he accepted the situation of principal agent for transports in the Copenhagen expedition. He subsequently proceeded to Gibraltar, and was actively employed until after the Convention of Cintra, when he at length received a post commission, dated Nov. 21, 1808. In the following year, he gave up his appointment as

agent for transports; and towards the close of 1810, we find him commanding the Bellerophon 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Ferrier; with whom he continued in that ship and the Scarborough, on the North Sea station, till the commencement of 1814; from which period he regulated the impress service at Gosport until the final cessation of hostilities in 1815. Capt. Halsted married Miss A. Fowler, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter. The eldest, Lawrence-William, holds a commission in the 87th regiment of foot; the youngest, George-Anthony, is a Lieutenant R.N.

G. J. Cholmondeley, Esq.

Nov. 5. At Boxley House, Kent, aged 78, George James Cholmondeley, esq.; cousin to the Marquis Cholmondeley.

He was born Feb. 22, 1752, the eldest and only surviving son of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley, Rector of Hertingfordbury, and of St. Andrew's, Hertford, who died in 1804 (and of whom some particulars will be found in our vol. LXXIV. p. 692), by Mary, daughter of Mr. Arthur Woffington the actor.

In 1782 Mr. Cholmondeley was appointed a Commissioner of Excise, from which office he retired in 1801. He was thrice married; firstly, Aug. 7, 1790, to Marcia, only daughter of John Pitt, of Encombe in Dorsetshire, esq. and sister to William Morton Pitt, esq. formerly M.P. for that county. By that lady he had two sons: 1. William; 2. Horace, married in 1825, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Godschall Johnson, esq. and has issue; and a daughter, Harriet. His second marriage took place May 10, 1814, with Catherine daughter of the late Sir Philip Francis, K.B.; she died Sept. 11, 1823. Mr. Cholmondeley married thirdly, Oct. 4, 1825, the Hon. Maria-Elizabeth Townshend, second daughter of Viscount Sydney; by whom he had a daughter, Frances-Sophia, born July 18, 1826, when her father was in his 75th year.

Rev. R. Finch, M.A. F.S.A.

Sept. 16. At his residence, the Palazzo del Re di Prussia in Rome, the Rev. Robert Finch, A.M. of Balliol College, Oxford, F.S.A.

He was the only son of the late Thomas Finch, Esq. F.R.S. of Great Ormond-street, a character of whom appeared, on his decease in 1810, in our vol. LXXX. pt. i. p. 391, and grandson of the Rev. Robert Pool Finch, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of St. John the Evangelist, on whose death in 1803, a memoir was given in our vol. LXXIII. p. 486. Mr. Finch was born in London on December 27, 1783, and was about the year 1795 for some time at St. Paul's School, under the care of the late Rev. Dr. Roberts. A natural weakness of sight, increased by severe application, prevented his regular attendance on the business of the school; he accordingly continued his studies at home, under the very able guidance of his father. The anxiety of this excellent man for his son's improvement was unwearied, by whom it was always appreciated as it deserved; for never was he heard to speak of it but with expressions of the warmest gratitude. At the age of eighteen he was admitted a Commoner of Balliol College, Oxford, under the tuition of the late Rev. George Powell, and soon after became a scholar of that house.

During the whole of his residence at the University, his talents, which were of a high order, were successfully improved by constant and systematic reading; and he acquired there a well-founded reputation for sound and elegant scholarship. He might at that time be justly termed a hard student—gifted, too, with very considerable powers of conversation, and with nice taste, as well as great facility, in composition; decided in his opinions, and somewhat singular in his habits, but very much beloved by the few, with whom he lived on terms of close intimacy, and who were chiefly, like himself, young men of cultivated minds, and warmly attached to literature.

He was admitted to the degree of A.B. in 1806, and to that of A.M. on March 8, 1809. In 1807 he was ordained at Farnham, by Bishop North; for some years subsequently to which he officiated at Maidstone, and in other parochial Cures, where his impressive eloquence as a preacher, and his clear and graceful delivery, were much and deservedly admired. Upon the restoration of peace in 1814, Mr. Finch quitted England, to which, except as an occasional visitor, he was destined never again to return. Portugal was his first object, and after a short stay in that country, he proceeded through France to Switzerland; and thence to Italy, Greece, and the most interesting parts of the Holy Land. In 1827 he revisited his native country; and in the autumn of the following year quitted it again for Rome, which he had for several years made his chief place of residence, and in which City he expired on the 16th of September last. His death was occasioned by an attack of *malaria*, caught, when returning in the evening, and in an open carriage, from Frascati,

across the Campagna, under which he gradually sunk, after a short but very severe illness. The character of his disorder was violent fever, attended with almost uninterrupted delirium, which quitted him only a few hours before his dissolution. He was then for the first time aware of his extreme danger, and submitted, to borrow the words of an eye-witness, in entire resignation to his Maker's will, sanctified by firm and Christian hopes in the merits of his Redeemer.

By his will, after some legacies to old and dear friends, he has recorded his fondness for the place of his education, by bequeathing to his College all his plate for the use of the Master and Fellows; and to the Ashmolean Museum, for the use of visitors and students, his library, which is of considerable value and extent; his pictures, some of which are reputed to be extremely fine; together with his medals, coins, prints, and every other article of *vertu*, which he had collected during his residence on the Continent. This whole collection is vested in trustees,—is to be kept distinct, and to be called after his name. A provision is also made by him, it is believed, of some small annual stipend to the person, under whose charge the collection is to be placed.

Mr. Finch was married in the year 1820, during his stay in Italy, to Maria, the eldest daughter of Frederick Thomson, Esq. of Kensington, by whom he has left no issue. He was a man of very considerable attainments, well versed in classical literature, and familiarly acquainted with modern languages; several of which, and more particularly Italian, he spoke with an uncommon degree of fluency and elegance. He was an ardent admirer of the Fine Arts, and in statuary and painting, though not practically a proficient in either, bore the reputation of being a tasteful and accurate judge. He was likewise not only himself a lover of learning, but ever eager also to encourage its cultivation in others. Antiquities, and particularly topography, were at all times very favourite objects of his pursuit; and in the course of his travels abroad he had visited mostly alone, and often on foot, many, if not all, of the celebrated places in Italy, and had obtained in this manner a critical and minute acquaintance with the local antiquities of that country, such as very few foreigners have been known to possess. In his friendships he was warm and affectionate; but, as he loved without reserve, his attachments, if once interrupted, were seldom known to revive. Candid and liberal in his sentiments, he was an entertaining and instructive companion; a gentleman, too, by birth, no less than in manners and in spirit; and in private life, generous and hospitable to the utmost extent of his income. The best testimony of his numerous excellences, both of head and heart, will be found in the grief of his surviving friends; and there are none, who have ever known him, such as he really was, who will not find very much in his loss to regret, or will hear of his fate with indifference. Mr. Finch was an occasional contributor to this and other miscellanies; but, though he is supposed to have left behind him materials for more than one work of importance, never appeared before the world as an author, excepting of two sermons, published in the year 1809.

MR. ALDERMAN CROWDER.

Dec. 2. At his house at Hammersmith, aged 74, John Crowder, Esq. Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Within, and late Lord Mayor of London.

Alderman Crowder was a native of Buckinghamshire, and originally brought up as a printer; in which business he was for some time employed in his Majesty's printing-office, under the late William Strahan, Esq. About fifty years ago he obtained an engagement in the printing-office of Francis Blyth, Esq. printer and part proprietor of the "Public Ledger," a daily morning paper much encouraged by persons concerned in commerce and shipping, and the "London Packet," an evening paper, published three times a week. Both these papers had been for some years supported by the productions of Goldsmith, Kelly, and other literary gentlemen.

This engagement, in which Mr. Crowder took a very active part, continued until the year 1787, the time of Mr. Blyth's death, when Mr. Crowder, who the year before had married Mr. Blyth's niece (Mary-Ann James), succeeded to the management of the whole concern. This he carried on for upwards of thirty years, with the greatest impartiality, diligence, and integrity; and during this period was frequently employed in printing valuable works for the booksellers, by whom he was equally esteemed for punctuality, intelligence, and accuracy. He did not finally quit the printing business until about ten years ago, when he had obtained an estimable character in public life, and had amassed a considerable fortune by some successful speculations, which were conducted on such liberal prin-

ciples as added not more to his wealth than to the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

Residing, as he had, during almost the whole of his life, in the ward of Farringdon Within, and becoming gradually, by his amiable and generous temper, more intimately known to the inhabitants of the ward, he was, in 1800, elected one of their representatives in Common Council, afterwards became one of their Deputies (for this ward has two), and on the death of Thomas Smith, Esq. was, on May 1, 1823, elected Alderman. Perhaps no election was ever begun with more zeal on the part of the electors, or concluded with more cordial approbation on the part of the ward at large. The electors indeed would not hear of a rival, and their sentiments were so generally known that none offered. They could not for a moment hesitate in giving their united suffrages in favour of Mr. Crowder, of whose character, talents for business, affability and hospitality, they had had such repeated proofs. In the election of him for Sheriff, in 1825, by the livery at large, the same indications of unanimous esteem were evinced, and it was peculiarly agreeable to him that he had for his colleague a gentleman who coincided with him most cordially in all those measures of benevolence and hospitality which always add a lustre to this office, and were particularly conspicuous in this shrievalty.

In the discharge of the duties of Sheriff, Mr. Crowder had many opportunities of displaying that tenderness of disposition which had long been his characteristic in private life, and was now particularly called forth in contemplating the extent of crime and the hardened state of those criminals who have forfeited their lives to the laws of their country, and whom he seldom discovered to be benefited by the usual methods adopted to awaken their feelings and reconcile them to their fate.

It is well known that attendance on executions is altogether the most painful duty that devolves upon the gentlemen who hold the office of Sheriff. It excited the attention and sympathy of Mr. Crowder in no common degree, and often had an overpowering effect on his feelings. This painful duty, however, required, what he amply possessed, not only a high degree of compassion and sympathy, but an exercise of judgment and discretion, which proved that he had contemplated the office in all its relations.

On his retirement from the shrievalty he continued to perform the useful duties of Alderman, in conjunction with his brethren, and with an assiduity and energy which more and more endeared him to his constituents.

On the approach of that period when he was expected to take upon him the high office of chief magistrate, a certain nervous diffidence, conspicuous both in his private and public life, recurred to a degree which was painful to his friends, and it required no little attention and cheering upon their parts, to reconcile him to the acceptance of an office in which all desired to see him, because they were persuaded he was calculated to fill it with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He entered accordingly on his mayoralty on Nov. 9, 1829, with the happiest auspices, and for some time went through the various duties of the office with strength and spirit. A severe winter, however, following, he was for several weeks indebted to the kindness of his brethren to supply his place in the Justice-room, and on other public occasions. The readiness with which they offered their services proved the high regard they entertained for him, and was ever acknowledged by him with feelings of gratitude. As the milder season advanced he resumed all his offices in person, and received the visits of his fellow-magistrates and fellow-citizens with an hospitality which has rarely been equalled, and perhaps never excelled. In all this there was nothing of ostentation, and nothing which was new to his friends; it was but exhibiting on a larger scale the same social virtues which will long be remembered by those whom for many years he was accustomed to entertain at his house at Hammersmith.

It was not until the middle of September that his health became slowly, but seriously affected. An accidental cold, added to an asthmatic affection, from which he was seldom entirely free, was followed with a want of appetite and failure of digestion. This increased so much, that about the middle of October he was no longer able to preside at his table, and on occasion of some public dinners, had his place supplied by one of his brethren. It has been supposed that the rapid decline of his health was occasioned by the well-known events which took place just before the close of his mayoralty, but this is wholly a mistake. Of these events he knew little and thought less. It was evident to all who enjoyed his confidence, that although he exhibited some few appearances of

returning health, he had at this time given up all hopes of ultimate recovery. The last time the present writer saw him was on Tuesday, Nov. 2, when he took leave with a strong impression that they were never more to meet. On Tuesday following, Nov. 9, he removed, in a very feeble state, to his house at Hammersmith, after taking a solemn leave of the establishment at the Mansion-house; the scene was particularly affecting; the servants crowded around him, weeping bitterly as for a kind friend and master, and the people in the street that had assembled round his carriage, partook of their feelings, and prayed many blessings on his head. To the poor indeed he had in all stations in life been a generous benefactor, and we speak upon the best authority when we say that during his mayoralty he did not expend less than 1000*l.* on charitable purposes; and we may add, from an intimate knowledge of forty-eight years, that on such occasions he knew not how to refuse.

He languished at his house at Hammersmith until Thursday, Dec. 2, when, after a week of considerable suffering, he quietly departed this life at a quarter past three o'clock in the morning, precisely at the hour when his brother, James Peshlier Crowder, Esq. died at his house at Stockwell Common, two days before, but the Alderman was too far gone to be made acquainted with this event. His brother, who was a liberal supporter of several public charities, was about two years younger. The Alderman was interred on Monday, Dec. 13, in the parish church of Christchurch, Newgate-street, with the honours due to his rank and character, and most deeply regretted by the inhabitants of his ward, who have since taken every opportunity to testify their veneration. His remains were deposited in the same vault which received those of his wife in November, 1823.

Mr. Alderman Crowder's character was one of those which we have often heard recommended as a pattern to young men in business; it may be comprised in two words, INDUSTRY and INTEGRITY. Both distinguished him while in trade, and both he carried with him into public life. While enjoying health, which was the case for many years, he had that spirit, vivacity, and intelligence which rendered him an agreeable companion, and enlivened the hospitable table to which his numerous friends had easy access. A long servitude, if we may so call it, to Ward business, first as a member of the Common Council, and afterwards as a Deputy, enabled him to become acquainted with the laws, regulations, and customs of the City, and furnished him with both knowledge and experience which rendered his transition to the higher offices of Alderman and Lord Mayor more easy, and certainly more beneficial.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 4. At Newton Kyme, Yorkshire, aged 64, the Rev. *John Chaloner*, Rector of that place, and of Darrington. He was of Christ's ch. Oxf. M.A. 1789; was presented to the former living in 1815 by T. L. Fairfax, esq. and collated to the latter in the same year, by Archbishop Vernon.

Nov. 3. At Henbury, Somerset, aged 67, the Rev. *Walter Trevelyan*, Vicar of Henbury, and Rector of Nettlecombe, Somerset, and a Prebendary of Wells; brother to Sir John Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe, Bart. and to the late Archdeacon of Taunton. He was the second son of Sir John the late and fourth Baronet, by Louisa-Mariana, dau. and coh. of Peter Symond, Esq. merchant in London. He was of Univ. coll. Oxf. a grand compounder for the degree of M.A. May 3, 1787. On the 10th of July following, he had a dispensation to hold the Rectory of St. Prean Uthnoe, together with Morgan and Martin, Cornwall. He was presented to Henbury in 1802; was collated to the fourth prebend of Combe, in the Cathedral of Wells, by Bishop Beadon, in 1815; and was presented to the Rectory of Nettlecombe by his late father, on the death of his brother the Archdeacon, in 1827. Mr. Trevelyan married his cousin, Charlotte, third dau. of John Hudson, of Bessingby, in Yorkshire, Esq. by Susanna, daughter of Sir George Trevelyan, the third Baronet; by that lady he had ten children; of whom Louisa, the eldest daughter, was married, Sept. 23, 1813, to Horace Mann, of Linton-place, in Kent, Esq.; and Anna, July 26, 1825, to Bickham, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Escott, of Hartrow-house, Somerset.

Nov. 9. At Clifton, aged 49, the Rev. *Robert Porten Beachcroft*, Rector of Blunham, Beds. He was of Oriel coll. Oxf. a grand compounder for the degree of M.A. June 22, 1805, and was presented to Blunham by the Countess de Grey in 1806.

At Lichfield, aged 84, the Rev. *Wm. Gordon*, Rector of Speldhurst, Kent, and Perpetual Curate of Darlington, Durham. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.D. 1797; was presented to Darlington in 1789 by the late Earl of Darlington, and to Speldhurst, in 1816, by Robert Burgess, Esq.

Nov. 12. At Norwich, the Rev. *Charles Collyer*, Rector of Gunthorp with Bale, and of Cley near the Sea, Norfolk. He was admitted to Gunthorp on his own petition in 1798, and presented to Cley in 1827, by J. W. Tomlinson, Esq.

Nov. 14. At All Souls college, Oxford, the Rev. *Richard Charles Hippesley Tuckfield*, M.A. Fellow of that Society, to which he was elected from Oriel in 1824.

Nov. 15. At Conderton, Worc. aged 59, the Rev. *Richard Darke*, Rector of Grafton Flyford. He was of Braz. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1796, B.D. 1803, and was presented to his living in 1797, by the late Earl of Coventry.

Nov. 17. At Sandwich, the Rev. *William Wodsworth*, Rector of St. Peter's, in that town, and Chaplain to Lord Palmerston. He was of Pemb. coll. Camb. B.A. 1806, as second Junior Optime, M.A. 1809. The living which he held is in the alternate gift of the Lord Chancellor and of the Mayor and Corporation of Sandwich; and it was at the earnest and unanimous solicitation of that body, that Lord Eldon bestowed the preferment on Mr. Wodsworth.

At Walton, aged 48, the Rev. *Samuel Reeve*, nephew to the late Admirals Reeve and Uvedale. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. 1809.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 20. Capt. Mitchell, R.N. only son of the late Admiral M. and brother-in-law to W. R. Clanny, M.D. of Bishop-Wearmouth.

Nov. 12. At Bromley College, Kent, Mrs. Blacke, widow of the late Rev. R. B. many years Vicar of Ellesborough, co. Bucks.

Nov. 19. At Camberwell, aged 59, Francis Field, esq.

Nov. 20. In her 32d year, Katherine, wife of the Very Rev. C. S. Luxmoore, Dean of St. Asaph, and youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl.

At Isleworth, aged 64, Dame Margaret Boyd, first cousin to the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and sister to the dowager Lady Rodney and the Countess dowager of Kinnoul. She was the 5th dau. of the Right Hon. Thos. Harley, Alderman of London, by Ann, dau. of Edw. Bangham, esq.; was married Feb. 26, 1784, to Sir John Boyd, 2d Bart. of Danson, Kent, and left his widow May 30, 1815, having given birth to Sir John the present Baronet, two other sons, and one daughter.

Nov. 21. At Hampstead, Jane, dau. of late John Legon, M.D. of Liverpool.

Nov. 22. At his father's, Church-street, Minories, aged 21, James Gordon Murray, surgeon, in consequence of a puncture in the hand while dissecting.

At Maida-hill, aged 28, Maria, daughter of the late Hon. Basil Cochrane, after a long and painful illness, occasioned by extreme mental anxiety, resulting from delay in the fulfilment of her late father's testamentary dispositions.

Nov. 23. Mr. J. Hummel, of Conduit-street.

At Kennington, aged 20, Emily-Jervis, fourth dau. of late W. Webb, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Vines, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

In the Regent's Park, aged 30, Isabella, wife of J. B. Ricketts, esq. dau. of T. J. Parker, esq.

At Clapton, aged 83, Thos. Nisbett, esq. for 60 years a clerk in the Bank of England.

Nov. 24. In Great George-street, aged 91, Ann, relict of Thomas Hobbs, esq.

In Connaught-square, aged 81, the widow of Mr. John Sturges, of Ealing.

In Bedford-square, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of James Endell Tyler, Rector of St. Giles in the Fields.

Nov. 25. John Berry, esq. of Sheffield, for many years Collector of Excise in the Whitby and Sheffield districts.

Nov. 26. In Torrington-square, aged 41, Marmaduke Dixon, esq. of Caistor, Lincolnshire, solicitor, and one of the Coroners for that county.

Nov. 27. At Lambeth, at the house of her eldest son, aged 80, Anna Elizabeth, relict of Robert Stainbank, esq. of Clifford's Inn, Prothonotary of his Majesty's Palace Court, Westminster; and mother of Mr. Edward Stainbank of Hull.

Nov. 28. In her 21st year, Caroline, only surviving child of the late William Wadd, esq. surgeon, of Park-place, St. James's.

Nov. 29. At Lisson-grove, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. W. Clark, of Cirencester.

In Upper Woburn-place, James Humphreys, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's-inn, and of Ham Frith, Essex.

Nov. 30. Aged 7, the Hon. Henry Walter Bury, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Tullamore.

Lately. In the Old Kent-road, aged 76, James Booth, esq. formerly of Blackheath.

At Peckham Rye, aged 81, John Mitchel, esq. formerly of Sweeting's-alley.

Aged 89, James Chalmer, esq. of Abingdon-street, the father of the Scotch solicitors and agents in London. In early life he was a writer to the signet at Edinburgh. His bodily powers were but little impaired until within the last two or three years; and he attended to his professional duties to nearly the last day of his life.

Dec. 1. In Somerset-street, aged 79, the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, formerly Governor of Madras. He was sworn a Privy Counsellor, March 19, 1814. He died suddenly soon after retiring to bed; on which account an inquest was taken, whose verdict was —died by the visitation of God. He has left nineteen children.

Aged 65, George Pringle, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Dec. 5. Aged 22, John-William-Pusey, eldest son of William King, esq. Hammersmith.

Dec. 6. Elizabeth, wife of W. Newton,

esq. of Chelsea, and Prince's-street, Leicester-square.

Dec. 7. At the house of his son-in-law, Philip Samuel, esq. Bedford-place, aged 76, Solomon Israel, esq. late of Stamford-hill.

Dec. 11. Aged 86, Capt. Fisher, nephew of the late Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

Dec. 13. At Hackney, aged 47, Edmund-Antrobus Burgess, esq.

Dec. 14. At Bayswater, aged 78, T. Flint, esq.

BUCKS.—*Nov.* 28. At Amersham, Mr. Chauner, secretary to the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Great Winchester-street.

Dec. 3. At High Wycombe, in the house of her son-in-law, John Nash, esq. aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Lord.

Dec. 15. At Great Marlow, aged 72, Geo. Ellison, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Nov.* 26. At Cambridge, thrown from a hired horse, in his 20th year, Matthew Newberry Arbuthnott Robinson, esq. of Trinity College.

Lately. Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. Dr. Jermyn, Swaffham Prior, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Fly, of St. James's Palace.

DEVON.—*Nov.* 23. At Stonehouse, aged 31, the wife of Capt. J. N. Wylde.

Lately. Aged 73, Mr. John Hake, a lay Vicar of Exeter Cathedral; to which choir he had belonged from the age of ten.

DORSET.—*Nov.* 23. At Cranborne, aged 74, Mrs. Stillingfleet.

Dec. 3. At Weymouth, aged 88, Wm. Weston, esq. Alderman, and father of the Corporation, and many years Collector of the Customs at that port. He five times served the office of Chief Magistrate.

ESSEX.—*Oct.* 26. Dorothy, wife of Sir Thos. Barrett-Lennard, of Belhus, and sister to Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. of Clowance, Cornwall. She was the 4th and youngest dau. of Sir John the 4th Bart. of that family; was married in 1787, and had a family of seven sons and four daughters.

Nov. 25. At Hutton Hall, aged 26, James Forbes, esq. eldest son of the late James Forbes, esq. of that place, and of Kingarlock in Argyleshire.

Dec. 1. At the Rectory, Woodford, Pleasant, widow of Rev. Richard Stubbs, D.D. Rector of Fryerning, and Vicar of Eastwood.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Oct.* .. At Longford, near Gloucester, aged 65, Thos. Commeline, esq. Chamberlain and Alderman of that city.

At Dursley, Wm. Fry, M.D.

Nov. 15. At Clifton Hotwells, aged 17, Fitzherbert H. Brooke, eldest son of late Fitzherbert Brooke, esq.

Nov. 22. At Cheltenham, Miss Law, eldest unmarried daughter of the late Rev. John Law, D.D. Archdeacon of Rochester.

Nov. 23. At Westbury-upon-Trym, William Lucas, esq.

Dec. 10. Aged 71, William Racster, esq. solicitor, of Bristol. After having employed himself for two hours in planting bulbous roots in his garden, he went to the conservatory, and fell upon the floor lifeless. Mr. Racster joined plain common sense to great abilities; he was well acquainted with the belles lettres; and few arts or sciences had theoretically escaped his observation and knowledge. He had been a member of many musical societies, and could take up almost any instrument; but the violoncello was his favourite.

Dec. 11. At Clifton, aged 56, John White, esq. of Fairlee, Isle of Wight, and Upcerne-house, Dorset, a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Hants and Dorset, and High Sheriff of the latter county in 1822.

At Cheltenham, aged 77, Mary, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Knollis, Vicar of Burford, Oxon.

Dec. 13. E. Wilbraham, esq. of Cirencester and Horsley.

Dec. 14. At Bristol, Elizabeth, relict of John Nash, esq.

Dec. 14. At Christchurch, Hants, aged 15, Eliza, only dau. of Mr. Welch, banker.

HANTS.—*Lately.* At Cowes, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. J. B. Atkinson, and dau. of Stephen Dowell, esq. of Bath.

Dec. 12. At Ashley Mount, near Lymington, Julia, wife of G. Lowther, esq.

Dec. 15. Mr. Hewlett, surgeon and apothecary, of Winchester.

Dec. 14. — At Christchurch, aged 85, Thos. Brice, esq. formerly of Lymington.

HERTS.—*Nov.* 25. Aged 63, Henry J. Moor, esq. of Cheshunt, late of Kirby Hall, Kent.

Dec. 6. At the house of her son Dr. Lushington, Hester, widow of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. She was a dau. of John Boldero, of Aspeden Hall, Herts, esq.; was married June 6, 1771, and left a widow Jan. 12, 1807, having given birth to Sir Henry Lushington, the present Baronet, Stephen Lushington, D.C.L. to some other sons who died young, and several daughters.

KENT.—*Nov.* 27. At the residence of Col. Williamson, Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, aged 20, Alexa-Lachlan, 2d dau. of late J. Henderson, esq. of Castle-green.

Dec. 1. Lieut.-Col. Gilbert Buchanan, Royal Eng. Chatham. He was appointed 1st Lieut. 1801, 2d Captain 1806, Captain 1811, brevet Major 1819, Lieut.-Col. 1825.

Dec. 9. At Woolwich-common, aged 34, John Ord, esq. M.D.

Dec. 10. At Plaistow-green, aged 82, William Boyd, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Nov.* 19. Elizabeth, only dau. of Rev. W. Allard, of Bury.

Dec. 10. At Manchester, aged 67, J. Utley, esq. of his Majesty's Excise.

Dec. 11. Aged 62, John Crossley, esq. of Scaitcliffe and Rochdale, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for the county.

LEICESTERSH.—*Nov.* 28. At Lockington Hall, Frances-Mary-Ann, only child of late John Baker, esq. of Warsaley-house, Worc.

Dec. 11. At the house of his son Richard Gough, esq. Misterton, aged 87, Richard Astley, esq. uncle to Sir J. Dugdale Astley, Bart. M.P. for Wiltshire. He was the 2d son of Wm. Francis Corbet Astley, esq.; and married in 1784 Mary, dau. of John Boswell, of Wilton, in Warwickshire, esq. His son took the name of Gough in 1815, in compliance with the wish of the late John Gough, esq. of Perry-hall, Staffordshire, (noticed in our vol. XCVIII. i. 285.)

LINCOLN.—*Nov.* 27. At Wellingore-house, Colonel Noel Nevile, son of the late Christ. Noel, esq. of Bath and Wellingore.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov.* 20. At the Priory, near Acton, Colonel Peacocke, late of the 3d Guards.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Oct.* 11. Aged 61, Anthony Chibnall, gent. of Old Stratford.

Oct. 29. At the house of his son the Rev. C. James Shaw, of Morton Pinkney, aged 73, Edmund Shaw, esq. formerly of Russell-place.

Nov. 11. At Hargrave, of apoplexy, when hunting with Henry Magnise, esq. of Culworth-house, aged 20, Emilius-Henry, eldest son of Delmé Radcliffe, esq. of Hitchin Priory, Herts.

Nov. 30. At the mansion-house, Oundle, aged 51, Mary, wife of Robert Clarke, esq. late of Brookesby-hall, Leic.

Dec. 3. Aged 56, Nathan Willson, esq. of Cotten end, near Northampton.

MONMOUTH.—*Oct.* .... At Chepstow, aged 84, Sarah, widow of Wm. Bedham, esq.

NOTTS.—*Nov.* 21. At Newstead Abbey, Mrs. Wildman, mother of Col. Wildman.

OXON.—*Nov.* 21. J. R. Le Cointe, esq. M.A. of Trinity College.

Nov. 30. At Henley-on-Thames, aged 72, Joseph Benwell, esq.

Dec. 15. Charlotte-Anne, second dau. of Thomas-Henry Taunton, esq. Clerk of the Peace for the county of Oxford.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Oct.* ... At Bridgnorth, in her 80th year, the wife of Alderman Pierpoint.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Dec.* 10. At Soho, Lionel, fourth son of Mat. R Boulton, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Lately.* At Taunton, aged 51, Miss E. C. Clarke, late of Twerton, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. E. Clarke, rector of Clayhiden.

Nov. 27. At Bath, Louisa, youngest dau. of D. Janvrin, esq. of Jersey.

Nov. 29. At Bath, aged 39, Major Fielding, 23d regt. of Startforth-hall, Yorks.

Dec. 3. At Bath, aged 76, Mrs. Somerville, of Dinder-house, near Wells, widow of Rev. W. Somerville, vicar of Bilbury, Glouc.

Dec. 5. At Bath, Charlotte, relict of A. Cobham, esq. of Shinfield-house, near Reading, and daughter of the late John Slade, esq. of Mansell-house, Somersetshire.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec.* 6. Aged 18, Hannah, fourth dau. of W. Walker, esq. of Barton-hall.

Dec. 8. At Ipswich, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of Nath. Turner, esq. of Stoke-hall.

SURREY.—*Dec.* 14. At Godstone, aged 21, Anne-Mary, the only daughter of Major-Gen. Newbery.

SUSSEX.—*Dec.* 2. At Hastings, aged 30, Letitia, wife of John Davison, esq. of the East India House, and of Loughton, Essex, second dau. of the late Charles Ambrose Stephenson, esq. of Pamoor, Bucks.

Dec. 25. At Brighton, Caroline, wife of Lieut.-Col. Roberts, R.A. eldest surviving dau. of late Thomas Maitland, esq.

WARWICK.—*Nov.* 19. At Radway, in her 82d year, Mary, relict of Rev. Thomas Chambers, Rector of Spernall, and dau. of late Sanderson Miller, esq.

Nov. 29. At Bidbrook, Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Buchanan, of the late Royal Irish Artillery; in which he was appointed 2d Lieut. 1779, Captain-Lieut. and Captain 1784, Lt.-Col. 1795, brevet Colonel 1802, Major-General 1809, Lieutenant-General 1814. During several years residence at Malvern, he was characterized by sterling integrity and extensive benevolence.

WILTS.—*Nov.* 5. Aged 71, Mrs. Selby, of Erlestoke, near Devizes.

Nov. 27. At Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Sealy, of Broughton, Hants.

Dec. 1. At Fisherton Anger, Amelia, widow of Adm. Sir Robt. Calder, Bart. and K.C.B. who died in 1818.

Dec. 8. At Huish Rectory, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. W. Bleeck, and dau. of late John Goodman, esq. of Oare.

Dec. 8. W. I. Stump, esq. of Corsham.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Dec.* 16. At Bewdley, Harriet-Glover, wife of Thomas Cartwright, esq.

Nov. 29. George Castance, esq. of Kidderminster, one of the magistrates of that borough.

YORK.—*Nov.* 13. At Hull, Clara-Susanna, third dau. of late Rev. R. B. Bingham, Vicar of Kelsey, Lincolnshire.

Nov. 14. Aged 64, Paulin Barratt, esq. many years surgeon, of Appleton.

Nov. 16. At Howden, aged 62, Robert Spofforth, esq. solicitor.

Nov. 21. At Thirsk, the place of his nativity, and where he had resided since 1801, aged 83, Mr. Foxton, many years an inhabitant of Stockton-upon-Tees. Upright and conscientious, of simple and primitive manners and pursuits, and bearing impressed upon a benignant countenance, "piety to God, and good-will towards all men."

Nov. 30. At Thorne, Thos. Makins, esq.

Dec. 1. Aged 6, William Barcroft, fifth son of Edward Parker, esq. of Selby.

Dec. 4. Aged 68, Jane, relict of John Atkinson, esq. of Huddersfield.

Dec. 6. Aged 17, Fanny, fourth dau. of the Rev. G. Marwood, of Busby Hall; late of Amport, Hants.

Dec. 7. At Tadcaster, Mary-Jane, dau. of the Rev. Benjamin Maddocks.

Dec. 9. At Hull, aged 13, Catharine-Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Christopher Alderson.

Dec. 13. At Leeds, aged 52, Charles Coupland, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 15. At Hull, aged 67, Joseph Egginton, esq. Alderman of that town, and a Deputy Lieut. for the East Riding.

Dec. 16. At Welton Grange, in his 80th year, John Carrick, esq. an Alderman of Hull.

Dec. 19. At York, in his 60th year, Henry John Dickens, esq. barrister.

Dec. 20. At Selby, aged 67, John Hornsby, esq. for upwards of 20 years Chief Constable of the district.

WALES.—*Dec.* 18. At Holyhead, at the house of her brother Capt. Skinner, R.N., aged 64, Euphemia, relict of Oliver Barberie, esq. late of the Barrack Department.

SCOTLAND.—At Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, Lieut. Soirle Mackdonald, at the very advanced age of 106. He expired merely from decay and exhaustion of nature. He has left three children under ten years of age.

IRELAND.—*Nov.* 25. In the Newgate, Dublin, being a prisoner for debt, Lieut.-Col. Duncan, on the half-pay of the 8th regiment. After a long investigation, the jury ascertained his death was occasioned by excessive use of laudanum, and returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

Dec. 10. At Ahern Vicarage, co. Cork, the Hon. Charlotte Tonson, second dau. of the late Right Hon. William Lord Riversdale, by Rose Bernard, eldest sister of Francis, Earl of Bandon.

ABROAD.—*Lately.* Aged 40, her Serene Highness Eleonora-Charlotte, Landgravine of Hesse Rothemburg; first cousin to her Majesty Queen Adelaide. She was a daughter of Prince Charles-Louis of Hohenlohe Langenburg (uncle to her Majesty, and great uncle to the Duchess of Kent's son-in-law), and became the second wife of Victor-Amadeus the present Landgrave of Hesse Rothemburg in 1812.

At Landaur, East Indies, Capt. Matthias Andrews, of his Majesty's 44th regiment, late of Reading.

At Jersey, aged 23, R. H. Cooper, M.A. late of Worcester college, and second son of the late Rev. E. D. Cooper, Rector of Rousleach, Worc.

Nov. 27. On board the Briton frigate, off the island of Terceira, Godfrey, youngest son of Mr. Sergeant Cross.

Dec. 8. At Paris, on his return from Italy, where he had been completing his education as an architect, Henry Palmer, son of Mr. Robert Palmer, of Reading.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 24, to Dec. 21, 1830.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 2671	5335		Males - 2025	3936	
Females - 2664			Females - 1911		
Whereof have died under two years old					1128

Between			
2 and 5	351	50 and 60	241
5 and 10	185	60 and 70	319
10 and 20	199	70 and 80	290
20 and 30	239	80 and 90	136
30 and 40	329	90 and 100	35
40 and 50	382	101 -	0

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 27.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
74	0	42	0	30	0	34	0	44	0	45	0

PRICE OF HOPS, Dec. 24.

Kent Bags	3*l.* 0*s.* to 11*l.* 0*s.*		Farnham (seconds)	9*l.* 0*s.* to 15*l.* 0*s.*	
Sussex	7*l.* 0*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*		Kent Pockets	8*l.* 0*s.* to 14*l.* 14*s.*	
Essex	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*		Sussex	7*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 15*s.*	
Farnham (fine)	16*l.* 0*s.* to 20*l.* 0*s.*		Essex	8*l.* 0*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*	

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 23.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market. Dec. 27:	
Veal	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts 1,790	Calves 170
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 15,220	Pigs 120

COAL MARKET, Dec. 27, 31*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 48*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 64*s.* Mottled, 70*s.* Curd, 72*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, December 20, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div. p. ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	£.80 0	£. 4 0
Ashton and Oldham	100 0	5 0
Barnsley	200 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	284 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0
Coventry	850 0	47 0
Cromford	— 0	17 0
Croydon	2 0	—
Derby	120 0	6 0
Dudley	60 0	2 15
Ellesmere and Chester	73 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	625 0	27 0
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8
Grand Junction	245 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	45 0	2 10
Grand Union	23½	1 0
Grand Western	7 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	16 0	0 10
Kennet and Avon	25¼	1 5
Lancaster	19½	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	395 0	20 0
Leicester	220 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	—	4 0
Loughborough	—	175 0
Mersey and Irwell	—	40 0
Monmouthshire	239 0	12 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—
Neath	330 0	18 0
Oxford	500 0	30 0
Peak Forest	75 0	3 0
Regent's	18½	0 12 6
Rochdale	75 0	4 0
Severn and Wye	19½	1 0
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0
Staff. and Wor.	710 0	38 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	—	1 10
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0
Swansea	—	15 0
Thames & Severn, Red	30 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	20 0	16 6
Trent & Mersey (½ sh.)	600 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	280 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	215 0	11 5
Wilts and Berks	5 0	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	84 0	3 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	83½	3 p ct.
London (Stock)	67¼	3½ do.
West India (Stock)	170 0	8 0 do.
East India (Stock)	70 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	82 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	125 0	4 15 10
BRIDGES.		
Hammersmith	28½	1 10
Southwark	2¾	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 15
Vauxhall	19 0	1 0
Waterloo	4½	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	23 0	0 18 8
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	—	0 16 4

RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div. p. an.
Forest of Dean	£45 0	£ 2 10
Manchester & Liverp.	—	—
Stockton & Darlington	205 0	5 0
WATER-WORKS.		
East London	120 0	5 0
Grand Junction	—	2 10
Kent	43 0	2 0
Manchester & Salford	43½	—
South London	—	4 p.ct.
West Middlesex	76 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Albion	75 0	3 10
Alliance	8¼	4 p.ct.
Atlas	9¼	0 10
British Commercial	5⅜	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	40 0	2 10
Eagle	5½	0 5
Globe	—	7 0
Guardian	25 0	1 0
Hope Life	5¼	6*s.*6*d.*
Imperial Fire	—	5 5
Ditto Life	9⅜	0 8
Protector Fire	1 7	1*s.*6*d.*
Provident Life	—	1 0 0
Rock Life	3 12 6	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	190 0	5 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	29½	—
Bolanos	185 0	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	62½	3 10
British Iron	7 0	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	36 dis.	—
Hibernian	4⅞	—
Irish Mining Comp^y	—	—
Real Del Monte	50 0	—
United Mexican	10 0	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^d.	54 0	3 0
Ditto, New	10¼	0 12
City	191 0	10 0
Ditto, New	120 0	6 0
Phœnix	3¼ pm.	6 p.ct.
British	1½ dis.	—
Bath	31 0	8½ p.ct.
Birmingham	100 0	5 0
Birmingham & Stafford	62 pm.	4 0
Brighton	9½	—
Bristol	36 0	8½ p.ct.
Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
Liverpool	375 0	10 0
Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.
Ratcliff	40 0	4 p.ct.
Rochdale	—	1 5
Sheffield	—	1 12 6
Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^l)	11 dis.	—
Auction Mart	18 0	—
Annuity, British	16 0	3 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	25¼	4 p.ct.
Carnat. Stock, 1st class	93 0	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	81 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Nov. 26, to Dec. 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°			Dec.	°	°	°		
26	51	52	40	30, 09	cloudy	11	41	44	40	29, 30	fair
27	37	41	39	29, 70	cloudy	12	39	40	32	, 55	windy
28	42	46	46	, 50	cloudy	13	32	38	32	30, 16	windy
29	41	44	45	, 75	foggy	14	35	41	39	, 35	cloudy & ra.
30	42	46	39	, 87	cloudy	15	39	41	40	, 39	foggy
D.1	40	43	39	, 97	cloudy	16	34	37	30	, 39	foggy
2	38	39	37	, 78	cloudy	17	33	38	34	29, 90	snow & rain
3	37	41	38	, 60	cloudy	18	35	38	35	30, 10	fair
4	38	40	38	, 71	cloudy	19	34	36	39	29, 96	cloudy
5	37	43	38	, 60	cloudy	20	40	44	38	, 48	fair
6	45	46	47	, 10	cloudy	21	37	40	46	, 79	fair
7	46	45	45	, 13	showers	22	45	50	37	, 62	fair
8	45	45	45	, 20	showers	23	34	38	25	, 45	fair
9	45	49	45	28, 90	showers	24	21	23	20	, 30	cloudy and
10	43	42	40	29, 04	fair	25	20	24	20	, 26	snow.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Nov. 27 to Dec. 28, 1830, both inclusive.

Nov.&Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*
27	202½	81⅞	82⅜ ¼	—	91	92⅜ ⅞	98⅞	17¼	—	6 pm.	—	19 15 pm.
29	203	82¼ 1⅛	83⅛ 2½	—	90¾	92⅛ 3¼	99¼	17⅜	—	4 6 pm.	—	15 17 pm.
30	—	81¼	82½	—	91¼	92⅜ ⅜	99	17⅛	—	4 6 pm.	—	16 17 pm.
1	203½	81¼ ½	82⅝ ¼	91	90½	92¾ ¼	98⅛	17¼	219½	7 5 pm.	81⅜	16 18 pm.
2	203½	81¾ ¼	82¼ 1⅛	90⅜	90¼	—	98⅜	17	219½	5 7 pm.	81¼	18 14 pm.
3	202½	81⅛ ⅞	—	90½	90½	—	98½	17⅛	—	5 pm.	81¼	14 17 pm.
4	203	81½ ¾	—	—	90⅝	—	98¾	17⅛	—	6 pm.	—	16 18 pm.
6	—	81½ 2	—	90¾	90⅞	—	99⅛	17¼	—	10 8 pm.	—	17 19 pm.
7	203¼	28⅛ ⅜	—	91¼	91⅜	—	93½	17⅜	—	—	—	19 20 pm.
8	203½	82¼ 2	—	90⅞	90⅞	—	—	17⅜	—	—	—	20 21 pm.
9	203½	82⅜ ⅛	—	91	91	—	99	17⅜	—	11 13 pm.	81⅞	20 21 pm.
10	202½	82 ¼	—	91	91	—	99	17⅜	—	11 pm.	—	20 21 pm.
11	202	81⅞ 2⅛	—	—	90⅞	—	99	17¼	—	11 12 pm.	—	20 21 pm.
13	201	81½ ¾	—	—	90¾	—	99	17⅛	—	10 12 pm.	—	21 20 pm.
14	199½	81¾ ⅞	—	90⅞	90¾	—	98⅞	17¼	—	10 11 pm.	—	20 21 pm.
15	199	81½ ¾	—	90¼	90¾	—	99	17¼	—	9 pm.	—	20 21 pm.
16	198	81⅞ ⅝	—	90⅞	90⅞	—	99	17⅛	—	—	—	20 21 pm.
17	196½	81⅛ ¼	—	90⅜	90¼	—	98⅛	17⅛	—	—	—	21 20 pm.
18	196	81¼ 1	—	90⅛	90¼	—	98¼	17⅛	—	10 9 pm.	—	19 20 pm.
20	195	81 80⅛	—	—	89½	—	98½	16⅞	—	8 10 pm.	—	20 17 pm.
21	194½	80½ ¾	—	89¾	89⅜	—	98	17	—	10 8 pm.	—	17 19 pm.
22	195	81⅛ 80¾	—	89⅞	89⅛	—	98⅛	16⅞	—	10 pm.	—	18 20 pm.
23	195½	81 ⅜	—	89⅞	90⅛	—	98⅜	17	—	8 9 pm.	80¾	18 19 pm.
24	196	81⅛ ¼	—	90	90⅛	—	98¼	—	—	8 9 pm.	81	18 17 pm.
27	196¾	82 1¼	—	—	—	—	98⅞	17¼	—	8 10 pm.	—	18 19 pm.
28	196½	82¼ 1⅜	—	90¼	90¼	—	98½	17⅛	—	8 pm.	—	18 19 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, Nov. 30, 82¼.—South Sea Stock, Dec. 1, 94⅝.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. C. PART II.

Embellished with Views of the Manor-house and Ruins of the Priory at HINTON CHARTERHOUSE, Somerset; and a Plan of the Norman Church at LANGFORD, Essex.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

HINTON or Henton Charterhouse is a village in Somersetshire, five miles south of Bath on the road to Salisbury. It derived its secondary appellation, which distinguishes it from various other places of the same name, from a Priory of Carthusians formerly established there. It has also been sometimes styled Hinton Comitis, having been a manor attached to the Earldom of Salisbury. It was among the lands which William the Conqueror conferred on Edward of Salisbury, who is supposed to have been only Vicecomes or Sheriff of Wilts, but whose grandson Patrick received the title of Earl of Salisbury from the Empress Maud. At the composition of Domesday, Edward de Sarisberi held "Hantone" of the King, having three ploughlands in the demesne; and there were nine serfs, twelve villeins, and fifteen cottagers, with six ploughs; two mills rendering 24*s.*, twelve acres of pasture, and wood one mile long, and half a mile broad.

William de Longespé, the first Earl of that name (and one of the natural children of King Henry the Second by Fair Rosamond), had first placed the society, in 1222, on his manor of Hatherop in Gloucestershire; and had by his will bequeathed them various sacred utensils, a thousand ewes, three hundred rams, forty-eight oxen, and twenty bulls. But his widow Ela, "because (as is stated in her charter) the monks and brethren destined for that place, although they had continued there many years (that is, apparently, about five), could not find in the tenements the Earl had given them a place suitable to their rule," was in 1227 induced to remove them to her park of Hinton. In exchange for the lands in Gloucestershire, she then granted them all her manor of Hinton, with the advowson of the church, and the park; and likewise all her adjoining manor of Norton, with the advowson there; and all their appurtenances, except such military service as was due to her, and the service of Richard the parker, for the virgate of land he held; which service however should belong to the monks, whether Richard rested his claim upon his office of keeper, or on military tenure. The house of the religious was to be built in the honour of God and the blessed Virgin, and of St. John the Baptist, and of All Saints, at the place in the park of Hinton which was called Locus Dei; and the habit and rule to be observed was that of the church of Chartreux,—the strictest of all the religious orders. Twelve years after, King Henry the Third, by charter dated in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, took under the special protection and defence of himself and heirs, the house of the Carthusians at Hinton; and granted to the monks for ever all the privileges and customs which his grandfather King Henry had granted to the Carthusian house he had founded at Witham. That house, which was also in Somersetshire, was the first settlement of the order in England *; its dedication is in the same terms as that of Hinton; and its rights and privileges were the same as those possessed by the original establishment at Chartreux. Pope Innocent the Fourth granted a Bull of privileges to Hinton in 1245.

At the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, the temporalities of this Priory were returned as, in Chynton 4*l.* 10*s.*; in Norton Comitis 12*l.*; in Hinton 24*l.* 15*s.* making a total of 41*l.* 5*s.*

Its wealth was increased by a variety of grants from the neighbouring landowners, and the merchants of Bris-

* Regarding this Monastery and two others in Somersetshire, there is a privately printed volume, entitled "Monastic Remains of the Religious Houses at Witham, Bruton, and Stavordale, co. Somerset. Collected by Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. anno 1824." Only fifty copies were printed for distribution by the munificent author; and none for sale.

tol. King Richard the Second granted the monks a hogshead of wine yearly out of that port; and King Henry the Fifth a charter of free-warren in the manors of Hinton of Norton. Their estates were in 1444 valued at 50*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* In the 26th Henry VIII. the gross revenues were estimated at 262*l.* 12*s.*; the reprisals from which amounted to 13*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* leaving a net income of nearly 250*l.*

The Priory was surrendered to the King on the 31st of March, 1540. Edmund Hord, the last Prior, was assigned a pension of 44*l.*; and twenty-one monks were also pensioned, two at 12 marks or 8*l.*; fourteen at 10 marks; and four at three marks or 2*l.*

The site of the Priory was granted, about four years after, to John Bartlet, who sold it to Matthew Colthurst. It was afterwards in the Hungerford family, then in the Robinsons, and in the time of Collinson the historian of Somersetshire, the joint property of James Humphrys, esq. and Joseph Frowd, esq. in right of their wives, the daughters of Stocker Robinson, esq.

The old manor-house of Hinton, represented in the first view of the Plate, is supposed to have been built out of the ruins of the Priory.

Hinton Charterhouse, the present mansion, which is about half a mile distant, was the seat of the late James Skurray Day, esq. brother-in-law to the present Lord Ribblesdale, and is now occupied by his mother, Mrs. Day; a description of the house, and the pictures, will be found in the Beauties of England and Wales.

The second view represents the remains of the Priory church. There is another view of this building in the elegant little work entitled "The Antiquarian Itinerary." It shows the east window, composed of three lancet lights, without any tracery above; and another lancet window on the north.

This favoured spot, which the somewhat difficult Carthusians at length chose as the scene of their mortifications, retains its natural beauties. "The environs," says Collinson, "are highly beautiful, being variegated with fine open lawns, hanging woods, and limpid streams. In the vicinity are several large tumuli; and in the ruins of the abbey have been dug up Roman [?] bricks, tesseræ, and other reliques."

Within the monastery of Hinton was for many years resident Thomas Spenser, a learned and pious monk, son of Leonard Spenser of Norwich. He wrote, among other works, "Comment. in Epist. D. Pauli ad Galatas." He died in 1529, and was buried in the Priory church.

In the little work on English Monastic Libraries, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. recently published, occurs the following list of books, specified in an indenture of the year 1343,* as having been lent by the prior and convent of Hinton, to another house. It is curious both on account of its contents, and as showing an unobserved usage of the monasteries:

Two books of Homilies, to be read in the Refectory.
The four Gospels.
The Meditations of Anselm.
The *Enchiridion* of Saint Sixtus.
A treatise by Peter Cluniacensis.
Life of John the Almoner.
Flores et Magna Glossa Psalterii.
The Meditations of St. Bernard.
Quendam libellum inter Orosium et Augustinum; et Templum Dei.
Life of Paul the Hermit.
Excerpta from the Lives of St. Anthony, St. Hilarion, and St. Sylvester.
De orto Pilati.
Libel. de Manipul. flor.
Dialogus SS. Gregorii et Augustini.
1 Legend. totius anni, abbreviat.
Primar. Ecclesiast. et II Primar. Puerorum.
A Breviary.
Liber qui sic incipit, "Qui bene præsunt presbyterii."
Stimulus Amoris, et multa alia edificatoria de manu Domini Will. de Colle.

The engagement to restore these books was formally drawn and sealed.

Of this monastery was Nicholas Hopkins, who was several times consulted as a prophet by the last Stafford Duke

* "I owe the knowledge of this curious chart (observes Mr. Hunter) to the Collections of Sir Thomas Phillipps, a gentleman who with the spirit of a Bodley, a Cotton, or a Harley, and deserving, like these illustrious men, the respect and gratitude of his country, has brought together a collection of the manuscripts of the Middle Ages, such as never before was assembled in private hands. It is far from being improbable that amongst the thousands (for thousands there are) of the manuscripts which he has brought to our shores, may be some of the contents of those 'ship-loads' mentioned by Bale, which were sent abroad on the suppression of the English monasteries."

of Buckingham; and "like a false hypocrite" had induced the Duke to the treason with his "false forged prophecies." He was one of the witnesses at the trial in 1521, and full particulars of the Duke's consultations with him, will be seen in Holinshed's account of that proceeding.

Collinson says, that in the church of Norton St. Philip's (also called Norton Comitis), "under an arch in the south aile, lies the effigy of one of the religious of Hinton Abbey, who is supposed to have rebuilt the church. Her hands are uplifted in a suppliant posture, and at her feet is a dog." Collinson does not explain how a female could have been one of the members of a religious foundation for males.

The paragraph which next follows may be worth adding, as mentioning a supposed instance of united twins, —a subject which, from the public exhibition of living individuals so circumstanced, has recently attracted much attention.

"In the floor of the nave are the mutilated portraitures in stone of two females close to each other, and called by the inhabitants the fair maidens of Fosscot, or Fosstoke, a neighbouring hamlet now depopulated. There is a tradition that the persons they represent were twins, whose bodies were at their birth conjoined together; that they arrived at a state of maturity; and that one of them dying, the survivor was constrained to drag about her lifeless companion, till death released her of her horrid burden."

This account (which comes in bad company with the female monk of Hinton,) is perhaps nothing more than a sexton's tale, like that of the lady in Westminster Abbey, who died from a prick of her finger, or numberless others which are rife throughout the country. It may, however, be remarked that the history of these "fair maids of Foxcot" bears a strong resemblance to that of the maids of Biddenden in Kent; whose remembrance is annually renewed by cakes stamped with their figures, which are distributed at Easter. (See Hasted's Kent, and Hone's Every-Day Book for 1827.) The Biddenden maids lived so early as 1100; and, from the mention of a depopulated hamlet, these appear to claim an early æra.—But an examination of the stone figures by a more judicious eye than Collinson's, might tend to show whether the story has any claims to regard. J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Thetford, Dec.* 31.

WITH the termination of the old year I transmit a few literary notices relative to Junius, Lachlan M'Lean, Sir Philip Francis, and Lord Temple. But, in the first place, I beg to extract the following passage from Galt's Life of Benjamin West, published in 1820. After noticing the intimacy which Mr. West enjoyed with many literary characters, that writer adds,

"An incident of a curious nature has brought him to be a party in some degree with [to] the singular question respecting the mysterious author of the celebrated Letters of Junius. On the morning that the first of these famous invectives appeared, his friend Governor Hamilton happened to call, and inquiring the news, Mr. West informed him of that bold and daring epistle: ringing for his servant at the same time, he desired the newspaper to be brought in. Hamilton read it over with great attention, and when he had done, laid it on his knees, in a manner that particularly attracted the notice of the painter, who was standing at his easel. 'This Letter,' said Hamilton, in a tone of vehement feeling, 'is by that damned scoundrel, M'Lean.' 'What M'Lean?' enquired Mr. West. 'The surgeon of Otway's regiment; the fellow, who attacked me so vehemently in the Philadelphian newspaper, on account of the part I felt it my duty to take against one of the officers, a captain, for a scandalous breach of the privileges of hospitality, in seducing the wife of a very respectable man. This Letter is by him. I know these very words; I may well remember them,' and he read over several phrases and sentences which M'Lean had employed against him. Mr. West then informed the Governor that M'Lean was in this country, and that he was personally acquainted with him. 'He came over,' said Mr. West, 'with Colonel Barry (Barré?), by whom he was introduced to Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, and is at present private secretary to his Lordship.' Throughout the progress of the controversy with Junius, Hamilton remained firm in his opinion, that the author was no other than the same Lachlan M'Lean; but at the Literary Club the general opinion ascribed the Letters for some time to Samuel Dyer [who died in 1778, *before* Junius expired; for there are communications from him *subsequent* to the death of Dyer. Sir James Mackintosh, in the Edinburgh Review, advocated the pretensions of Sam. Dyer, unconscious of the anachronism involved in his argument. See my Letters on the Authorship of Junius's Letters. E.H.B.] The sequel of this anec-

dote is curious. M'Lean, owing to a great impediment in his utterance, never made any figure in conversation; and passed with most people as a person of no particular attainments. But when Lord Shelburne came into office, he was appointed Under Secretary of State, and subsequently nominated to a Governorship in India; a rapidity of promotion to a man without family or parliamentary interest, that can only be explained by a profound conviction, on the part of his patron, of his superior talents, and perhaps also from a strong sense of some peculiar obligation. M'Lean sailed for India in the Aurora frigate, and was lost in the wreck of that ship on the coast of Africa. That the Letters of Junius were not ascribed to him by any party, is not surprising; for his literary talents were unknown to the public. But the general opinion of all men at the time was that they were the production of some person in connection with Lord Shelburne."—Vol. II. p. 57.

1. Mr. Galt speaks with too much confidence, and in direct opposition to the fact, when he states that "it was the general opinion of *all* men at the time," (though *general* and *all* cannot be, grammatically or logically, thus united in the same sentence,) "that they were the production of some person in connection with Lord Shelburne." For the *general* opinion of the contemporaries was in favour of Burke, as I could easily prove, if space were allowed to me.

2. The story told by Mr. Galt about Governor Hamilton and Mr. Lachlan M'Lean, may be applied to a very important purpose connected with Junius. The great argument urged by Mr. John Taylor and other Franciscans, is that the sudden and extraordinary promotion of Sir Philip Francis to a high appointment in India, can only be accounted for on the supposition that he was the author of the Letters of Junius. This kind of argument, which its promulgators regard as *decisive*, rests in truth on this dangerous foundation,—that no *other* instance can be found of a man similarly exalted 'without family or parliamentary interest;' and such is the *delicacy* of the argument, that a *single* authentic instance is sufficient to overturn it. The history of Lachlan M'Lean supplies the instance required, and the Franciscans must strike their colours!

3. Some notices of Lachlan M'Lean occur in the Gent. Mag. April, 1830, p. 293, and from them it appears that a correspondent had a few years since made inquiry about this personage, and a reply was given at the time, but there is no reference to guide me to the numbers containing the queries and the answers, or to the subjects discussed in them.

4. Mr. Galt tells a curious anecdote in p. 65, which I will transcribe:—

"Dr. Francis, the father of Sir Philip, had been long before mentioned, but for what reason I have never been able to ascertain. The answer of Sir Philip himself on the subject is, however, curiously equivocal: at least it so strikes me; although it is generally considered as a decided denial. It is as follows:—'The great civility of your letter induces me to answer it, which, with reference merely to its subject-matter, I should have declined. Whether you will assist in giving currency to a silly, malignant falsehood, is a question for your own discretion; to me it is a matter of perfect indifference.' But notwithstanding all this, an amusingly mysterious circumstance has, I am informed, transpired since the death of Sir Philip. In a box, it is said, which he carefully deposited with (at) his banker's, and which was not to be opened till after his death, a copy of the publication 'Junius Identified,' with a common copy of the 'Letters of Junius,' were found. I shall offer no comment on this occurrence; for even granting that it was true, it might have been but a playful trick, if Sir Philip Francis was, in any respect, a humorist."

In my "Letters on the Authorship of Junius's Letters," I have stated a fact communicated to me by my excellent friend the Rev. Dr. Fellowes, that after the death of Sir Philip he examined his library, with a view to the very question of the authorship of these Letters, and he found one copy of Junius containing some marginal notes of a very ordinary description, and not likely to have been made by Junius himself.

5. One of the identities of expression noticed by the ingenious Mr. John Taylor as remarkable in Junius and Sir Philip Francis, is the phrase *so far forth*. In the book above cited, I have commented on this remark. If the phrase were confined to these two writers, then Mr. Taylor might be justified in laying great stress on the fact; but without an universal knowledge of English authors of every age, and without a memory equal to that knowledge, Mr. Taylor cannot reasonably take on himself to say that no other writer has used the expression;

and if any other writer has used it, then Mr. Taylor's argument falls to the ground.

Now *quatenus* is translated by Ainsworth, "So far forth as." And in the Rev. Nath. Carpenter's very beautiful composition, entitled "Achitophel, or the Picture of a Wicked Politician," London 1638, 12mo. I find these three instances:—1. "The former concurrence of our assent, or at least submission to such extremities, we finde warranted not onely by permission but commands, *so farre forth as* the justice of the cause conspiring with a regulated conscience imports necessity." 2. "An obedience we justly owe to our superiours, both active and passive, *so far forth as* it may stand with the right of nature, and God's honour, as that which God expressly commands, and no community can want." 3. "Neverthelesse, *so farre forth as* the infinite power of God may dispence with man's inquiry, wee may reduce the manner of his working to certain heads."

6. Some of your readers may be amused by the perusal of the following article, extracted from a letter addressed to me by my enlightened friend John Pickering, Esq. and dated Boston, U. S., Aug. 16, 1830:—"I enclose an extract from one of our newspapers on the Junius-controversy, as to the point whether Lord Temple was the author, as lately contended in England. The writer of this piece takes the negative of the question. But it is a little remarkable that as much as ten or twelve years ago, an acquaintance of mine came to the conclusion that Lord Temple was the author; and he had marked in his copy of Junius all the passages and allusions which, he thought, indicated Lord Temple to be author. I expect to have the use of that copy shortly."

From the New-England Palladium:—"Ever and anon we have reports flying from England to America, that the author of the celebrated letters under the signature of Junius, is actually discovered. This has been said so often, and vanished again into thin air, that the very mention of it associates the disagreeable idea of a hoax, and diminishes, in the minds of readers, the real importance of that great question, to the solution of which is annexed valuable history. The New York papers now say that the late Earl Temple, brother to the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, the *putative* father of our notorious Stamp-act, was the writer of Junius; but it is difficult to believe it.

"Lord Temple was a man of abilities and education, a staunch Whig, and a very honest man. He was a generous champion of the people's rights, in the famous question of general warrants; and patronized and sustained Wilkes when prosecuted for writing the 'North Briton,' No. 45. Had he not taken that celebrated demagogue under his special protection, the name of John Wilkes would have sunk below the horizon in obscurity. It was generally believed that Lord Temple was the author of several Numbers in the 'North Briton,' and not unlikely of that Number fathered by Wilkes. But, respectable as he was as a writer, and illustrious as a nobleman of the revolutionary stock, and distinguished for his whigism and well-known independent spirit, we can hardly suppose him to have been the author of the best compositions in our language. To write better than Bolingbroke, Swift, or Johnson, is an elevation which none of the Grenvilles, clever as they were, ever rose to.

"Lord Temple was a stern man, of stern principles and rigid honour, and so little of a courtier, that the late King more than once complained to those about him of the uncourtly behaviour of Temple—as a Privy Councillor, and in the course of business. Now his Lordship had spirit enough, venom enough, and resentment enough; but he had not talent enough to crowd so much thought into so few words, and those few so elegant as has Junius. It is, however, remarkable that Junius never once mentions the name of Lord Temple; and whenever he mentions his brother-in-law, Lord Chatham, it is evidently with great caution and hesitancy; and it is alike remarkable that this illustrious nobleman never mentions, in any of his fine speeches, the name of Junius.

"The authorship of Junius is a great problem, and its solution may mark an epoch in British history. The character of the long reign of George III. turns upon it,—our own history is connected with it, and the French Revolution grew out of the principles of that unknown writer. George III. told General De—s, while riding with

him, that he knew the author of Junius; but after that, Queen Charlotte told her son, the Duke of Sussex, that the King was ignorant of the author, which anecdote comes from the Duke's librarian.

"The public have till now looked too low for the author. They have hunted among the grass and weeds, instead of looking up among the deep-rooted, wide-spreading oaks of old England,—the pride and glory of their soil. He will be found among the Burleighs, the Sullies, and Richelieus; and the mention of Lord Temple is giving a better direction to the searchers after truth, and we hope they may be able to exclaim, 'Templa quàm dilecta!'"

On the anecdotes respecting George III. and the Duke of Sussex, (the latter was first promulgated by me), and for particulars connected with the claims of the Grenville family, I refer the reader to my book for ample information.

Yours, &c. E. H. BARKER.

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazines for 1817 and 1818, there are several notices of Sir Henry Lee, of Quarendon, in Buckinghamshire, and of Quarendon Chapel, the burial place of his family.* The following Church notes, taken in 1795, commemorate the subsequent members of the same noble family.

Spelsbury is a village in Oxfordshire, at about a mile distant from Charlbury, and consists of but very few houses, yet is an extensive parish, having three hamlets within it, viz. Dean, Toston, and Fulwell; and Ditchley-house, once the noble seat of the Earls of Lichfield, from whom it has descended to Lord Viscount Dillon.

The Church appears to be smaller than it originally was, great part of it, as well as the tower, having been taken down, and rebuilt. It is neatly pewed, and consists of a pinnacled tower, nave, two side ailes and chancel, and has a handsome altar-piece.

In this Church lies buried the witty but profligate Earl of Rochester, but without any memorial.

On the north side of the chancel is a monument to the memory of Sir Henry Lee. It consists of an altar-tomb of black and white marble, surmounted by a canopy of the same materials; the pedestals and capitals of the columns which support it are white, and the shafts of black marble, and ornamented with roses, cherubs, obelisks, &c. Above the canopy are well executed figures of Time, Death, and two Hymens with reversed torches; also an Archangel sounding two trumpets, in front of whom is a shield, helmet, and the family crest, an eagle upon a column, whose head is a ducal coronet, but no shield of arms. Beneath the canopy are the cumbent figures of Sir Henry Lee and his lady; he is represented in armour, bareheaded, peaked beard, Vandyke frill, and trunk hose; she in a close gown, with large drawn sleeves, tied in the middle with ribbons, her hair much frized, and covered with a veil; their hands are elevated in prayer, and their heads rest on richly embroidered cushions. At the head of the tomb are smaller figures of a son and a daughter, both kneeling; the youth is dressed as the father, with loose straight hair, his right knee to the ground, the right hand on the left breast, and the left hand holding a book turned down upon his left knee; the daughter is dressed as the mother, but with the addition of laced lappets, for her head-dress. At the foot of the tomb are two other of their daughters, habited in the same manner, the hands of all three in the attitude of prayer. By the side of Sir Henry are three smaller figures of children in cumbent positions, one of which is covered with a mantle, and appears to have died soon after its birth. On the border of the tomb,

"TO THE HAPPIE MEMORIE OF SIR HENRY LEE, KNIGHT AND BARONETT."

And beneath, on two smaller tablets, in capitals,

"They whose inglorious undeserving dayes
Of life, deserve noe memorie, noe prayse
Of future and succeeding Ages: these
Have need of marble tombes, pyramides
To keep alive their names and fame; but he
Whose sacred ashes here intombed be,
Needs noe such oratours to speak his prayse,
Noe lying epitaphs. Œternall bayes
Which nere shall wither, are the just desert
Of his rare vertues, which transcend the art
Of all expression. This tombe's sole intent
Shewes he deserves, but needs noe monument.

* They are inserted as follows:—vol. LXXXVII. i. 504; ii. pp. 105—108, 115, 290, 489 (with two views of Quarendon Chapel), 602; vol. LXXXVIII. i. pp. 116—120.

Sleep then, sweet soule, we'l not injure thee soe
As wish thee here againe with us in woe."

There is likewise the following inscription beneath the canopy:

"Henricus Lee, Eq. Auratus et Baronettus, filius natu maximus Roberti Lee, Eq. Aurati, unus ex deputatis Limitaneis præfectis in Comitat. Oxon et ad pacem justitiarius, in utroque officio integritatem exercens, judicioque excolens. Per vigintifere annos, quibus in domo sua de Ditchly vixit, rarum se sane Hospitalitatis et Misericordiæ in pauperes exemplum præbuit, quorum quotidie magnum numerum ad ostia cibare solebat; cultum Dei et religiosa exercita imprimis frequentavit; parochiæ huic de Spelsbury certam pecuniæ summam in usum pauperiorum legavit. Tandem dierum satur pie et quiete in Domino obdormivit. Uxorem duxit dominam Elenoram Wurtly, Richardi Wurtly, Eq. Aurati in Comit'u Eborac. filiam natu quartam, ex qua tres suscepit filios, Henricum, Franciscum, Henricum, Antonium: et quatuor filias, Briggittam, Annam, Loysam, Elizabetham. Conjux eximia in liberos pietatis piique in maritum affectûs hæc inscribi curavit. Obiit April. vi. Anno Christi MDCXXXI. ætatis suæ LX."

On the south side of the chancel is a monument of grey and white marble, surmounted by a shield, Argent, a bar and three crescents Sable, Lee, impaling Fitzroy, with the Earl's crest, coronet, and supporters; also two boys weeping; and on it the following inscription:

"M. S. Here lye interred Edward Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, Viscount Quarendon, Baron of Spelsbury; and Charlotte Fitzroy, his dear consort. He was son and heir of Sir Francis Henry Lee, of Ditchly, Bart. and of the Lady Elizabeth Pope, daughter and heiress of Thomas Earl of Downe: She daughter of King Charles the Second by Barbara Duchess of Cleveland. This Lord merited the titles with which he honored his family, as well by his military as civil virtues, appearing very young in arms a volontier; raised by succeeding merit to the command of a regiment, and from thence presented by his Sovraign's hand as Colonel to the First Regiment of Guards; for his politeness and breeding beloved and favoured by two Kings, and by them successively appointed of their Bedchamber. This Lady adorned the eminence of her birth by the virtue of her life, and possessed all those perfections which in her sex are great, lovely, exemplary. It was justly observed, that at their marriage they were the most graceful bridegroom and most beautifull bride, and that till death they remain'd the most constant husband and wife. Their conjugal affection was blest by their numerous offspring, thirteen sons and five daughters. Tho' they were both framed for the honors and graces of the court, they chose very young to retire from the splendor of it. Great in a private life, and disengaged from pomp and magnificence, to obtain more leisure for charity and religion. The Earl dyed the 14th July, Anno Salutis 1716, ætatis suæ 54. The Countess dyed the 17th Feb. Anno Salutis 17$\frac{1}{1}\frac{7}{8}$, ætatis suæ 55.

On the south side of the chancel is also an elegant monument to the memory of George Henry, third Earl of Litchfield, and his Countess. The base or pedestal is of grey marble, on the top of which is a neat medallion of his Lordship's arms, impaling Frankland; and in the front two tablets, with inscriptions. Crossing the medallion is a Chancellor's mace and High Steward's rod of brass gilt. The upper part of the monument is a pyramidal slab of dark grey marble, in front of which is a sarcophagus, somewhat resembling a grotto, whose opening in front, of a true oval, is encircled by a snake, the emblem of eternity, and in which, on a pedestal, partly concealed by a drawn-up curtain, stand two urns of spotted grey marble. From behind the sarcophagus rises a young oak, bearing acorns, its top rifted, and on a branch of which stands a beautiful figure of a boy angel, fastening to the stem a scroll, on which is inscribed the Earl's abilities and virtues. The whole is a display of much taste, and is inscribed, "H. Keene, Arch^{s}, inv^{t}, W. Tyler, Sculp^{r}."

On the scroll is an inscription, the authorship of which has been attributed to the celebrated Dr. Thomas Warton:

"Sacred to the memory of George Henry, third Earl of Litchfield, whose eminent abilities, elegance of manners, and liberality of mind, conspired to form a character which at once attracted our esteem and affection. He cultivated every species of polite literature with equal solidity and sagacity, with a judgment strong, yet refined, and a peculiar felicity of taste. Skilled to blend dignity with ease, to unite affability with propriety, and to embellish good sense with all the graces of wit, he became a conspicuous pattern of those amiable accomplishments which enliven conversation and adorn society. These shining talents were accompanied by virtues which, as they exalt humanity, reflect the strongest lustre on nobility—unbiassed integrity, unblemished honour, and those unshaken principles of true religion, which enabled him to sustain the slow but visible advances of death with unaffected fortitude. To such distinguished

merit the University of Oxford, of which he was elected Chancellor, bore ample testimony, and will ever acknowledge and remember with what unwearied attention he protected and promoted her real interest, as a friend, a guardian, a patron, and a benefactor."

The following inscriptions are on two tablets in front of the pedestal:

"George Henry Lee, third Earl of Litchfield, Visc^t. Quarendon, Baron of Spillesbury, and a Baronet, married Diana, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. of Thirkelby, in Yorkshire, by whom he had no issue. He was twice returned to represent the County of Oxford in Parliament, A.D. 1740 and 1741; appointed High Steward of the University of Oxford A.D. 1759; one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to King George the Third, 1760; a Privy Counsellour, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioniers, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, A.D. 1762. He died September 17, A.D. 1772, aged 54."

"Diana, Countess of Litchfield, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Frankland, Baronet, of Thirkelby, in Yorkshire, wife to George Henry Lee, third Earl of Litchfield. Died January ye 8th, 1779, aged sixty, universally lamented by all ranks of people, being possessed of every moral, benevolent, and social virtue, derived from those true Christian principles, which now receive their full reward."

On the north side of the chancel is a handsome monument, by Tyler, to Robert fourth Earl of Litchfield. The base (on which is the following inscription) is of grey marble, and in the centre of it a white marble medallion, with the Earl's arms impaling those of Stonehouse (three eagles Proper, with a bar Argent, a leopard's head between two etoiles), beneath which are branches of laurel. Behind the base rises a pyramidal slab of black marble, with gold veins, in front of which is a large cenotaph of light cornelian-coloured marble, standing on lion's feet of white marble. On the cenotaph stand two beautiful figures of boy-angels twining a wreath of flowers, of white marble, about an urn of a deep cornelian colour.

"In memory of Robert, Earl of Litchfield, whose social disposition, amiable condescension, and unaffected benevolence, endeared him to all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was a firm friend, a pleasing companion, an affectionate husband, a liberal and disinterested benefactor. Polite with sincerity, hospitable without ostentation, uniform in conduct, and unbiassed in principle; an exemplary pattern of those neglected virtues, which adorn retirement, and constitute the respectable character of the true English nobleman; he died as sincerely regretted, as he lived justly beloved, on the 4th of November, 1776, aged 71. He married Catherine, second daughter of Sr John Stonehouse, of Radley, in the county of Berks, Bar^t. by whom he left no issue."

In the chancel are also the following memorials.—On a brass plate:

"George Pickering, gentleman, having been xxx years a servant to the hon^ble familie of the Lees of Ditchly. About the LXXI yeare of his age, the XIII day of March, A° D'ni 1645, departed this life, and lyeth here buried.

Not to prophane (by a rude touch) the dust
Of his great Masters, do we bouldly thrust
This aged Servant's bones: whose humble love
An innocent ambition did move,
By creeping neere their tombe's adored side,
To shew his body, not his duty dy'de."

On a stone slab:

"Hic sepultus erat Gul. Child, Art. Magist^r et hujus Parochiæ Vicarius, qui mortem obiit 2do die Junii, Anno Dom. 1712, et ætatis suæ quinquagesimo secundo. Hic etiam sepulta fuit Katherina, dilectissima sui conivx, anno 1727, ætatis suæ 61. Obiit Martij 10, beatæ resurrectionis spe."

On another stone slab:

"Here lyeth the body of Robert, third son of Robert Rich, esq. and grandson of Sr William Rich, of Sonning, in Berkshire, who died Feb. the 27th, 1701."

On a brass lozenge, inserted in the tombstone:

"Dame Dorothy Bathurst, late wife of Sir Edward Bathurst, of Lechlade, in ye County of Gloucester, Baronet, died the 18th day of March, 1683, and lyeth here buried, waiting for a blessed and joyfull resurrection."

On brass plates:

"Robert Welch, who was born the fifth day of September, in the year 1611, and dyed the 20th day of June, in the yeare 1680, and was borne at Clardon, in the County of Warwick."

"Here lieth the body of Ann Welch, the wife of Richard Welch, and daughter of Thomas Orton, of Clardon, in Warwickshire, who died the 25th of January, 1677, aged 60 yeares."

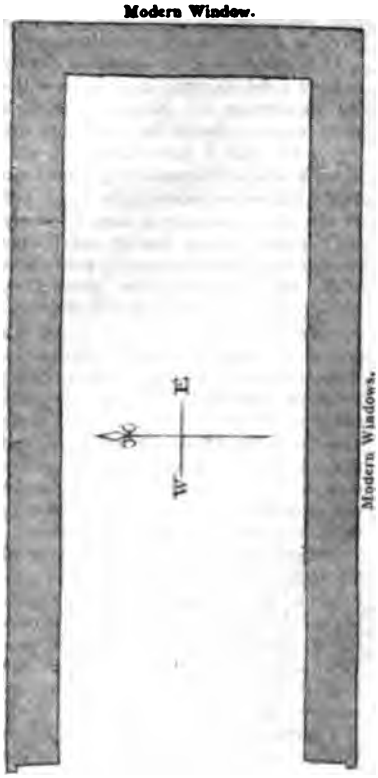
On stone slabs:

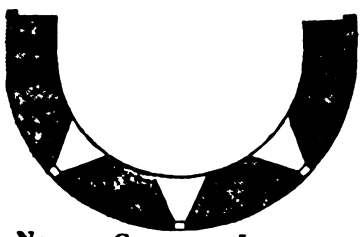
"Here lieth the body of William Canning, Gen^t. Steward to the Earl of Litchfield. He departed this life June the .., Anno Dom. 1721, aged 71."

"Thomas Kerry, of Deane, Jan^ry 21, 1699, aged 85."

Yours, &c. OXON.

Modern Window.





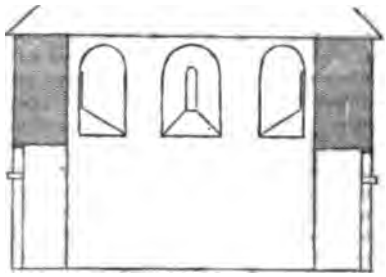
NORMAN CHURCH AT LANGFORD.

Mr. URBAN, *Springfield, near Chelmsford.*

THE following account of a Norman Church at Langford, near Maldon in Essex, may be interesting to many of your readers. It is remarkable that the semicircular part of the building is at the *west* end instead of the east, containing three small narrow windows, or rather loop-holes, being 2 feet 1 inch long by only 8 inches wide, and nearly 10 feet from the sill to the pavement of the Church. The north and south doors are very plain, with only a chamfered impost moulding. The south door is 7 ft. 10 in. high, by 3 ft. 4 in. wide, and has plain Norman hinges. The north door is 6 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. The Church is low, and without any tower, having only a small wooden spire upon the roof. There are some modern windows on the south and east sides. The Church withinside is about 18½ yards long by 5 wide. The walls are nearly a yard in thickness; the east end (which is square and not round) is the same.

The walls being covered with composition, only three of the original windows, which are at the west end, can be discovered.

Modern Windows.



Perhaps some of your Correspondents could point out any other church which has the semicircle at the west end.

Upon carefully examining the inside of the Church, the semicircular end is certainly not the remains of a round tower. J. A. R.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING been reading in your Magazine for October some observations on the farming of glebe land by Clergymen, I beg to add the result of a pretty long experience, in confirmation of the opinion that such moderate farming agrees very well with clerical residence.

When I came to my living about 40 years ago, I found a miserable house and premises, and a glebe of nearly 70 acres. My family being larger then than the house would contain, it was necessary that I should add to it, which I did under Gilbert's Act. The house, &c. being finished, I came to reside, and entered on the glebe land. This I found a most agreeable amusement for my *horæ subsecivæ* (for I never suffered it to intrude on my graver pursuits). I never felt it necessary to re-

sort to hunting or shooting to banish *ennui*, nor did I ever attend a market, though I have constantly sold stock of various descriptions.

Though I entered on this culture of my glebe with as little knowledge as a well-educated Clergyman may be supposed to possess, yet I gained skill in some degree by observation well directed, and by some occasional but not severe study of the agricultural writers of the time.

I had also a rising family, to whose education I found it necessary to attend. This served to keep alive my classical recollections. But though I might have walked over my fields with a small Virgil in my pocket, I by no means guided my farming by the Georgics. I cannot say I escaped entirely the sneer of the old farmer (so dreaded by one of your Correspondents) at my ignorance and incompetence.—One of that description passing me one day, as I was inspecting the mixture of a compost, said, "Parson, you are making a pye for sixpence that will be one day worth a groat;" and yet I lived to see that old man's son following my practice through his farm. Several other things my neighbours do now from observing what I *did* with success, for I never preached out of church, but suffered what I learned from better masters to work its way silently.

Among other things, many to this day of the small holders of land mow their grass for their cows (instead of turning them out), as I have done for many years, having taken the hint, I think, from Anderson's Essays. And I take this opportunity of recommending to my brethren to mow their churchyards, instead of turning in their horse to break the grave-stones and his own knees.

Some of my Evangelical friends will perhaps say,—You speak only of the improvement of your glebe, how has your parish advanced in faith and practice? To this supposed question, I must make the same reply as was made by Wollaston, who wrote the "Religion of Nature delineated," to an objector that he had said nothing of the Christian Religion,—"It made (he replied) no part of my plan." So say I now; I am only defending farming, and therefore say nothing of spirituals: they are nothing to the theme. But out of complaisance, I will answer to the supposed question, How has your parish advanced in faith and practice? Not the worse for my incumbency.

It is impossible for a regular family to have lived 35 years in a parish without improving it. Nevertheless, if a strict inquiry should be made into my habits by what I have heard denominated a *truly religious eye*, I have no doubt but some hole might be picked in my coat,—'tis true I have regularly read prayers to my family, but I may have played some sixpenny rubbers at whist with my children, since they have grown up, when they have occasionally visited me. This I know is a crying sin among certain religionists. But let the rigid exactor of undeviating holiness recollect, that besides the many sins that fill his catalogue, there may be some he is not aware of, and that in his aim at unattainable perfection, let him take care that he make not shipwreck of his charity, the very bond of peace and all righteousness.

Soame Jenyns, in his "Defence of Christianity," observed that it was a religion of perfect good breeding, teaching us always to prefer another to ourselves. It is certainly a religion of perfect common sense, which does not load the attainment of it with unnecessary difficulties.

I agree with Balguy in his "Divine Benevolence," that on the whole of the ways of Providence, præpollent good is evident, yet the path of life, as too many know, is not so smooth and even but that the traveller may be allowed to pick a flower as he goes along, as a solace for the rough ways he must occasionally encounter. Let not then the well-meaning but mistaken religionist encumber these rough ways with unnecessary obstructions; let him not strive to enlarge the catalogue of sins; a heathen poet will inform him it is against his own interest so to do.

"Quam temerè in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam,
Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille
Qui minimis urgetur."

You will not fail to observe, from the garrulity exhibited in this long letter, that I write in character, when I subscribe myself, as I really am,

AN OLD RECTOR.

MR. URBAN,

I REGRET that any expressions of mine in the remarks respecting clerical farmers, should have subjected Mr. Urban to the implied sarcasm of

any of your correspondents (see p. 314), or that those principles of unshaken orthodoxy which, during a whole century, have strongly marked your even and liberal course, should not have been sufficient to exempt you from the imputation of having given countenance to an insidious or evil disposed writer, engaged "in a plot to bring Religion into contempt, and to wound her through the sides of her ministers." To convince your correspondents, "An Occupier of his Glebe,"—"CL. R."—and "Clericus," that I am neither afraid nor ashamed to meet either or all of them upon the question at issue, I will briefly reply to each.

First, then, let me request "The Occupier of his Glebe" to reperuse my remarks, to quote fairly, and to let me speak in my own words; and not in the language which he seems inclined to put in my mouth. Where have I *deplored* the passing of the Act of Parliament respecting the cultivation of land by the Clergy? Where have I entered into the motives or *intentions* of the framers of the Bill? Where have I denounced as sinful or shameful, the cultivation of a garden, or the necessary occupation of a few acres of land? True it is, that in the Acts of the 17, 21, 43, 55, and 56 Geo. III., and the 1, 4, 6, and 7 of Geo. IV., it has not been my fortune to discover the *intention* or the *tendency* of either of them to *circumscribe* the agricultural pursuits of the Clergy. They express no such thing: and they have been followed by a direct contrary effect; as since their enactment, more of the Clergy have become farmers than before. Whatever "obliquity of perception," in regard to "common justice," that correspondent may censure in me, I have not such an obliquity of vision, as to make any mistake when I see a parson engaged in foddering his cattle, or filling his dung-cart. The word "parson" I used, and now repeat; not in the mode of vulgar sarcasm, or with a *contemptuous* allusion; but because it conveys my *correct meaning*, as it did when I adopted the term *farming parsons*—for farming *parsons*, not farming curates, I certainly meant. I do not believe that there are many of the latter class of the clergy engaged in such pursuits: nor many of them who have much glebe to farm. I have hinted at the *probable consequences* of continuing a system which, whatsoever is said in its favour, has the effect of withdrawing these clerical persons (there is another word which, if the "Occupier of his Glebe" will abstain from Latinizing it, is, I hope, unobjectionable), from their duty. I did not contend for a total abstraction from all secular affairs. My opponent does not find them prohibited in the Scriptures. But does he find secular concerns recommended to the clergy, or countenanced by the 75th Canon? Have not feeding hogs, or foddering cows, or ploughing, or filling dung-carts, been accounted servile in all ages? They were the services performed by bondmen to their lords: and even in the time of the Jews, and before, were deemed servile; and in every nation excepting this (and in this only in the present age, contended for as becoming and suitable to the functions of the clergy), thought degrading to those who minister about holy things. Yet in these I see some of the clergy engaged; and so may the bishops too, if they will open their eyes.

The admission of "CL. R." that country overseers squander parochial funds in a manner injurious to the poor, seems a very strange mode of explaining the manner in which, as he says, they do their duty; and his confidence of the order coming out from the ordeal of investigation with triumph, has no more to do with the question, whether the clergy should become farmers, than whether they may not trim their horses, or milk their cows, or feed their swine, without soiling their clothes. But upon the subject of whether the parson's land be not in worse condition generally, than that of his neighbours, even if he will deny a fact capable of abundance of proof in numerous instances, quite sufficient to justify the remark which I made; it would only prove too much, viz. that ignorance, which he acknowledges in the practice, is quite as advantageous as experience!

That "Clericus," or any man in his sober senses, should impute to any writer of whom he knows nothing, a design to bring Religion into contempt, by wounding her through the sides of her ministers, is both astonishing and absurd. And for what?—because he has ventured to admonish the clergy of the duty which they owe to their country, themselves, and the religion they profess to teach? Because he de-

nounces, in the plain language of truth, the folly and mischief of blending the ecclesiastical character with the debasing and demoralising influence of secular employments and worldly concerns; because he would desire to convey a *timely* caution to the order *before it be too late.*

Having now done with clerical farmers, I take my leave of your correspondents with sentiments of perfect charity and good-will. X.*

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 7.*

MAY not your correspondent Vecta (p. 400), be in error? He believes that all the cross-legged effigies refer "to persons who had either undertaken or performed the crusade," and that they are "confined to military persons." I shall first quote a passage from Mr. Lethieullier's article in the Archæologia, vol. ii. p. 294.

"Knights Templar were received, cherished, and enriched, throughout Europe; and they being usually buried cross-legged, in token of the banner they fought under, and completely armed in regard to their being soldiers, this sort of monument *grew much in fashion; and though all that we meet with in that shape are vulgarly called so, yet I am certain many are not, and indeed I have rarely found any which I could be certain were for persons who had been of that order.*"

There are many instances of cross-legged figures belonging to a period subsequent to the last crusade—the close of the thirteenth century—and to the suppression of the order, A.D. 1313. Those given by Mr. L. in the communication above referred to, are, 1. A monument in the church of Leckhampton, co. Glouc., ascribed by tradition to Sir John Giffard, who died in the 3d Edward III.; and 2. A monument in Hungerford church, co. Berks, in memory of Sir Robert de Hungerford, who died 28 Edw. III. (see p. 296). In addition to these, Mr. Gough (Sep. Mon. I. p. xcvi.) enumerates, 1. Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, murdered in France 1323, buried at Westminster; 2. A Bensted, supposed to have died about the same time, buried at Bennington, Herts; 3. John Sturmy, buried at Tenbury, Worcestershire; 4. John of Eltham, died A.D. 1334, buried at Westminster; 5. One of the Husseys, buried at Flintham, Notts, where his family had not possession before 8 Edw. III. I will mention only one other, the monument of a Blanchfront, at Alvechurch, Worcestershire, temp. Richard II. engraved in the Encyclopædia of Antiquities, p. 783.

That these monuments were not "confined to military persons," take the following. Below the eastern window of the south aile of Much Marcle church, Herefordshire, reposes the effigy of a man carved out of the solid oak: his head is on a pillow, hands in a devotional attitude, *legs crossed*, at his feet a dog; he has a cap on his head, long beard, surcoat buttoned in front, round his waist a belt, from which are suspended a dagger-sheath and purse.* I need scarcely remark, this figure represents neither a crusader nor vowee, and I doubt not examples of the sort might be multiplied.

Yours, &c. W. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 29.*

I CANNOT better meet the doubt expressed by VECTA on the cross-legged effigy in Brading Church, than by referring to my former communication (p. 399), in which it is said that the monument is of the age of Elizabeth, and the effigy "is in the *plate armour* of the time."

The age of a monumental statue can be best determined by the costume. Now, as the crusades began in 1096, and ended about 1291, we should expect to see the effigy of an actual crusader in chain armour, or in a mixture of chain and plate, as for instance the conical basinet, with the large gorget of chain-work, which is seen on the heads of statues of the fourteenth century; but by what chance the representation of such a personage could be attired in the armour of the time of Elizabeth, I will leave VECTA to explain. As I feel no hesitation in assigning both the statue and monument to the above period, I wait for something beyond

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* Want of room has compelled us materially to abridge our correspondent's final reply.—EDIT.

* "Supposed a Helion, lord here about the reign of Edw. III."—Gough, from Duncumb's MSS. in Sepul. Mon., Int. to V. II. p. 110.—I was informed that a tradition exists of this figure having been brought from the neighbouring parish of Castle-Frome. My informant suspects, ingeniously enough, that this was one of the moveable lay figures used in funerals, to represent the deceased, and which remained in the church until a more costly and durable monument could be erected.

a mere hypothetical question on the age of the statue, before I give my assent to a contrary opinion.

That the Brading monument is not unique, will appear by the following quotation, which also shews Mr. Pennant's opinion on the intention of this position in monumental effigies.

"I observe that the piety of the Catholics has given the same attitude (he is speaking of a cross-legged monument in Coleshill church, co. Warwick) to several of the Sherburns, in the Church of Mitton, in Yorkshire, who were interred in the seventeenth century; so that I suspect it to have sometimes been considered merely as a reverential sign of our Saviour's suffering." —*Journey from Chester to London.*

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Clifton, Dec. 6.*

WHAT a pleasure is recollection! said I to myself, waking from a reverie in which I had been indulging one day after dinner, and in which I had been picturing to my mind's eye scenes far distant, and pleasures long gone by; so, thinking their pleasurable effect would be increased by their being embodied in writing, I resolved without loss of time to commit them to paper. The circumstance which first struck me, probably from the deep impression it had made upon my mind at the time it happened, was my visit to an Asylum for Lunatics at a town in Germany. It was situated without the walls, by the river, and commanded a most beautiful prospect. To the east the valley opened far and wide, clothed in all the richness of summer's luxuriance; while, toward the west, the opposite ranges of mountain gradually approached each other, and then terminated in an amphitheatre of rugged magnificence. The gloomy building, however, but ill accorded with the rest of the scenery. In former ages it had been used as a fortress; its walls were black and time-worn, and of considerable height; its windows narrow, and secured with iron bars; the fosse and outworks were converted into a shrubbery for convalescents to take exercise; an air of melancholy hung around it, and occasionally the loud laugh, and mournful lamentation of its inhabitants, fell upon the ear. Having obtained admission, the first apartment into which I was ushered was one appropriated to females. On entering with the keeper, several of the poor women came about us, some with the smile and frank address of welcome, while others eyed us with the sidelong glance of suspicion and fear. One or two hardly noticed us, and seemed completely absorbed in their own thoughts. I was particularly struck with the appearance of a young woman, of rather superior air and manner to the rest of her unhappy companions. Her complexion was fair, with light-coloured hair, and blue eyes. Her expression was the most disconsolate I have ever beheld; it seemed as if grief had entered into her very soul, and fixed his abode there for ever. She leant her arm upon the table, while her head rested upon her hand; and she sat, with her eyes fixed upon the opposite wall, in a fit of melancholy abstraction.

On inquiring of the keeper about her, he replied, "Her story, Sir, is a sad one; she was fondly attached to a young officer, who fell at the battle of Jena—a day so fatal to the Prussian arms. The marriage was fixed for that very day on which the action took place. The shock of his sudden removal from her, the general alarm of the public mind, and, last of all, the death of her betrothed, completely overcame her reason. When first brought here her madness was wild and extravagant, but gradually subsided into the calm settled form it now wears. A brother officer brought away the cockade which the poor lad wore at the engagement; and there you see the girl has got it, fastened in her breast, nor will she part with it on any account. Wilhelm Koffner was his name."

At the sound of the well-known name the mourner cast a keen glance upon the speaker. "Wilhelm," said she, "Wilhelm! comes he to-morrow? Oh! he tarries long—long is the night, and the moonlight is cold and cheerless. But know you, Sir," putting her hand upon his arm, "I saw my Wilhelm but this night. He was beautiful as ever: his cheek was white as the snow-wreath, but kind was his eye. He said he was going a long march, and a far journey, and then would he come for his Henriette." She uttered a feeble exclamation of joy, accompanied with as feeble a laugh, sunk again into her chair, and again assumed her disconsolate expression and vacant indifference.

On going to the wards for males, the keeper informed me that among them there was a French nobleman, who had long been an inmate of the house; indeed, his case was considered perfectly hopeless. When we entered the apartment where he was, he rose and welcomed us with the most finished urbanity of manner. He was a tall, handsome man, apparently about sixty years of age. His face and expression were quite French, his forehead was finely formed, and he wore powder in his hair, and a queue, and dressed somewhat in the style of the age of Louis XV. He begged we would be seated, while he himself continued standing, and then entered upon a long incoherent harangue upon the military glory of his country. Sometimes he paused and gazed with intense eagerness upon some battle scene, which his wandering imagination brought before him, and, carried away by the impetuosity of his martial feelings, waved his hand to the advancing columns, calling out, "*En avant, en avant! Vive le Roi! Vive la France!—Monsieur,*" said he, addressing himself to me, "*c'est la bataille de Rocroi.*" And here his bewildered spirit seemed to rally for a time, for he entered upon a clear, calm, and historically correct account of that brilliant victory of the Duc d'Enghien, in which one of his ancestors had particularly distinguished himself, and upon this his mind dwelt with all the enthusiastic fondness of a Frenchman. Exhausted by the paroxysm he sat down, and when a little recovered he rose up and walked away, humming a French air.

I was particularly struck with this melancholy case. "And here," thought I, "is the last scion of a long and illustrious line of ancestry, famed in the annals of their country's history, whose fathers may have guided and enlightened her senates, and led on her armies to victory and triumph, but whose crimes and guilt may have drawn upon the head of their unhappy descendant the fearful retribution of the Almighty's vengeance; whose life appears an existence at once miserable and useless, the calm light of reason being supplied by the irregular flashes of a disturbed imagination. Here he has paced the halls of this gloomy abode for many a long year, and probably will continue to do so till his dying day, a kind of *titled spectre*; the blood of nobility flowing in his veins, but the immortal spirit shrouded in the shades of insanity; and did not reason and religion point to an hereafter, debased beneath 'the brutes that perish.'"

Yours, &c. J. S. M.

Inquisitiones post Mortem, and on Attainder, enrolled in the Chancery of Ireland.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

SOME of your numbers have presented the public with notices of certain of the publications of the Commission appointed in England for the preservation and better arrangement of Public Records, but I do not think that the labours of the Commission named in Ireland for similar objects have excited your notice. Two volumes, deserving of attention, have recently come under my observation, and cannot be too generally known. They are entitled, "Inquisitionum in officio Rotulorum Cancellariæ asservatarum, Repertorium." — vol. i. fol. 1826; vol. ii. fol. 1829. They are edited by Mr. Hardiman, one of the Sub-Commissioners; who states, in his prefatory observations, that these Inquisitions are preserved in the Rolls'-office of the Court of Chancery of Ireland, and consist of *Inquisitiones post mortem*, which are the most numerous, and *Inquisitions on attainder*. They are divided according to the four provinces, and the several counties of Ireland, into reigns, and commence in the time of Queen Elizabeth, there being few prior to that period. The former class cease soon after the restoration of Charles II. when feudal tenures were abolished by act of Parliament; the latter extends to the reign of William III.

The *Inquisitiones post mortem* were taken under writs directed to the escheators, in a manner similar to those taken in England, and the return is made upon the oath of the jurors. The Inquisitions on *attainders* were taken generally under commissions, directed to commissioners in the several counties, and state whether the person was attainted; and if so, his lands and property which were seized into the King's hands.

The first volume comprises the province of Leinster, comprehending the counties of Catherlogh, Dublin, City of Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, City of Kilkenny, King's County, Longford,

Louth, Drogheda, Meath, Queen's County, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow.

The second volume comprises the province of Ulster, comprehending the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone.

Of the value of *Inquisitiones post mortem*, it would be a useless occupation of your pages to enlarge upon, because, if regarded only in reference to the evidence they afford of the descent of families, and the transfer of property, their importance will be readily acknowledged and appreciated. Here also will be found recited, in numerous instances, family settlements, deeds, leases, and other instruments affecting Irish property; independently of which, the following information may in general be collected from these inquisitions; viz.—the date and place where taken; the names of parties; the lands they were seised of, with the real or nominal value; time of death; the heir or heirs; his or their age or ages, and whether married or not; the tenure by which the lands were held under the crown, or its tenant *in capite*, or by knight's service, &c.

The repertory of each county is preceded by a catalogue of its Inquisitions, and followed by indices of names and places.

It seems that there exist in Ireland some Inquisitions enrolled on the Patent Rolls in Chancery, not comprised in those volumes, as the originals are not remaining in the Rolls'-office, from the records of which office these volumes have been compiled. Some of them, however, of a special nature, relating to ecclesiastical and other escheated lands in Ulster, are given in the Appendix to the Second Volume; where also will be found the commission for dividing the province into shire-ground, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; as also surveys of two of the newly-formed shires, Monaghan and Fermanagh; and of the territory of Iveagh, in the county of Down. The Inquisitions for the provinces of Munster and Connaught are to follow.

It would not be rendering justice to the Commissioners to pass over, without notice, the excellent plan of this publication, which presents indeed a complete abstract of the contents of the Inquisition; and it is impossible to commend too highly the liberality and intelligence displayed in affording such full and perfect information, which must be doubly valuable to English historians, who would not otherwise have had the means of obtaining the valuable historical and genealogical matter they contain. They afford a striking contrast to the *Inquisitiones post mortem* published in England, which omit the most useful information, viz. *the name and age of the heir*, and form only tantalizing references, rendering them nearly useless and valueless to the historian, the antiquary, and the public in general, for whose advantage they were always considered to have been printed; for otherwise they might as well have remained in manuscript in the closets of the Record-office. F. E.

Mr. Urban,

THOUGH my knowledge of the county of Kent is very limited, I venture to suggest to your Correspondent, W. M—G, that some of the ancient aboriginal families (of Kent) are not, as he suggests, extinct, such as Aucher, Fogge, and most of the numerous branches of Boys.

Four gentlemen of the name of Boys were Commissioners of Sewers in the county in 1821. The Rev. D. Boys held a living in that year in Romney-marsh.

Is not Fogge corrupted into Fagg? There was a Sir John Fagg, Bart. in my time at Chatham, and several families of lower degree in the neighbourhood of Elham.

The Argars, or as they commonly call themselves *Agers*, are numerous in the neighbourhood of Folkstone. They, I conceive, are the descendants of the Auchers, alias *Agers* or Augers, whose ancestor was a Sir — Fitz Aucher, temp. Hen. II. P.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 10.

PERHAPS many of your readers have been, like myself, thought not a little quaint and pedantic, in using the word *Nunchion*, on the authority of Dr. Johnson, in the stead of *Luncheon*, which (though properly meaning only a handful of food) is commonly heard in the sense of a short meal between breakfast and dinner: such may find equal satisfaction with myself, in being able to prove that the former is correct, as not only being the learned, but as having been also the vulgar word. From the antient accounts of certain repairs made in

London, in the years 1422 and 1423, it appears that all the workmen were allowed NOONCHYNS, over and above their proper wages; and the following entries, selected from a considerable variety, will establish the certainty of the antient usage, both of the word and of that practice. The allowance was a halfpenny each day.

It'm to on Rob't Dawber' for his dawbyng be vij dayes, ye day w^t his *noounchyns* iiij d. ob.—2s. 7½d.

Item to Joh'n Smyth' laborer' for ix dayes & di' day iiij d. w^t *noounchyns* & rewarde goven to serue ye same dawber'—3s. 3d.

It'm to Rob't Rowe dawber' for x dayes & di' ye day vj d. yn dawbyng of dyu'se walles—5s. 3d.

It'm for hijs *noounchyns* to ye same dawber'—4½d.

It'm paid to Raff Worsted' hewer' of Freston for vij dayes, ye day viij d.—4s. 8d.

It'm for his *noounchyns* yn ye forseide dayes w^t reward—2d.

It'm to ij Masons ye s'uauntes of Henr' Botston' Mason' be ij wekes to eche Mason', be ye weke 4s. 3d. w^t her' *noounchyns*, yn ye makyng of ye walles of ye p'vie [privy] and a wall' ycleped *resedose* yn ye kechon', w^t pavyng of ye same kechon'—17s.

It'm to ij. Carpent's be j. day to ech' of hem, w^t her' *Nonsenches* 8½d. for to make ye forseid' goter'—17d.

It'm for iij. carpenters be ij. daies ech' of hem takyng ye day 8d. to make the same werke—4s.

It'm for her' *noonchyns* eu'y day to ech' of hem ob'—3d.

It'm yn a reward goven for *noonchyns* to ye same Tiler' and his man, be all' the tyme [29 days]—3d.*

It'm to j. tiler be j. day & di' yn tilynge of ye forseide houses, takynge ye day w^t hijs *noonchyns* 8½d.—13d.

It'm for his s'uaunt be j. day & di' takynge ye day w^t his *noonchyns*—6d.—9d.

It'm to an laborer' for ye seide ij. dayes at 5½d. w^t his *noonshyns*—11d.

Thus it appears that this word was antiently written *Noonchyn*, *Noounchyn*, *Noonshyn*, and *Nonsenche*: and there cannot be any doubt that it was derived from *Noon*, the time of the meal; which word, though for several ages appropriated to *midday*,† was antiently the *hora nona*, or the ninth hour, between two and three o'clock, the hottest part of the day. Hence it was probably at first in the form of a French verbal noun, *nounacion* or *nouncion*, as if in Latin *nonatio*, a NOONING:‡ and though I have not found any proof of this hypothesis, I still hope to do so; that you, Mr. Urban, and all who love propriety of speech, may henceforth eat their NOONTION in peace: which is the earnest desire of MELAS.

* Perhaps a mistake for three shillings. The sums are here put in the common figures for convenience.

† In the proceedings of the Court Military, Le Scrope v. Grosvenour, temp. Ric. II. "eodem die circa horam terciam post *horam nonam* dicti diei," is rendered in French, "a trois de la Clok apres nounc."

‡ This word, in the sense of a *repose* at noon, is found in the Dictionaries; but it is used in some parts of Kent for a *repast* at that time.

MR. URBAN, *Grimsby, Nov. 8.*

THE village of Stallingborough occupies a very conspicuous place in Domesday. From that venerable record it appears that William divided the lordship amongst four great proprietors. The Archbishop of York held an estate, to which was attached the half share of one mill, the site of another, two salt pits, and half a slaughter-house. The Bishop of Bayeux had an estate assigned to him here, with a manor-house, one hundred and eighty acres of meadow, and the half part of a mill. Hugh, the son of Baldrick, was another proprietor who possessed a domain in Stallingborough, with five tofts, and a retinue of servants. He held also two mills and a half, two salt-pits, and two hundred acres of meadow. Norman de Adreci had several hundred acres of land here under the cultivation of the plough, with four hundred acres of meadow, half the advowson of the church, the site of a mill, and two salt-pits. This property was tallaged at twenty shillings.

The lordship of Stallingborough subsequently centered in the Ayscoghes, a family of great opulence and distinction in this county, who maintained a noble establishment here, and exercised the rites of old English hospitality for many centuries. Another branch of the same family had a Hall at Kelsey, and a third resided in the borough of Grimsby. Of the last the following

particulars are found amongst the Records of the Corporation:—In the reign of Henry VIII. Richard Ayscoghe, Esq. occupied a house situated "within the gate of Brighow, next the ford;" and Sir Christopher Ayscoghe dwelt in the market place, "at the corner between Bull-ring-lane and Flottergate." This gentleman was Mayor of Grimsby in the year 1512, and represented the Borough in Parliament in 1536, along with his relative Sir William Ayscoghe. During the period of his connexion with the borough, he was involved in disputes, which do not appear to have rendered him unpopular, as he was subsequently returned to Parliament. The canons of Wellow in Grimsby possessed considerable property, as well as chartered rights, within the borough, which constituted a sort of *imperium in imperio* that was a fruitful source of disagreement between them and the burgesses, jealous and sensitive as they were at the least appearance of an encroachment on their privileges; and in 1531, when the great question about dissolving the religious houses agitated the country, Sir Christopher Ayscoghe, on the behalf of himself and his brother aldermen, instituted a complaint against Whitgift, (the uncle of the celebrated Archbishop of that name,) who was at that time Abbat of Wellow, for inclosing the abbey lands; and, in conjunction with Brian Curteys, for having stopped the roads leading to the fish towns of Clee, Itterby, Hole, Scartho, Tetney, Humberstone, Holton, Thrunscoe, and Weelsley. The causes of this arbitrary proceeding are not specified; but the aggression was entitled to its remedy, and the towns were restored to the full exercise of their invaded privileges.* The complainant, Sir Christopher Ayscoghe, appears to have incurred the resentment of some of the parties interested in this transaction; for in the succeeding year an information was preferred against him, and a suit commenced in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, in the King's name, for taking a sturgeon in the lordship of Clee, and converting it to his own use; for all fish of this kind, wheresoever taken, belonged of right to the Crown, and a sturgeon was of more value than an ox.*

The celebrated Ann Ayscoghe (or Askew), so famous for her beauty, and her sufferings in the cause of religion, was of this family. So constant was this exemplary woman to the principles of the reformed faith, that the tortures of the rack, which dislocated every joint, and almost tore her body asunder, were insufficient to induce a recantation of her opinions; and at length she received the crown of martyrdom, and perished in the flames, A.D. 1546. Sir William Ayscoghe, Knt. was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire four times between the years 1500 and 1521 inclusive. Sir Francis, who was buried in Stallingborough Church, served the same high office in the years 1545, 1549, and 1554; and Edward in 1587. Sir Edward Ayscoghe was appointed High Sheriff in the year 1632; he represented the City of Lincoln in Parliament A. D. 1628, and the county in 1640. His son, Sir Edward, was High Sheriff two successive years, 1683 and 1684, and was chosen High Steward of the borough of Grimsby in 1686, being at the same time its representative in Parliament; and his younger brother, Sir George Ayscoghe, was one of the greatest naval heroes this country ever produced. He lived in the time of the civil wars, and declared for the Parliament, under whom he rendered many important services against the enemies of his country, at a time when the sovereignty of the sea was most obstinately contested by the Dutch.† Very soon afterwards, the property at Stallingborough passed to the Boucheritts by a marriage with

* Three years afterwards the Abbat and ten others acknowledged the King's supremacy by subscription; and in 1539 the Abbey was surrendered to the Crown.

* We learn from an old table of the prices of provisions about this time, that a sheep was valued at 17d., a cow and a calf at 12s., a fat ox at 20s., and a sturgeon at 26s. 8d.

† The noted astrologer Lilly said of this commander, in his Almanack, under the date of August 16, 1652, "Sir George Ayscue, near Plymouth, with fourteen or fifteen ships only, fought threescore sail of Dutch men of war, and had thirty shot in the hull of his own ship. Twenty merchant men-of-war never came in to assist him, yet he made the Dutch give way. This is he that is a gentleman, lives like a gentleman, and acts the part of a generous commander in all his actions."

the heiress of this family; and in 1706 we find recorded as High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, Matthew Boucheritt of Stallingborough. The Hall is now in ruins; but the estates are vested in Ayscoghe Boucheritt, Esq. of North Willingham.

A Church was in existence here during the mild sway of our Anglo-Saxon monarchs, and was appropriated to the Abbey of Selby in Yorkshire, during the reign of Richard I. by the gift of Thomas D'Arcy, and confirmation of that monarch, and the Bishop of Lincoln, who ordained that the Vicar should have ten marks per annum, payable by the Abbat of Selby. The grant was subsequently confirmed by Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, in the reign of Edward III. who examined the registers of Hugh his predecessor, and found the vicarage to consist of the whole altarage, except the tithe corn of the Court of Norman D'Arcy; and half the tithe of lamb, which belonged to the Abbat of Selby. It had, however, been agreed, in the year 1219, between the Abbat and Norman D'Arcy, that the former should have the privilege of removing his tithe corn out of the parish if he thought proper; and in 1286 Norman D'Arcy quitclaimed the Church, and confirmed to Abbat William de Aslakely, the advowson, with nine oxgangs of land. Peter, son of Walter de Stallingbro', gave two selions of land to the Church; and Lettice, daughter of Alan de Heyling, gave two oxgangs and two selions on both sides of Wytcker, two upon Ketelholme, one upon Musewell, and one in Depedale in this parish. The rectory was valuable, and it is hence reasonable to suppose that the fabric of the Church would be kept in good repair during the period of monkish prosperity; but after the dissolution of the monasteries, and the transfer of the property into lay hands, it was much neglected, and successive dilapidations committed such ravages on the structure, that about fifty years ago, it was thought necessary to take down the ruin, and erect an entirely new Church on the same site. The present building is of brick; neat indeed, but possessing no characteristics which can interest the architect or antiquary; and it is on account of its monuments alone that it has many visitors. Plain circular-headed windows, without mullions or transoms, prevail throughout, and the same style is visible in the doors. The interior contains merely a nave and chancel. In the north wall of the latter is a niche, containing a half-length figure in a reclining posture, with this inscription above:

"Franciscus Ayscoghe, eques auratus, pater infra positi d'ni Edvvardi."

And below:

"Profuit hic patriæ Franciscus strenuus almæ
Bello mare suo, pace, suo ingenio."

On the same side of the chancel is a tomb of white marble, on which an armed knight lies stretched at length supine, with his hands elevated, as in the attitude of prayer; and at his left hand is a female in a reclining posture, with this inscription:

"Memoria meritis
"Cl. D. Edovardi Ayscoghe de Kelsey, in Com. Lincoln, equitis aurati, ex antiquâ Hansardorum familiâ oriundi, et uxoris ejus optis mertis Estheris Thomæ Granthami armigri filiæ; obierunt, ille Mart. die 9. An. D. 1612.

Anagram. { Edovardus Ayscoghe,
{ Gaudes (io) charus Deo.

"Clarus imaginibus proavi, sed mentis honestæ
Clarior exemplis, integritate, fide.
Una tibi conjux, quæ ..... beata
Fuerat et noctes, et sine lite dies."

On the south side of the tomb are the effigies of twelve children kneeling, and two infants in a cradle, with this inscription:

"Uxor tua ut vitis frugifera erit in lateribus do'us tuæ, et filii tui sicut plantatio oliva'm in circuitu mensæ tuæ. Ecce sic benedicetur vir qui timet Dominum."

Over the tomb hangs an iron helmet,* and at the west end is a shield with ten quarterings, the blazon of which I subjoin; but I think it necessary to premise that the tinctures are most probably incorrect, as time, and ignorance, or carelessness, have defaced some, and changed the hue of others, so as to produce, in some instances, that heraldic anomaly, metal upon metal.

1. Sable, a chevron between three asses passant Argent.
2. Or, a bend Vert.
3. Argent, a saltire Or. On a chief Sable three escallops of the First.

* The custom of placing head armour over tombs, is said to have originated with Canute; who was so thoroughly disgusted with the flattery of his courtiers, that he placed his crown on the crucifix at Winchester, where it remained till his death.

4. Quarterly; 1. Gules, three mullets Or. 2 & 3. Argent, three chevronels Gules. 4. Defaced.

5. Defaced.

6. Vert, a cross chequèe Argent and Gules.

7. Gules, two chevronels within a bordure Or.

8. Gules, a chevron between three letters I. In chief a label of three points Argent.

9. Vert, a cross engrailed Argent.

10. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, five fusils in fess Or; 2 and 3, Argent, two bendlets dancetté.

Within the altar rails is this inscription on brass:

"Here lyeth buried William Ayscoghe, Esquier, sonne and heire of Sir Edward Ayscoghe, Knight, who died ye fowrth day of Februarie, in the yeare of our lord God 1615. Katherine, his wife, was one of the daughters of William Hennage, of Hainton, Esquier."

On this stone have been some brass figures, which are wholly defaced. Near it has been another rich monumental stone, inlaid with brass figures of a Knight and his lady, vestiges of which remain. These were Sir William Ayscoghe and his wife, the daughter of Sir Robert Hildyard; but the Church-text inscription is imperfect.*

Stallingborough is situated in the east division of the Wapentake of Yarborough, about four miles north-west of the borough of Grimsby; and the parish borders on the river Humber. In 1821 it contained 63 houses, and 343 inhabitants.

Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 26.*

IN the Rev. W. L. Bowles's orthodox and high-spirited work, "The Life of Bishop Ken," the following passage occurs, vol. i. p. 227:

"The 'Religio Medici' of Sir Thomas Brown, 1642, translated into almost all the languages of Europe, was again re-printed; and *now* Calvinism received a deep wound *by the translation into English* of Sancroft's 'Fur Prædestinatus;' and the visible effects of this dismal creed made the reflecting almost ashamed of the name."

The "now" refers, I imagine, to the last preceding date given, i. e. 1655.

Mr. Jackson, in his well-written and impartial work, the 'Life of John Goodwin,' 1822, under the year 1651, observes, p. 250:

"The 'Fur Prædestinatus' was published anonymously, and has generally been ascribed to the pen of Archbishop Sancroft: it is therefore made a prominent article in the learned and interesting life of that distinguished prelate, recently published by Dr. D'Oyley. *This, however, is a mistake.* The tract was in existence many years before Sancroft was capable of producing such a composition. It *was first printed and circulated in Holland, in the early part of the seventeenth century*, when the controversy respecting predestination was warmly agitated between the Calvinists and Arminians in the United Provinces; and was generally thought to have been the production of Henry Slatius, a man of some note amongst the Remonstrants. [Brandt's History of the Reformation, vol. iv. p. 589, edit. 1723.] Two translations of this dialogue into English have made their appearance; one in the year 1658, and another in 1814."

The 'Fur Prædestinatus' has always been to me a work of much interest, and I should be very glad to see the question of *authorship* decided. But I am more particularly anxious to gain information with respect to an edition in Latin previous to 1651, and to *the earlier translation into English;* and any Bibliophilist who would communicate it, would highly gratify me. If I cannot procure that information through your Miscellany, circulating "quacunque Sol habitabiles illustrat oras," I despair of success.

Yours, &c. ERRUNETES.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 2.*

LOOKING over your Magazine of 1829, I perceive a few things which require correction, or may admit of further illustration.

Pt. i. p. 174. Sir H. V. Darell was descended from a younger branch of the Darells of Calehill. For Darell, see *Stemmata Chicheleana.*

P. 180. Gen. Dowdeswell was descended in the female line from the Hammonds of St. Alban's Court, and thus from Sir Dudley Digges.

P. 188. Mrs. Hammond of St. Alban's Court was daughter and coheir

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* The following is the best I can make of it, after several inspections. Underneath the knight, "Ossa...hoc gelido Will'm Aysc'ugh, Milit' qui coni'c'ta jacet sua m'geria pudica." Underneath the lady, "... more no'...pressa iacet filia Roberti hylyarde, Milit'." On a scroll proceeding from the mouth of the knight, "Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miserere nobis." And on a similar scroll from the lady, "Libera nos famulos tuos, o beata Trinitas."

of Osmund Beauvoir, D.D. by the heiress of *Boys* of Hoad Court. See Berry's Kentish Genealogies.

P. 205 b, l. 29. Sheriff Papillon bought the estate at Acrise, in Kent. He was son of David Papillon of Lubbenham, co. Leicester, by one of the Genevan family of *Calandrini*. See Nichols's Leicestershire, and Berry's Kentish Genealogies.

P. 227. Mr. Capon made a beautiful drawing of an internal view of the Gothic library at Lee for Mr. Brayley. What is become of it? and what are become of the curious drawings of that library by John Carter?

P. 271. Earl of Huntingdon. Mr. Bell boasted that when he took up the investigation of Lord H.'s descent, he had all the upward links to trace out. The truth is, on the contrary, that it had been brought down to the time of memory. In the last edition of Collins's Peerage, 1812, the deduction had been printed down to Col. Hastings's grandfather, from the Visitation Book of Leicestershire for 1684, so that all the difficult times had been got over, as far as concerned the claimant's own descent.

P. 368. It is not explained why the *Irish* Luttrels bear totally dissimilar arms from the Luttrels of *Dunster*.

P. 374. Mr. Plowden, as he appeared in his last years at Paris, was a very tall, bulky, heavy-looking man.

P. 389. The Fitzmaurices, Gerards, and Windsors, as well as the Carews, claim to be descended from the founder of Carew Castle here commemorated.

P. 400. I presume the *Christopher Carlell* here mentioned, was the same of whom there is a head in Holland's Heroologia; and who resided at *Shelving* in the parish of Barham, Kent, for which see Hasted's History, vol. III.

P. 410. The wife of the late Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. who died in 1803, was a coheir of Sir Geo. Chudleigh, and had a sister, Miss Chudleigh, who died aged, not long before.

P. 440. *Titian's Life*. There is a most curious original portrait of Titian's mother by Titian himself, an Italian sonnet at the back, in the collection of Col. Barrett at Lee Priory in Kent.

P. 468. Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, Bart. was coheir to the Barony of Fitzwalter, in right of his mother Frances, daughter and heir of Edmund Fowler, esq. of Graces in Essex. See Morant's Essex

P. 468. Sir Ed. Hales's nephew Mons. de Moulancourt has taken the name of Hales by sign manual, May 1829. For "Colehill" read "Calehill." See Lord Clarendon's History for the character of his ancestor, and the part he took as a loyalist. James II. created his grandson Earl of Tenterden, after his abdication; and see a most curious notice of Sir John, son of Sir Edward, in Mrs. Carter's Letters. It is singular that three Baronetages in this family have become extinct within these 20 years—Hales of Tunstal, Hales of Bekesborne, and Hales of Coventry.

P. 476. For Major "Brookman" read Major "Brockman" of Beachborough, near Folkestone, Kent, son and heir apparent of James Drake Brockman, esq. by the daughter and heiress of Dr. Tatton, Prebendary of Canterbury, by the sister and coheir of Sir Wm. Lynch, K.B.

P. 487. On the monument of Sir George Powlett at Crundal, Hants, are Hampden descents. See Topographical Miscellanies, 1791, 4to.

P. 565. Sir Ed. West. The boasted definition of *rent* is clearly a wrong definition. There is no land in culture which pays *no* rent. On this false assumption the argument in favour of a free corn trade is mainly built. Whence did Sir E. West spring?

Part ii. p. 274. Nothing is said of Sir Uvedale Price's "Essay on the Picturesque," &c.

P. 290. Is not the portrait of Hen. 2d Earl of Pembroke in Holland's Heroologia? A rude large picture of the family of Lord Grey de Wilton was about forty years ago at Mr. Chute's at the Vine, in Hants.

P. 377. There is a mistake in the account of the descent of the widow of the Rev. Benjamin Lefroy, who died 1829. She is daughter of the late Rev. James Austen, Rector of Steventon, Hants, by his first wife, the daughter of Gen. Mathew, by Lady Jane Bertie. Her father was brother to Jane Austen, the author of "Pride and Prejudice," and to Edward (Austen, now) Knight, esq. of Godmersham Park in Kent. Their father was the Rev. Geo. Austen, Rector of Steventon; their mother a daughter of Dr. Leigh, a younger son of Theophilus Leigh of Adlestrop, co. Gloucester, who married Mary Brydges, sister to the first Duke of Chandos. The Rev. Geo. Austen was first cousin to the

late Motley Austen, esq. of Keppington, in Sevenoaks, Kent.

P. 471. If Mr. Wm. Thomas Fitz-Gerald was the representative of the Desmond branch of the Fitzgeralds, the details of his pedigree are very disagreeable. Did not his sister marry Mr. Fonblanque, the King's Counsel?

P. 482. A pedigree of the magnanimous and constitutional lawyer Lord Chief Justice Holt, would be desirable. He is strangely omitted in that excellent work the "Biographie Universelle," in 52 vols. 8vo.

P. 559. You seem to have left out the branch of Lieut.-General Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. son of the historian, whose younger brother, Gen. Samuel Dalrymple, is still living.

P. 565. Mr. Kenrick was son of the Rev. *Jarvis* Kenrick, Rector of Chilham, Kent, not of Matthew his brother. Qu. did he not marry a dau. of Edw. Jer. Curteis, late M.P.? He was a man of a violent temper. He was a nephew of Mr. Seward, author of the Anecdotes.

1830. Pt. i. p. 87. The late learned Mrs. Eliz. Carter was descended from the Trenchards by her mother.

Ibid. See the dispute between the Shirleys and the Faggs for the *Wiston* estate, temp. Charles II.

P. 222. Mr. Broughton in his article of Marlowe, where he gives a long citation from Rob. Greene's *Groatsworth of Wit*, takes no notice of the Lee Priory reprint.

Yours, &c. W. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

THE famous palace of Alhamrā or Alhambrā, at Granada in Spain, was commenced by King Emir Alumnenim, and finished by Muley Hassem. This structure exceeds in magnificence all that imagination can conjecture, or the pencil describe. Thousands of alabaster columns sustain the stupendous *Coveda*s—domes. The walls, covered with porphyry, shine like gold and the azure sky. A thousand fountains in the interior of the chambers form beautiful cascades; and which, filling canals of jasper, wind through the galleries. The perfume of flowers is carried up, through the pedestals of the columns, from the subterranean apartments, where the flowers are burnt.

The windows which face the city, enable the eye to enjoy the most luxuriant prospect over the two rivers, Darro or Oro, and Xenil, which flow through the city. Every thing that can delight the senses, or that nature, science, taste, or art, can unite, is found in the grand structure of this palace. On the banks of the rivers, and in the midst of the magnificent sculptures, are engraved in porphyry, verses of the best Arabian poets.

On the door of the immense hall, where the king dispensed justice, is this inscription in the Arabic language, and which was translated into the Spanish language by the celebrated Don Juan Melendez Valdez, Judge of Valladolid, and who was called "the Divine Poet."

"Palidece, o maldad! doquier que huyas,
Alli te seguire, con paso lento,
Cupos va del delito el escarmiento.
Vea llega sui temor, huerfano triste,
Que aqui te espera el padre que perdiste."

"Turn pale, O wickedness! wheresoever you go, I will follow! Punishment always speedily follows crime! Draw near, come without fear! ye deserted orphans, here ye shall find the fathers you have lost."

This delightful palace is surrounded by a garden, which, from its simplicity, contrasts well with the luxury of the building. The garden is called "Teneralife;" it is celebrated in Asiatic and in African history. And in ancient times it was so great an object of envy to the powerful Caliphs of Cairo and Bagdad, that they endeavoured to imitate its beauties. The groves of oranges, the canals of water, the neighbouring towns, the cultivated country, the snow on the mountains, the palaces and monuments of Granada, the the olives, grapes, and pomegranates cascades, which fall from the height of a rock, the little brooks which emerge from amidst flowers, above a thousand fountains, and a dark wood, with choice birds singing their melodious notes, are admirably calculated to create a sentiment of pleasure and satisfaction to the mind.

The most celebrated fountain in the centre of the palace, is one with twelve lions, carved in alabaster, and the whole of which form a most beautiful and symmetrical circle. Each of these animals has a *jet-d'eau* issuing from its mouth. It was in *this* fountain that King Boabdil cast the heads of 36 knights of "Abencerrages," who were treacherously killed in the square of the palace by *his* order, in consequence of a false accusation made by the Knights

"Zegires" against the honour of the Queen. This calumny produced a *duel*, in order to save her honour. The invincible Lara, the young Fernan Cortes, the brave Aguila, and the venerable Telbez, master of the order of Calatrava, fought against Mofaria, Ali Sahal, and Moctader. The latter Knights were all killed; and upon their death the calumny against the Queen was discovered. The Queen had been accused of adultery, was condemned to be burnt, and, in order to save her life, she implored the assistance of the Spaniards to defend her innocence. And these brave knights, quitting the army of King Don Fernando and Queen Donna Isabel, which besieged Granada, came into the city, and defended the honour of the Queen, unjustly accused of adultery by her subjects.

The palace of Albaycin is not far distant from the Alhamrā; it is situate on a hill. There is also the magnificent palace commenced by the Emperor Charles the Fifth, which was never completed, and it is now entirely neglected. The magnificence of the building, and the style of its architecture, well deserve the favourable consideration of the Spanish government.

TEMPLARIUS.

"Swear unto me here by GOD."—Genesis, chap. xxi. v. 23.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 9.

THIS kind of oath appears not only generally in use in the time of Abraham, but also to have descended through many generations and ages in the East. When Mr. Bruce was at Skekk Amma, he entreated the protection of the Governor in prosecuting his journey. Speaking of the people who were assembled together in the house, he says[1]—"The great people among them came, and after joining hands, repeated a kind of prayer, of about two minutes long, by which they declared themselves and their children accursed if ever they lifted up their hands against me in the Desert; or, in case that I or mine should fly to them for refuge, if they did not protect us, at the risk of their lives, their families, and their fortunes; or, as they emphatically expressed it, to the death of their last male child among them."[2]

In Genesis[3] we read, "And Abraham said unto his eldest servant of his house, that ruled over all that he had, 'Put, I pray thee, thy hand under my thigh, and I will make thee swear by the Lord.'"

The present mode of swearing among the Mahomedan Arabs, that live in tents, as the patriarchs did, according to de la Roque,[4] is by laying his hands on the Koran. They cause those who swear, to wash their hands before they give them the book; they put their left hand underneath, and the right over it. Whether among the patriarchs one hand was under and the other upon the thigh is not certain. Abraham's servant might possibly swear with one hand under his master's thigh, and the other stretched out to Heaven. As the posterity of the patriarchs are described as coming out of the thigh, it has been supposed that *this* ceremony had some relation to their believing the promise of God, to bless all the nations of the earth, by means of one that was to descend from Abraham.[5]

Another species of oath is met with in Genesis,[6] "By the life of Pharaoh." Extraordinary as the kind of oath which Joseph made use of appears to us, it still continues in the East. Mr. Hanway relates[7] that the most sacred oath among the Persians, is by the King's head; and, among other instances of it, we read in the Travels of the Ambassadors[8]—

"There were but 60 horses for 94 persons. The Mahommedan (or conductor) swore by the head of the King, (which is the present oath among the Persians) that he could not possibly find any more. And Thevenot says,[9] his subjects were brought before him with fear and trembling, and they have such respect for him, and pay so blind an obedience to all his orders, that, how unjust soever his commands might be, they perform them, though against the law both of God and nature. Nay, if they swear by *the King's head*, their oath is more authentic, and of greater credit than if they swore by all that is most sacred in Heaven and upon earth."[10]

The following account is given[11] of the form of a Mahometan swearing upon the Koran:

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[1] Travels, i. 148.

[2] See also Genesis, xxvi. 28, 29.

[3] xxiv, 2, 3.

[4] Voyage dans le Pal. p. 152.

[5] Burder's Oriental Customs, pp. 12, 13.

[6] xlii. 15. [7] Travels, i. 313. [8] p. 204.

[9] Travels, part ii. p. 9.

[10] Burder, p. 23.

[11] The King *v.* John Morgan (Leach's Crown Cases, i. 65).

"An Alcoran was accordingly produced. The witness first placed his right hand flat upon it; put the other hand to his forehead, and brought the top of his forehead down to the book, and touched it with his head. He then looked for some time upon it, and on being asked what effect that ceremony was to produce, he answered, that he was bound by it to speak the truth."

At the Old Bailey December 1, Sessions 1804, a Chinese was sworn according to the form of the Courts at China, by holding a saucer in his hand, which he dashed to pieces at the conclusion of the oath.[12]

According to the principles of the common law of England, no particular form of oath is essential to be taken by a witness giving testimony in a court of justice. But, as the object is to bind his *conscience*, every man of every religion should be bound by that form which he himself thinks will bind *his* conscience most. And therefore, although the Christian oath was settled in very early times, yet the Jews, before the 18th year of Edward I., when they were expelled the kingdom, were permitted to give evidence at common law, and were sworn not on the Evangelists, but on the old Testament. No distinction was taken between their swearing in civil or criminal cases,[13] and the practice has been the same since the return of the Jews into England in the 19th year of Charles II.[14]

Since the great case of Omichum v. Baker,[15] a question was referred to all the Judges of England, whether a Turk should be permitted to swear on the Koran,[16] upon the prosecution at the Old Bailey of a prisoner, for a capital offence; and they were *unanimously* of opinion that he might.

Dr. Owen, Vice Chancellor of Oxford in 1657, being called upon as a witness, refused to kiss the book, and desired it might be opened before him, and he lifted up his right hand. The Jury prayed the opinion of the Court, if they ought to give the same credit to him as to a witness sworn in the usual manner; and Glynn, Chief Justice, told them, that in *his* opinion the witness had taken as strong an oath as any other witness, but he added, "If I were to be sworn, I would kiss the book."[17]

In the year 1745, at Carlisle, upon the prosecution of some of the rebels, there was an evidence called, who belonged to that sect in Scotland which will not kiss the book, and it was the received opinion that his evidence might yet be received.

Until the "Act for amending the Law of Evidence in certain cases,"[18] Quakers and Moravians, who according to the tenets of their faith refuse to take any oath, could only be admitted as witnesses in cases of a civil, or at most of a *quasi* civil nature. This Act provides that Quakers, or Moravians, required to give evidence, may instead of an oath make their solemn affirmation, which shall be of the same effect in all cases, civil or criminal.

The important text,[19] "But above all things, my brethren, swear not: neither by Heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath; but let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay; lest ye fall into condemnation"—is generally considered to apply only to profane swearing, and not to oaths necessarily taken in courts of justice.[20]

TEMPLARIUS.

WALK THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS.

(Continued from page 496.)

THE following morning our drive was equally pleasant. The road wound by the side of the river Tay, which it overlooked. The hills on either side were fringed with the most flourishing and picturesque woods, interspersed with neat and elegant villas, in situations most peculiarly beautiful. The scenery, one of the

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12 Peake, Ev. 138, 5th edition.

13 Madox's History of the Exchequer, 167, 174; Seld. ii. 1469.

14 2 Keble, 314.

15 1 Wils. 84; Willes, 538; referred to in Atcheson v. Everitt, 1 Cowp. 382.

16 Upon a complaint made by Jacob Fachina, against General Sabine, as Governor of Gibraltar, Alderaman Ben Monso, a Moor, was produced as a witness, and sworn upon the Koran, 2 Stra. 1104.

17 2 Sid. 6.

18 9 Geo. IV. c. 32.

19 James, v. 12.

20 Matthew, v. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37; Exod. xx. 7; Levit. xix. 12; Deuteronomy, v. 11; Numbers, xxx. 2; Heb. vi. 16; Psalm cxix. 106; Deut. x. 20; Ex. xxii. 11; Lev. xi. 1; Jeremiah, iv. 2; Hezekiel, xlv. 23, xix. 18, lv. 16; Matth. xxiii. 16, 22—v. 36; Romans, i. 9; 2 Cor. i. 23; Galat. i. 20; 1 Thess. v. 27; Ruth, i. 17; 2 Samuel, iii. 35, xix. 13; Archbishop Secker's Sermons, vol. iv., Sermon xii. p. 228.

strongest features of which was the Tay, was eminently striking; and we felt little inclination to wonder at the well-known exclamation of the Roman soldiers—Ecce Tiberim!

As we approached to Dunkeld, the contemplation of green slopes, with the most lively verdure, was, after the bare and rugged mountains which we had lately passed, truly delightful. We entered the town by the newly-erected lodges of the Duke of Atholl, which appeared to me elegant and tasteful, and arrived at our inn soon after eleven. Enquiring for the guide, we speedily set forwards to view the wonders of the place. It was a most enchanting summer's day, and the scenery eminently calculated to inspire cheerfulness. We arrived at the Bridge, I think of seven arches, handsomely constructed of stone, and from which there is an excellent view of the venerable but dilapidated Cathedral. The entrance into the grounds, under a flourishing plantation, and by the river Bran, is exceedingly pretty; and the shade afforded by the trees, on the day we visited it, most agreeable. We passed over neatly garnished gravel walks, by a sort of nursery for young plants, which appeared to thrive with the greatest luxuriance, and were kept in the nicest order. Still proceeding along the banks of the river, which is here interrupted and impetuous, we arrived at the celebrated Ossian's Hall, from the windows of which the Falls were presented to our astonished view, in their full glory. After inspecting the cave, and all the other wonders, we proceeded direct to the Rumbling Brig, whose waters sounded on the ear for a considerable distance, as we approached. The rocks here are rugged and grand, and the fall noble and picturesque. On one side is an immense chasm, the water black, and flowing slowly at a great distance below the Brig, and, as we were informed, of astonishing depth. The surrounding scenery is awfully impressive, and few could drop a stone into this abyss without shuddering at its fall. This sensation is far from being lessened, when it is observed that the bank is soft and crumbling, while it fearfully overhangs the stream. We were led over walks in excellent order, and under trees which diffused an agreeable shade, to a rising ground, from whence we enjoyed a view of inconceivable magnificence and extent. At a little distance beneath us rolled the Tay, of considerable breadth, beautiful and pellucid, and reflecting from its bosom the numerous and variegated trees which were the ornaments of its banks. In the distance, to our left, were the blue and picturesque mountains we had so lately left behind us; and, in our front, the eye wandering delighted over a beautifully extended tract of intervening hill and dale, was pointed out to us the classical country of Dunsinane, with Birnam hill and wood, the latter of which, in the words of Mr. Pennant, certainly never seems to have recovered the march which its ancestors made to the place first named. Our guide also caused us to remark the hill on which stood Macbeth's Castle, with many other objects, equally worthy of attention. The next object of curiosity is Neil Gow's tree, under the shade of which that ancient bard is said to have composed many of his most admired strains. From this spot the view is exceedingly pleasing, and the river peculiarly beautiful. Adjoining to it is a cedar of large dimensions, as well as a singularly fine view of the bridge, and part of the town of Dunkeld, with which we were altogether greatly pleased. At this place we resumed our knapsacks.

The sun was hot, and the road sandy; but the views on each side delightfully refreshing, and comparatively lowland. We arrived at Aberfeldy at four, and hence visited the Falls of Moness. The woods here are extremely fine, and struck me as resembling very particularly those in the neighbourhood of Corra Linn. The Falls themselves, however, are of a very different description; less magnificent, but scarcely less pleasing. The body of water is comparatively small, and the declivity gradual. The first of them, according to our guide, was 250 feet; the stream, as of the purest silver, flowing placidly along, and exciting the most pleasing ideas. The rocks, on each side the water, covered with trees, rise to a very considerable height; and, in a great measure, shut out the light of day. The beholder appears to be, as it were, walled in, and completely cut off from the world and its inhabitants. It is indeed a scene of the most secluded solitude. The trees are beautiful and various, and add, in a very remarkable degree, to the beauty of these Falls,

which are numerous, but greatly resembling each other in their general appearance, though differing as to elevation. The Falls of Moness, and, I believe, great part of the neighbourhood, are the property of Lord Breadalbane.

The next object of our attention was Castle Menzies, where every thing appeared dreary, dark, and desolate; though the park contains some very fine trees. The view from the highest crag is exceedingly magnificent, and surpasses any thing I had ever before seen, not excepting Dunkeld. The day, however, though fine, was hazy; and on this account we were far from having the landscape in perfection. As it was, we had to the right a view uncommonly grand:—Loch Tay, in all its majesty, its waters terminated by the towering summit of Ben Lawers. Immediately in our front was the river Tay, flowing through the richest meadows and cornfields; together with the house and village of Weems, surrounded by wood. To the left, was a far extended view of the river and valley, nearly as far as Dunkeld, comprising the bridge we had passed yesterday, with the woods about the Falls of Moness, and the town of Aberfeldy.

The sight of this place reminded me of Burns, and I asked our conductor if he had known any thing of him. He told me that he had often seen him, and that he was a wonderful "clever gentleman." He showed himself tolerably acquainted with his writings, particularly with those which were in any degree local, and, from the way in which he spoke of him, I imagine he was much read, as well as greatly venerated, in this neighbourhood. We descended by the longer route, and thus made a circuit of the crags; the view varying at different points where we rested. On the outside of the Castle, whose walls we did not penetrate, was an inscription, signifying that it was erected in 1771. The first part of our march onward was over hot and sandy roads, entirely without shelter, and the sun had now burst forth in all its splendour. We felt the heat extremely oppressive, till at length we arrived at some trees overhanging the banks of the river, and reposed ourselves for a short time under their shade. We then crossed the river by a bridge, close adjoining to some very venerable ruins; and the road continued equally pleasant, the shade thicker and more refreshing, till we arrived at a part from which the rays of the sun were altogether excluded. We were much delighted by the contemplation of several most beautiful laburnums, rich in streaming gold, and whose gay and graceful festoons were an ornament to the road for a considerable distance. Thus canopied, we concluded our journey for the day at Kenmore, a spot still more beautiful than any we had yet seen in the Highlands, or any other part of the kingdom. We were enchanted with its handsome bridge, and hanging woods, with Loch Tay, its mountains, and lastly with its English-like church and tower.

A SUBSCRIBER.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *2, Francis-street, Golden-sq. Dec. 20.*

YOU did me the favour to insert in vol. XCVIII. pt. i. p. 28, some observations upon the predictions of the celebrated astrologer Lilly, contained in his Almanac for the year 1655. Since I sent you those observations, Lilly's Almanacs for the years 1657 and 1658 have fallen in my way, and I now furnish you with a few remarks upon them, together with a transcript of some contemporary MS notes written upon the copy of the Almanac for the former year, now in my possession.

These two Almanacs contain the predictions in favour of the King of Sweden, for which Lilly informs us (Hist. of his Life and Times, p. 74, edit. 1826) that he was rewarded by that Sovereign with a gold chain and medal, worth about 50*l.* a very striking proof of the importance at that time attached to his predictions. The Almanac for 1658, he also tells us, was "translated into the language spoke at Hamburgh, printed and cried about the streets, *as it is in London*" (Hist. of his Life and Times, p. 74).

The year 1657, to which the earlier of these two little volumes relates, is distinguished in our history by Syndercombe's attempt to assassinate the Protector, and also by the scheme for the revival of the monarchy, the institution of "the upper house," and the offer of the royal title to Cromwell. I need scarcely remark, that these events were altogether unguessed by Lilly, unless indeed it may please the fa-

vourers of astrology to consider that Syndercombe's plot is designated by the "unhappy affront of some eminent Commonwealth's man," which is predicated of January 1657.

The year 1658 opened with the meeting of a parliament consisting of two houses in the ancient form. The squabble which speedily ensued—the hasty dissolution of the Parliament—Cromwell's distresses of mind and body, and finally his death, all happened during this eventful year, and alas, for astrology! were all unforetold by this prince of nativity-casters.

Although Lilly was thus unsuccessful in his peeps into futurity, his books are not altogether uninteresting. I think some few facts may be collected from them, which tend to show the condition of the public mind and feeling during the eventful years to which these publications relate. Even against the wishes of the writer, he is continually exposing to view the agitation, the feverish desire of change which had taken possession of all classes of people, and eventually produced the Restoration, and which in all probability would have led the way to some great national convulsion, even supposing the opportune death of Cromwell had not then occurred. The oppressed and burthened people were evidently anxious for some other government than that provided for them by the celebrated "instrument of government," and afterwards by "the humble petition and advice."

Amongst many disquieting notions then entertained, one which I learn from Lilly's preface to his Almanac for 1657, p. ii. is not a little singular. One thousand six hundred and fifty-six complete years were calculated to have intervened between the creation of the world and the universal deluge, and it was judged that something extraordinary must necessarily distinguish the conclusion of a similar period of 1656 years, calculated from the birth of Christ. Upon this fantastical foundation, Lilly's astrological brethren built a multitude of wonderful conjectures, all calculated to disquiet the minds of the people. "Some," he says, "will have the downfall of the Pope—*falsely* by them called Antichrist." "Others will have the day of judgment steal upon mankind in this year 1657." "Some will have the Jewish nation converted in this year by miracle." "Some will have Gog and Magog come out of the North, and this is the Muscovite. Nay, the lost ten tribes of the Jews must in the year 1657 peep out of India, a terra incognita, where, pitiful souls! they never were. Some will have a very new monarchy to be erected in 1657, Deo non volente, and these are drowsy prophets, very good dreamers, &c." "Some would have one thing, some another, nothing but miracles and prodigies are expected."

Another cause of disquietude was an apprehension of the plague, founded upon a notion about as sensible as that derived from the Deluge. That desolating distemper had appeared at the commencement of the reigns of James I. and Charles I. and it was therefore considered that it must again visit the nation at the commencement of Cromwell's dynasty. Lilly, whose business it was at this time to prophesy "comfortable things," condescends to argue this matter, and assures his readers that their fears are vain, for that he knows "*pregnant reasons in astrology*" for the two former plagues—that the Protector received his power under more propitious stars, and "besides," he adds, "he is of English blood, they not so." Such cogent arguments could scarcely fail of producing conviction! Minds that could be duped by astrology—and such at that time constituted the great bulk of mankind—might be led to imagine that the horrors of the plague were but the just return of heaven to a people who had filled up the measure of their iniquity by allowing Scotchmen to reign over them.

In many parts of these Almanacs, Lilly notices the sedulous endeavours which were made not merely by the Royalists, but even by the Protector's old republican associates, to keep alive the agitation of the times, and arouse the people against Cromwell's Government. Scarcely a month occurs without some notice of the "malicious intendments" against the person of the Protector, and the peace of the country. This spirit was fomented by the Clergy, especially those of the Anabaptist persuasion, whose violence against Cromwell causes them to come in for a great share of Lilly's abuse. In his predictions for 1657, he says of them, "Monsters these are in religious habits;" and in 1658, amongst many other passages of a like character, this

occurs, evidently aiming at the same persons.

"From hence the teares of the English will arise, viz. from the dissatisfied or malecontented spirits of such of our own nation as do pretend or profess a religious sanctity, or in their own resentments, a more clear and absolute methode or understanding of matters and misteries divine, than those orthodox persons whom both the famous Vniversities of this nation, or any forraign academies, have either in the raign of the two late Kings, or since in these latter times, graced with laudable titles or places of honour according unto their severall merits. These men or people we now mention, and intend (though under no certain name), are stiff in opinion, rigid in their principles and censures, of no very bad life or conversation, and verily did they not gird at the Lord Protector, and manifest themselves disaffected unto this present Parliament and Government, thereby established, we would have silenced our pen, and given them leave to go a whoaring and hunting with Saul, where he sought his father's asses in the wilderness. Some of them know whom they mean or intend in their prayers and sayings by denomination for *Antichrist*, and also whom they in their common discourse call *Saul*, and whom they would have for to be *David*, &c. But heaven is as farr remote from hell, and Christianity as near unto Atheism, as it is any way probable, either in art or nature, that any proselite or High Priest, Martiall or not Martiall, either of this or any other rabble of men, or schismatical judgment, shall obtain soverainty hear in England, a desire wholly aymed at by these self-conceited people, the production whereof unto their own wished ends, were enough to engage this nation once more unto the bloody butchery and slaughter of millions of souls, and to invest a well ordered Government into the hands and heads of those people who are fitter for the Island Anticyras, there to eate hellebor with the wild goats, than to sit in a chair of state; for what ever people of any judgment soever, tending unto religion, shall now or hereafter appear averse or disaffected unto the present authority as now established, are the greatest and most mischievous enemies of the English nation. But how often these men, these very incendiaries, will raise factions, spit venome, print invectives against the Lord Protector, Parliament, and present Government, we tremble to mention, and hasten unto the affaires Transmarine of Europ, intending to give our judgment; whether peace or war will be betwixt the two most powerful nations of Europ, viz. France and Spain, or what the Portugall will do to resist the Spaniard by land, or the threatening Hollander by sea, or whether any ghostly father of the fift Monarchy-mens-judgment, or of their Church (if it be one), shall supplant Oliver Lord Protector of England, or whether the King of Denmark will be a diminutive prince in his own country, or sole monarch of all Sweden by conquest? or whether he will not pipe Palinodiam, or sit on the stoole of repentance for provoking so sober and martiall a Prince against him as the present King of Swede; how the Turks and Venetians shall thrive in their wars; how the Muscovite or Tartarian shall fare one with the other, or both of them, with the Pole; and lastly, whether Alexander the Seventh, the present Bishop of Rome, shall in a single duell destroy Sir Seigneir Antichrist."

Another source of excitement at this time was the circulation of political pamphlets, many of them printed abroad, but industriously scattered throughout England. Of these, the well-known "Killing no Murder" operated strongly, not merely upon Cromwell's apprehension of assassination, but even upon the feelings of the whole country. Lilly often refers to these publications, terming them "scandalous and invective pasquills, or pamphlets, spread abroad to defame the government;"—"sneaking pamphlets, without author's name or sense, daringly dispersed, to prepare the English to revolt or rebellion;"—"scandalous libels, pernicious tenets, or infamous books and queries, which disturb the happiness of the nation." The probability of Cromwell's assassination, which, after Syndercombe's attempt, was rendered by no means unlikely, is evidently hinted at in the following doggrel lines:—

"Man of greatness, prudent be,
Least one stab or shot end thee;
Thousands now conspired have
To bring thy head t' untimely grave."

But one of the most curious passages in these books, coming as it does from an apologist of the Protector, is the following admission of his extreme unpopularity. The barbarous Latin in which it is couched was, no doubt, intended to veil its meaning from vulgar eyes. It is a pretty specimen of Lilly's learning. "O Olivere! Angliæ Protector, Deus Abraham, Isaac et Jacob, tibi benedicat; *habes inimicos plures, amicos paucos.*"

I have, I think, cited passages enough, to prove how unsuccessful had been the attempts to establish a stable government, and how dissatisfied and disturbed the people were,

although enjoying all the benefit of a government "in a single person, fitted," as Lilly remarks, "by the Almighty for so great a charge." Of Lilly's anticipations for the future, it is really curious to observe the total failure. The instance I am about to refer to, furnishes a striking proof how little of the 'shadow of coming events' was cast upon the mind of this would-be prophet. In the Almanac for 1658, after declining to declare his thoughts fully as to the number of years the then present government would endure, "it being," he says, "a subject which would take up much time, and perhaps nothing pleasing unto the times, or of safety unto the author," he yet cannot forbear breaking the ice, as he terms it, upon one particular. He then refers to a former writing of his, from which he draws a prophesy, that "it shall continue in somewhat a rigid posture, but in much majesty or austerity, until almost 1663, at which time all bitterness would be laid aside, and matters ruled mildly." Having thus determined that it was to continue until "almost 1663," he points out to those who wish to inquire further, that at the time the present government was established, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, were the predominating planets; that 465, 428, and 364, are the numbers of years to which those planets refer; that 582 years was the period of the former dynasty, from 1066 to 1648; and that from a consideration of these several quantities the number sought for was to be obtained. Before the expiration of the very year to which all this pompous nonsense referred, the Protectorate had crumbled to the dust, and the master-spirit, which alone could preserve it in existence, had departed, to use the words of Thurloe (vii. 373), "to heaven, embalmed with the tears of his people, and upon the wings of the prayers of the saints."

I shall now copy the few MS. notes in the Almanac for 1657, to which I before referred. The interleaving of Almanacs, for the purpose of inserting memoranda, is still, I believe, a common custom. Mr. Ellis, in his "Letters," makes use of some similar MS. notes, inserted by Sir William Dugdale in an interleaved almanac, still in existence.—(Vid. Ellis's Letters, 1st Series, vol. iii. p. 318.) From the character and appearance of the writing, as well as from the matter of these memoranda, I have no doubt that they were written at the period to which they refer. The book was formerly in the possession of the late W. S. Higgs, esq. and was purchased at the sale of his books by his grandson, Mr. J. Richards, of Reading, who presented it to me. Of the writer I know nothing, more than is disclosed by these memoranda. I imagine, from their contents, that he lived at Exeter. His mother's name was Elizabeth. He was married, had five children, a brother named Robert Yonge, and a cousin Pole.

"On Tuesday, January 20th, my brother, Robert Yonge, took his journey towards London, in company with Collonel Shapcote and Mr. Poyntingdon.

"On Fryday, January 23, the Speaker & House of Parliament went to Whitehall, to congratulate the Protector, for his deliverance from a late conspiracy layd to fire Whitehall, and murther his person, of which he had given them notice by the Secretary of State. As they went up towards the banquetting-house the staircase sunk under them, by which accident the Sollicitor Generall Ellis had his leg broken, and divers others of the members were sorely bruised.

"On Wednesday, February the 4th, Lieutenant Bagwell, of Plusbury, dyed suddainly, in a neighbour's house, whome he was gone to visite. The same day my cousin Pole buryed his second sonne Courtenay.

"Whereas the Protector and councill had the last year (upon occasion of the insurrection made by Sr Joseph Wagstaff, Penrudduck, Grove, et.) layd an extraordinary tax, amounting to the tenth part of their yearly revenue, on the late royall party, for the maintenance of a standing militia in each county, which should be ready on all occasions to prevent or suppress all like insurrections for the future; there was a bill now offered to the Parliamt. for confirmation of ye said tax (wch because it amounted to the tenth of their estates as aforesaid, was named decimation); but, after a long debate, the House rejected it as illegall.

* "Fryday, February 20th, was observed, throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, as a day of publique thanksgiving, for the Protector's deliverance from the late conspiracy. The same day the Protector did sumptuously feast ye Parliamt & Councill of State in the Banquetting House at Whitehall, and after dinner entertained them at the Cockpit with rare musick, both of instruments & voyces.

* This is the same as a note in Burton, vol. i. p. 377, quoting Mercurius Polit. No. 350.

"On Munday, February 23rd, the Parliament began a debate* about reviving the office & dignity of King in these nations, & offering the same to the Protector. The proposition was much opposed by most of the souldiers in the House, as namely, Lambert, Fleetwood, &c. The debate continued the whole week, & Friday was observed in the house as a day of fasting and prayer, to seek a blessing on their counsells in this grand affair.

"Satterday, March 14th, dyed the olde Mr. Willoughby of Pehembury, being aged above fourscore and six. He was buried the Fryday following, being ye 20th.

"Wednesday, March 18. The Assisses began at Exeter, Justice Warburton being the onely Judge, & Sr John Copleston now the third year continued Sheriff. The Chief Justice Glyn was appointed also to come this circuit, but was commanded to continue his attendance at Parliam^t (as were all other lawyers that were members) in order to the new settlement in hand for Kingship, house of Lords, &c. wch hath ever since the first moving on Febr. 23, taken up the constant debates of the house.†

"On Thursday, Aprill 9th, I put my nagg into my Cousin Mallack's salt grass. I am to pay him 3s. p^r week. On Satterday the 18th, I took him out because ye ground was exceeding wet, and put him in again on ye Tuesday following, being the 21. I took him out again on Munday May 4th. So he was there in the whole, three weeks and one day.

"This moneth [May] 6000 English foot were sent over to the ayd of the French King against the Spaniard, under the command of Sr John Reynoldes.

"Also the Bill for the settlem^t of a new Governm^t passed both Parliam^t & Protector. It was at first presented to be with the title of King, & so much urged by the Parliam^t; but the Protector for some reasons thought fit to refuse it. At length, after many messages to and fro, the house consented, & so it passed that the title of Lord Protector should be continued. It gives the Protector power to designe his successor, institutes a new house of L^ds in a new form; settles on him & his successors a perpetual yearly revenue of 1,300,000 lib. never to be taken away but by consent of the three estates, *cum multis aliis*, wch are to be seen at large in print.

"On Friday, July the 24th, my wife was delivered of her second daughter and fifth childe, about half an hour past eight in the morning; Tuto, Cito, &c. Deo Gratias.

"On Munday, July 27th, the Assisses began at Exeter; Sr John Copleston, Sheriff (but not present, but at London, marrying his second wife) & Baron Nicholas & Justice Newdigate, Judges.

"On the 9th of August, being the Lord's day, my late born daughter was baptized, & (in memory of my mother) named Elizabeth."

In conclusion, allow me to extract a passage from the Almanac for 1657, relative to King James VI.'s visit to Tycho Brahe in 1589. I do not remember to have ever before met with the lines at the conclusion. It can scarcely be necessary to remind your readers that James's visit was upon the occasion when, all on fire with love, he posted off to Denmark to obtain his bride, who was detained by adverse winds.

"But seeing we have also made mention of Tycho Brahe, we shall also manifest unto the unlearned of our English nation what he was, and of what estimation in the world. By nation he was of Denmark, by birth of noble extraction, and a Baron of that country; he was one who from his infancy was addicted to the mathematiques, and in his younger years travelled through the most considerable cities of Europe, having either had conference or correspondency with the ablest astronomers of Europe, especially with or from those who were of most fame. Into an isle of his own he afterwards retyred, and had such exact and large instruments framed for the observation of the fixed stars, as whereby he performed more in their rectification than ever any man be-

* According to Burton, vol. 1. p. 378, this debate was opened by Sir Christopher Pack, who presented the original draft of the famous "petition and advice," then termed "the address and remonstrance." It was debated all that day, and until the evening; for Burton, in his odd way, informs us that it was "resolved that a candle be brought in." To what hour they consulted by this "candle" does not appear. This was on Monday, February 23. The debate was resumed on the next Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday the house did not sit. On Friday they met, and the day was "set apart to seek the Lord upon this occasion." (Burton, vol. 1. p. 379.) On Saturday they resumed the debate, and so continued, with some interruption, for nearly forty days (Burton, vol. 1. p. 398).

† Burton (vol. 1. p. 379 says, it was "ordered that the Lords the Judges who are members of this house, and all gentlemen of the long robe, members of this house, and the rest of the members of this house, shall constantly attend the service of this house, and not depart without leave of this house." Even the Protector's nephew, Henry Cromwell, could not obtain leave to go into the country.—Ibid. p. 381. Glyn, the Chief Justice, and several of the Judges, took part in the debate.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Premonstrant. Begnique Tonans quæ [illegible]
[illegible] Tuenur
Tyrrhenum patrium opera. Lege. Dante [illegible]
Mia con Mundi inventus Carmine [illegible]
[illegible] &c.

Secunda hæc fecit manus, propria
semper.

"Tyrrhene's mount of foresight
Events, which will succeed below.
Either by use of good aspects.
What fate of Kingdoms. God directs
Read this and smile, if you for wonders look.
Behold the work of time, the Heavens in book."

Yours, &c. JOHN BRUCE.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 5.

THE gaping errors which pervade the genealogical accounts of many families, not only in the book which, I notice, has been *justly* condemned (I say *nothing* of its authors), but in many others, should be a caution to all who are engaged in heraldic or historical studies and investigations, to be extremely careful to guard against falling into mistakes upon such points. It may be, in the minds of superficial readers, of no importance whether the descent of this or that person be correctly or incorrectly traced, as to such readers the relation of truth and the inventions of fancy are alike; but permit me to remark, that a constant habit of minutely regarding facts is of very great importance in a legal as well as a moral sense: because the neglect of it can never be productive of benefit, but may frequently lead to serious mischief, great losses, and great disgrace; encourage ambition or avarice to set up false claims, and assist the cunning or the knavish in unjust ones. To avoid errors of this nature, is therefore so important and so desirable, that no pains can be too great to prevent their admission into any works of reference, or which from their nature, or the authority attached to their authors, may be resorted to by any inquirers, of whatsoever class or temper; nor are any strictures too severe, within the just limits which the laws permit, for those who lend their assistance, from whatsoever motive or cause—from cupidity, from ignorance, from affectation of superior knowledge, or even the motives, and it itself assumes merits of literary fame or distinction, in the propagation of incorrect and false statements respecting pedigrees. I have been induced to make these reflections as introductory to a request, that some of your experienced and well-informed genealogical Correspondents, will have the kindness to afford assistance to one who is desirous not to increase the number of writers involved in the censure above alluded to.

In the Pedigree of D'Anvers, as delivered by Kimber and Betham, there are some inexplicable discrepancies, which it would be extremely desirable to be able to correct, or precisely to distinguish, in order to avoid a degree of embarrassing confusion, in relation to the later descents of the several branches of that ancient family.

Kimber and Bridges (the Northamptonshire historian), derive from the eldest son of Robert D'Anvers, who died 27 Edw. III., and Alice de la Beche, William D'Anvers (their grandson), Under Treasurer of England, and call the name of one of his sons *Thomas*. Kimber indeed (vol. i. p. 500), introduces him with the word *probably*, but makes this Thomas marry Joan, daughter of William Bruce, of Wintersloe, co. Oxon.; and says that Sir William D'Anvers, Justice of the Common Pleas, descended from him. Betham calls that judge the son and heir of *John*, not Thomas D'Anvers, and *Jane*, not Joane, his wife, and designates this *John* as of *Colthorp, co. Berks*; stating that Jane, the mother of the Judge, was his father's second wife, not, I believe, mentioning the name of his former wife, which by Bridges, vol. i. p. 163, in a tabular pedigree, is supplied by a daughter of Richard Quartermaine, of Ricot, Oxon. from whom, according to the same authority, descends Richard Danvers, of Culworth, co. Northampton; so that the said Richard was, according to Bridges, son of *Thomas* Danvers, by his first wife, and the Judge, his son, by the second. But, according to Kimber, Richard Danvers, of Culworth (who is identified by his having married Elizabeth Langston, of a Buckinghamshire family), was the son not of *Thomas*, as stated both by himself and Bridges, but of John Danvers, son of another Richard, younger brother of that Robert, with whose name I

have commenced my observations; and which Richard Danvers, who was Comptroller of the Customs, temp. Edw. IV. and died circ. 1489, according to Kimber, instead of being half-brother to the Judge, as Bridges represents him, could only have been *second cousin* to his father. To increase the difficulty of reconciling these accounts, Richard Danvers, of Culworth, according to Kimber, has a brother Sir Robert, a Judge of the Common Pleas 29 Hen. VI. knighted by Edw. IV. who is represented to have married Agnes, daughter of Richard Quatermaine, of Ricot (Privy Councillor to Edw. IV.) and to have had only daughters, of whom Richard Danvers purchased their inheritance.

Now the points which I am desirous of ascertaining are these: Had Richard Quatermaine *two* daughters? Was one of them called Agnes, and married to Sir Robert Danvers, Lord of Culworth; the other called (qu.) Catherine, married to *Thomas* or *John*, the father of Sir *William* Danvers, who was a Judge at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. as before mentioned? And what were the names of the co-heiresses and nieces of Richard Danvers the Comptroller, whether son of John, grandson of ROBERT, or son of *William* his cousin, also grandson of the said Robert? I presume it to be agreed, that from Sir William Danvers, by Anne Purey, came Sir John Danvers, of Waterstock, co. Oxon. who married Anne, *not* Margaret, as Betham says (vol. i. p. 380), daughter of *William* (which he *does not say*) Hampden, of Hartwell, and was father of three daughters, in whom terminated that line, by marriages to Wm. Broughton, esquire of the body to King Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Cave, Knt. of Stanford, and to one of the Digbys: but of whose names, excepting that of Dame *Elizabeth* Cave, I shall feel obliged by receiving any information. I am also desirous of ascertaining whether John Danvers, called by Kimber a clergyman, and brother of Sir Robert, and Richard the Comptroller, were Prior of Bradstock, and the same person mentioned in a fine in 41 Edw. IV. To which of the Danvers family, or rather to which Richard Danvers, was married Beatrix, daughter of Ralph Verney? and to obtain some further account of the branch of Danvers, of Tokenham, co. Wilts, of whom was Rachel, dau. of Richard Danvers, wife of John Awbrey, esq. of Burwelton, co. Hereford.

The most important point perhaps in all these inquiries, is in relation to the descent of the co-heiresses of Sir John Danvers, of Waterstock; but it is also desirable to ascertain what place is intended by *Colthorp*, co. *Berks*, of which I am not able to discover any traces in any topographical account of Berkshire, to which my small collection of books extends. The Pureys, of Thatcham, in that county, connected with the family of Danvers, intermediately between the alliance with Bruly and Hampden, have supplied a coat, amongst the quarterings of Danvers, on a monument at Stanford, but this affords no clue to the discovery of any previous connexion with Berkshire; and the paucity of materials which, after many diligent researches, I have been able to collect, for elucidating the biography of the *Quatermaines*, not enabling me to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, in regard to the marriage of the daughter or daughters of Richard Quatermaine, leaves me in great doubt on that part of the subject. I must not venture to *conjecture* the accidental omission of a descent, or the misplacing of a name, by such industrious and attentive genealogists and writers as those to whom I am compelled to resort for all the information which I discover in print, on these subjects, and in relation to these particulars; and I am quite disposed to make due allowances for a *very common* source of error, not very commonly considered by modern writers — the hasty adoption of MS. pedigrees; which, having been carelessly compiled, and without design of publication, happen to be afterwards preserved and deposited in situations, where *becoming intermixed with others of undoubted authenticity, they are at length resorted to, with a degree of confidence to which they are not entitled*, and from which their authors are no longer able to guard or to rescue them.

Roger Dodsworth, Dugdale, Glover, Le Neve, Wood, Willis, Cole, and, in a word, almost every antiquary, herald, and genealogist, must have accumulated materials in the shape of pedigrees, upon which they themselves did not rely, but which, having been

preserved, are now too often *supposed*, on account of the sanction of such names, to be entitled to the character of authenticity: but it is too often forgotten, that there may be a wide difference between *genuineness* and *authenticity*. Laid by, in hopes that future inquiries or opportunities might afford the means of rendering them correct or perfect, disappointment, accident, want of opportunity, may have prevented that useful and necessary emendation, which might have entitled them to be regarded as authority; and, in that imperfect state, falling into the hands of indiscreet, unlearned, or unfit persons, collation with, or extraction from such documents, wheresoever reposited, will, unless accompanied with great caution, lead to numerous errors. To consult them may be both desirable and necessary; but to rely upon them, without due investigation, will be often indiscreet, and sometimes dangerous. G. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 30.

THE recent fire at Lewisham, in Kent, has not only destroyed the Church, but the whole series of the Parish Registers, commencing about the year 1550.*

The number of years for which transcripts exist in the registry of the diocese, do not, I understand, exceed five or six and twenty years, so that these valuable sources of evidence are for ever lost, and the inconvenience arising to numerous families, whose ancestors have been either baptized, married, or buried there, will probably be, in many cases, of serious consequence.

There cannot be a better channel than through your pages, of calling the attention of the clergy in general to this circumstance, in order to impress upon them the necessity of annually transmitting the transcripts of the registers to the Bishop's registry, agreeably to the Act of Parliament; the provisions of which have in too many cases been entirely neglected.

There is not a duty more incumbent upon the bench of Bishops to see performed than the regular transmission of the transcripts, when the injury to the community in general, which may arise from the neglect, is considered.

Lewisham is a populous neighbourhood, and the burial-place of numerous families. It will, therefore, be desirable to supply the defect occasioned by the loss of the Registers, as far as possible; and I would suggest one mode, viz.: to cause the monumental inscriptions in the churchyard to be transcribed, and verified by some proper person, after a due comparison of the transcript, and to deposit it in the iron chest of the church, when it shall be reinstated. This would provide, to the only extent practicable, a remedy; which may be of importance hereafter to the descendants of those families to whom such memorials relate, when the tombs or headstones may be decayed or removed. Many persons, whose marriages have been solemnized there, and whose offspring have been there baptized, might obtain *vivâ voce* evidence, and deposit affidavits with the Minister; which might also be preserved in the chest with the future registers. F. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, Dec.* 2.

IN a note to a work entitled "A Discourse on the Office of Master of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery," ascribed to Sir P. Yorke, afterwards Lord Hardwicke, p. 43, are the following passages:—

"There were twelve *Bougiers* of old time, of which number the Clerk of the Crown was one and chief, and every one of the eleven other might have one clerk at his finding."—"The Bougiers and Cursitors be admitted by the Master of the Rolls only."

I should be glad to learn the meaning and derivation of the word *Bougier*, as above used; for I do not find it in the law or other Dictionaries which I possess.

Yours, &c. P. R.

* This lamentable event occurred about three o'clock on the morning of the 26th Dec. The flames, at the time it was detected, had gained such powerful possession of the fabric, that all attempts to preserve it from the conflagration were useless. Neither the organ nor communion-plate were saved from the ravages of the destructive element. The accident is said to have arisen in consequence of the flues, by which the church was warmed, becoming accidentally overheated, and which had been in use on the evening of Christmas Day. This church was, only a few years ago, beautifully embellished and re-decorated throughout.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Right Honourable William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Secretary of State in the reign of King Edward VI., and Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen of Elizabeth. By the Rev. Edward Nares, *D.D. Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. 4to. vol. ii. pp. 632.* Colburn and Bentley.

AT its primary appearance we were not slow in announcing this elaborate performance to the public,* and we now gladly hail the publication of the second volume. It is dedicated to the present Lord Burghley, eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter, and the *spes altera* (still in his childhood) of the illustrious house which was founded by the immortal state pilot of our maiden Queen. The volume is divided into thirteen chapters, and contains a luminous view of the first fourteen years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from 1558 to 1572.

At the commencement of this period, the political life of Lord Burghley may be said to begin; and his services were continued, with unwearied attention, constancy, and fidelity, for the long space of forty years. His meritorious exertions may therefore be said to have laid the foundation of that wealth and greatness which have conspired to place this country in the first rank of the nations of Europe. The glorious work of the Reformation must chiefly be given to a former period, and its brightest laurels must ever belong to Cranmer; but Lord Burghley may be called its second founder, and the present volume depicts him in the character of the restorer and preserver of the Protestant Church and Protestant Government of England, the upholder of the Protestant interest in Scotland, and the chief promoter thereby of the final emancipation of that kingdom also, from the tyranny and machinations of the Church of Rome.

Sir William Cecil had just completed his thirty-eighth year upon the accession of his royal Mistress to the throne of these realms. The extraordinary accounts of this renowned Princess are well authenticated by the most indisputable evidences of history; and proofs are not wanting at this moment to establish the fact beyond all power of contradiction; for we have still preserved in her own hand-writing many specimens of her various learning and talents, beyond the ordinary accomplishments of the female sex. Camden's account of her certainly savours somewhat of extravagance, though not in all points. He describes her as "of admirable beauty, and well deserving a crown; of a modest gravity, excellent wit, royal soul, happy memory, and indefatigably given to the study of learning, insomuch as before she was fourteen years of age, she understood well the Latin, French, and Italian tongues, and had an indifferent knowledge of the Greek; neither did she neglect music, so far as it became a princess, being able to sing sweetly, and play handsomely on the lute."

It is certainly very extraordinary that with these great talents, and attainments beyond her sex, and with such strong traits in her character, Elizabeth should have borne her faculties so meekly during the three preceding reigns, as to arrive at this momentous period of her life with so little embarrassment in regard to her succession, that her sister was scarcely deceased before the event was communicated to both Houses of Parliament; nor was there any time lost in publicly proclaiming her title both in London and Westminster. On the 17th day of November, in the year 1558, it was that Lord Burghley had to announce to Elizabeth the important event, not only of Mary's demise, but of her being received and proclaimed Queen; from which instant to the hour of his death, forty years afterwards, he may very justly be said to have been her confidential adviser and chief minister.

The state of the country, at her accession, was truly deplorable; she found her revenues exhausted, her kingdom, through the sanguinary madness of her predecessor, disjointed and broken of its vigour within, at the

* See Gent. Mag. vol. xcviii. pt. i. p. 518.

same time unsupported by allies, and without consideration abroad; she found the nation four millions in debt, her navy fallen to decay, and almost abandoned; and she was associated in a war against the power of France and Scotland.

The national anxiety on account of the deplorable state of public affairs was still further augmented by the uncertainty which existed respecting her Majesty's religious opinions, concerning which the nation were not in possession of sufficient proofs, to allay and calm their fears upon this most important subject; a consideration which was most deeply impressed upon the minds of all those who took a timely interest in the successful progress of the Reformation, and for the final establishment of the Protestant Church of England. On this point the author observes that,

"The Queen's own principles, it must be confessed, were at first liable to some doubts. She had received the Mass in Mary's time, and appeared attached to some of the symbols and other superstitions of the Church of Rome; 'concerning the Cross, the blessed Virgin, and the Saints,' says Camden, 'she had no contemtuary opinion, nor ever spoke of them but with reverence, nor suffered others to speak unreverently of them.' This gave confidence to the Romanists, and hurried the Reformists into some excesses; but her prejudices soon underwent a change. It was early after her accession that she forbade Oglethorpe to elevate the Host; and though she might have confessed, as it is alleged of her, to the Spanish Ambassador Count Teria, and the Lord Lamac, that she acknowledged the *real presence* in the Sacrament; yet this cannot prove that she believed the Transubstantiation. The Church of England, to this day, professes to believe *a real presence* to the faithful, though certainly neither in the way of Transubtantiation or Consubstantiation, but only, as the article states, 'after an heavenly and spiritual manner;' we are rather disposed to admire the wise caution attributed to her when in danger of erring upon this point, and yet unwilling to speak decisively she is said to have replied to those who were sent by Gardiner to inquire what she thought of those words of Christ, 'This is my body!'

'Christ was the word that spake it:
He took the bread and brake it;
And what the word did make it;
That I believe and take it.'

"There was much ingenuity in this, whether true or not; nor did she deviate from it when she proposed some alterations in Edward's Rubric should be made, that might seem, as it were, to leave the precise nature of the real presence still undecided. And, lastly, the Rubric that was added at the end of the Communion Office, in the second book of King Edward VI. against the notion of our Lord's real and essential presence in the Holy Sacrament, was left out in this: for it being the Queen's desire, if possible, to unite the nation in one faith, it was therefore recommended to the Divines, to see that there should be no *definition* made against the aforesaid notion, but that it should remain as a speculative opinion not determined, in which every one was left to the freedom of his own mind.' In the first year of the next reign an addition was made to the Catechism concerning the sacrament, as it stands at this day."

Public disputations and conferences subsequently took place in the presence of many of the Nobility and Commons in Westminster Hall, and before the Lord Keeper Bacon, as president, or chairman, to keep order, which began on the 31st of March, 1559. The Papists, however, would not submit to the *order* enjoined, of delivering their sentiments in writing; and, indeed, by other objections of a most frivolous and captious nature, plainly betrayed the weakness of their cause. Saunders informs us that some of them proposed to excommunicate the Queen. White and Watson, being the most forward in recommending the measure of excommunication, were committed to the Tower; but great pains were taken to mitigate the severities of the punishment, in consideration of the dignity and character of the sufferers. These important transactions are related with great impartiality and candour, and are constantly elucidated and confirmed from the Popish writers and historians themselves. After viewing the partial statements of Dr. Lingard, it is only just and reasonable that we should read attentively the arguments of the learned Protestant Advocate. Notwithstanding the impediments purposely thrown in the way of the Reformation by the Popish party, the cause of Protestantism constantly advanced. The new bishops were all men of distinguished learning, and as such, were wisely called upon, in the season of Lent, to preach the sermons at Paul's Cross, as well as at Court; and the effect of these sermons was to reconcile great respect to the new Religion (as it was called) and to the persons of the Clergy. It would

be going too much out of our way to enter further into this part of the history of our Reformed Church, but it may be requisite to observe that great exertions were made by Archbishop Grindall, to place the Clergy generally upon a more respectable footing, which had a most desirable effect.

Few events in modern history have excited a more lively interest, or have occasioned a greater diversity of opinion, than the conduct of Queen Elizabeth towards Mary Queen of Scots. This appalling subject is introduced with the author's usual temperate and dignified language:—

"It is impossible, then, to enter upon this portion of the life of Lord Burghley, without reflecting on the hazard every historian runs, even to this day, of taking a view of things, which others will conceive to be founded on misrepresentation, if not of the grossest partiality; a partiality, besides, likely to offend the moral feelings and sensibilities of mankind, as bearing hard upon a persecuted Princess (for so Mary will always be thought) and a highly accomplished female. The world will perhaps never be entirely satisfied with regard to the conduct and character of these two extraordinary women, and rival sovereigns; and surely it must be granted that no two human beings were ever thrown by circumstances into a more perplexing state of opposition to each other, both personal and political. Mary's title to the crown of England, to many appeared much clearer, as a claim of inheritance, than Elizabeth's. Every advantage, therefore, that the former possessed above the latter, must not only have been an object of female jealousy and envy, but of political alarm. Even her personal attractions, and comparative youth, might obtain for Mary friends and supporters, which her rival might fail to conciliate; while Elizabeth had the mortification of constantly feeling, that with abundance of regal qualities of the first stamp, and some personal accomplishments, of which she was judged to be but too vain, she might occasionally sink upon comparison. The difference of religion alone must, to both, have been a continual source of distrust and suspicion, pointing at all times to a division in their respective kingdoms, which could not fail to give some advantage to each, in the countries where they naturally bore no rule; and, in either case, the friends of the one could not but be regarded as, comparatively, the enemies of the other. Mary's Catholic friends in England, for instance, the enemies of Elizabeth; and Elizabeth's Protestant friends in Scotland, the enemies of Mary. While each might be expected to be continually endeavouring to gain adherents in the kingdom of the other; not, indeed, by open dealing always, but more frequently, perhaps, by secret and hidden interposition, for that was indisputably the character of the age; so much and so generally, that perhaps it might almost be regarded as an established maxim of the leading States of Europe during the whole of the sixteenth century, that without some covert intrigue to counteract or frustrate the hidden stratagems of others, there could be no hopes of safety.

"Writers have dwelt largely on the personal rivalry of these two exalted females, a computation which, as we have shown in a great variety of instances, could not fail to give the advantage to Mary; while, in the political rivalry, there might certainly at all times be found much to extenuate the faults of Elizabeth. It has been an imputation cast on Lord Burghley, and too easily credited, that he acted hostilely towards Mary, even from her very birth; so as to betray occasionally that want of feeling which, considering her great misfortunes and distresses, would have done dishonour to the qualities of his heart, and which would by no means accord with the accounts given of his private character by those who knew him well. Sometimes, however, in the course of Mary's long captivity, he was, on the contrary, suspected, and even by Elizabeth herself, of too fondly espousing the interests of the Scottish Queen. It is but a fair presumption therefore to entertain, at the very outset of this melancholy story, that he sought to deal as equally as he could between them; and that his own memorable answer to the remark of Mary herself, during her trial, conveyed the exact sum of his hostility towards her. 'You are my professed enemy,' said the unhappy Queen. 'Rather,' replied Burghley, 'the enemy of all who would destroy the Queen my sovereign.' Having thus endeavoured to place this extraordinary competition of the two sovereigns on its proper footing, as affecting the ministers and advisers of Queen Elizabeth, we shall be the better able to pursue the course of those extraordinary events, which became objects of perpetual care and attention to the English Government, and in which Lord Burghley will be found constantly to have occupied so conspicuous and so arduous a situation."

The accounts of the domestic life and manners of the Queen afford the most entertaining part of the work; her various progresses are duly noticed and described; and in the year 1564, we find her Majesty at Cambridge, exciting the astonishment and admiration of all those persons who were competent to appreciate her various and extraordinary talents:—

"On the 7th, her Majesty was at St. Mary's Church, where many public exercises were performed, and all the faculties; the Chancellor sitting next to the Queen's feet, with a cloth and long velvet cushion before him. It is remarkable, that upon this and upon other occasions, the two Proctors of the University of Oxford were present in their full academical dresses, sent for, as one of them stated to the reporter of the proceedings there, by a special invitation from the Chancellor Cecil, that they might be upon the spot, to observe what passed at Cambridge, in case the Queen should be disposed also to visit the sister University. Through the Chancellor's influence, they received peculiar attentions from the whole body, were seated next to the Cambridge proctors at all the ceremonies, having two of the Oxford bedells in attendance upon them. Leicester was, indeed, Chancellor of Oxford; but we have authority for asserting that the invitation originated entirely with the Secretary, thereby rendering the compliment to the sister University, and her Chancellor, the more generous and delicate. When all things were ready for any public exercise, and the Chancellor had explained to the Queen the order of their proceedings, he caused the proctors to be brought before her Majesty, in order to receive from her own mouth authority to moderate and rule the disputations, which, upon their kneeling down to take her commands, she conveyed to them in these words:—'Omnia fiant ordine.' Every body continued standing, until the Queen, by the Chancellor, had granted them permission to be seated. Whenever the voices became inaudible to the Queen, she would herself call out, 'Loquamine altius.' On the evening of this day, the 7th, her Majesty heard the tragedy of Dido, in hexameter verse, performed by the students of King's College only; the Chancellor Cecil, and Lord Robert, High Steward, 'vouchsafing to hold the books.' On the 9th of August, the last day her Majesty passed in the University, she seems to have visited many colleges, 'riding in state royal,' the Chancellor and all the lords and gentlemen riding before her, and her ladies behind. At King's College she received from the Provost a book covered with red velvet, containing all the verses upon her Grace's coming. As her Grace rid through the streets, she talked very much with divers scholars in Latin; and at her lighting off her horse, with Latin dismissed them at St. Mary's Church; in the afternoon of the same day she took her leave of the University in a Latin speech; and at her conclusion, when her auditors saluted her with loud acclamations of 'Vivat Regina,' she said, 'Tacent Regina,' wishing they were all in the way, in regard to her oration, to drink the waters of Lethe."

A full narrative is given of the divisions caused by the conduct of Mary after her confinement; continual plots were set on foot, which were constantly discovered and frustrated.

It clearly appears that there existed a conspiracy against England during the whole of the Pontificate of Pius V. whose constant aim was to exterminate, as soon as possible, all the Protestants of Europe. Professor Walsh, of Gottingen, after speaking of the horrid principles Pius had imbibed in the schools of the Inquisition, and tenaciously followed when Pope, thus concludes: "At length he died on the last of May, 1572; Pope Clement VIII. pronounced him *blessed*, and Clement XI. *canonized* him."

In the subsequent chapters the narrative of the important events which agitated this kingdom, is brought down to the year 1572. During the whole of this period Lord Burghley acted a most conspicuous part, and his name is constantly connected with every circumstance that tended to confirm the stability of the Government, or the prosperity of his royal Mistress. We regret that our confined limits prevent us from taking a more extended view of those important times; but we hope to be able to resume the discussion more at large upon the appearance of the concluding volume. That this national work, this κτημα ἐς ἀει, has appeared at a most critical juncture, is a truth as notorious as the sun's existence; nor will any reflecting man, endowed with a reasonable understanding, venture to gainsay the alarming position, that Popery and Radicalism have long made, *pari gradu*, and are now still making, the most alarming strides throughout the realm; doctrines thus baneful, therefore, must be withstood and grappled with, combated and confuted, by writers of sound discretion, possessing alike the prowess and the power to enter the field of literary contest, with weapons of proof and temper, whetted by consummate skill, tried by the test of experience, and sanctioned by the evidence of facts. A patriotic and enlightened champion, thus vigorous and inured to exertion, the Protestant interest, the liberties of mankind in general, and the welfare of this country in particular, have at last found in the author of this argumentative work, of which the completion must be desired with anxiety by every true friend to

social order, to vital religion, and to the genuine rights and happiness of immortal man.

Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, from the earliest to the present Period. By the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, *M.A. F.S.A. &c.* 8vo. *Part i. pp.* 467. *Part ii. pp.* 280.

THE political obligations of the people of England to the episcopal order are incalculable. In fact, they are those by which their enemies have now the power of exhibiting what may be truly styled baseness. Every school history of England will inform the public, that when James the Second projected the resuscitation of Popery, not one Peer, not one member of the Lower House, arrested the Royal arm, when prepared to strike the fatal blow,—only a few Bishops; but the result of their heroism was, an excitation of feeling throughout the nation, which ejected the Bigot from the throne, and substituted that strange compound of Statesman, General, and Dutchman, William the Third, a calculating machine, a study, if divested of the human form, for Mr. Babbage. To him was owing that Toleration Act and Bill of Rights, which would nevertheless have not existed, had not *seven* Bishops (literally *seven* champions of Christendom) risked ruin and martyrdom in a manner which never distinguished any other than *Protestant* Bishops. For be it remembered that we know of no *Catholic* Bishops, after the primitive ages, who encountered such a fiery ordeal. If we go deeper into history, and try the case by contemporary, the only fair tests, we shall find that the opposition of the spiritual to the temporal power, by Dunstan, Anselm, Thomas Becket, and others, though founded on absurd pretensions, stimulated both the Barons and people to a constitutional resistance of Royal encroachment. Let it be added, that, superstitious as they were, they exercised the only means of overawing barbarians; that they were the only men who could read and write, and conduct the administration of the kingdom in the civil department, and that their benefactions to the public were enormous.

As one instance among others in different dioceses, of the benefits conferred upon society by our old Bishops, we mention this.

Reginald Fitzjocelyn, who was preferred to the see anno 1174, "granted to the city of Wells a CORPORATION, and many privileges, which they enjoy to this day."—p. 108.

Bishops were also ambassadors; and our author records the following instance of singularly successful diplomacy. Bishop Fox negociated a marriage between James IV. of Scotland and Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry VII. upon which union our author observes,

"The succession of the house of Stuart, as well as that of Brunswick, to the British throne, *is to be referred to this alliance*, and to the prudence of Bishop Fox, in the negociation of it."—p. 305.

With regard to these benefactions, we are to recollect that the State never contributed a single sixpence,—so far from it, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by forming the lay impropriations, the Monarch seized what was not, nor could possibly be, his or the public property. Nor can it honestly become the property of dissidents, because usurpers can have no rights, and the donors never gave or intended it for men who were not episcopally ordained, and cannot therefore, according to the direct tenor of the Gospel, be considered as any other than laymen. And as to a hierarchy, it is impossible, when Christ established his twelve apostles, and St. Paul, as well as the other apostles, were manifestly hierarchs, to deny its apostolical constitution. Mr. Cassan has drawn us into this discussion by remarks which would have been more impressive if they had been less impassioned, and bear upon two obvious political facts, which he does not see, viz. (1) that the political intention of a Church establishment is to keep the spiritual in subordination to the temporal power; and (2) that the Church is supported by revenues, which imply only a portion of rent from land, that the owners of that land gave for the specific purpose of maintaining a body of men *episcopally ordained*, and *no others*, in the support of the religion of the country. A difference of private opinion concerning certain texts of the Bible, and a Toleration allowing the public declaration of those opinions, can confer no title to property belonging to others; and as to the donations being made in Catholic æras, it is no valid argument, because the Church of Eng-

land is only a reformed not a novel Church. The principles of the modern religionists, and they have had a fair trial (mentioned in our review of Kotzebue's Travels), imply nothing more than an incessant repetition of prayers, a retrogression of the arts of civilization, and a domination of priestcraft, inimical to the well-being of society. We do not speak from any personal feeling, with regard to the opinions of A, B, or C, concerning their own interpretations of the Bible; but from a sincere deprecation of the mischief which they do, by assuming political qualifications. No native of England will suppose that a man can learn even to read and write, much less be qualified for any trade or business, by merely saying prayers; yet this is the principle upon which they act: as if Providence, by the conformation of man and his modes of subsistence, had not shown it to be utterly inconsistent with the divine intention in the creation of a wise and intelligent being. Prayer is a rational thing in all respects; but had it been the duty of man, Providence would have made him like a musical instrument, only *vox et preterea nihil*, without wants and passions. But we shall now turn from folly to subjects of curiosity.

Upon the tomb of William de la Marchia, the Bishop who died in 1302, is his effigy,

"Resting on a double cushion, supported by angels, and at his feet is a cropped-eared dog."—p. 154.

It was not unusual among the Pagan ancients to crop the tails and ears of dogs,* but the curiosity here is, that in Petronius, Trimalchion, in giving a design for his tomb, orders a little dog to be placed at the foot of his statue.†

Of hunting Bishops and their hounds, recollections are trite; but the motive is little known. They made it a point to extirpate the game, that the people might not become poachers, and suffer by so doing the punishment inflicted by foresters. The account of the Canons of Wells, quoted by our author from the Anglia Sacra, says, that he, Bishop Ralph de Shrewsbury,

"Annuente Rege omnes feras dictæ forestæ venando destruxit; et sic violentia forestariorum cessavit, quâ ipsi communem plebem solebant indies opprimere."

Mr. Cassan defines the words "common people" in our customary sense; but if he refers to Ducange (v. *Plebs.*), he will find that this is by no means evident. The people might have, and often had, certain common rights for turning out cows, pigs, and other cattle in chaces and forests; and the foresters might have made it a pretext, that they abused the privilege with regard to the game.

It is certain, however, that this Bishop did procure the de-afforestation of certain manors, to prevent injury to the people; and that a Bishop in a later period is mentioned in Dugdale's Warwickshire, as having done a similar thing for the good of the poor, by making a common of a park.

Wells Leigh is a hamlet near Wells, and Mr. Cassan says,

"This is the place from which the family of WELLESLEY (now so called) have assumed their name, which formerly was WESLEY. Whether or not the arch-schismatic WESLEY was descended also from the family of De Wells Leigh, I am not aware. The Duke of Wellington of Wellington, in the county of Somerset, is Baron Douro of Wells-Leigh; and the Marquess Wellesley sits as an English Peer, as Baron Wellesley of "Wells Leigh in the county of Somerset."—p. 168.

Now we find in the Peerages that Dudley *Colley* had eight sons and seven daughters. Of the latter, Elizabeth married Garret (e. g. *Gerald*) Wesley of Dengan, co. Meath, which Garret left a son of the same name, who dying s. p. devised his real estate to Richard *Colley*, esq. and his heirs male, provided they used the surname and arms of *Wesley*. They did so; and accordingly a Richard Colley, who took the surname of Wesley, as heir to his first cousin, was created a Peer on July 9, 1746; and Garret, son of this Richard, was advanced on Oct. 6, 1760, to the dignity of Viscount Wellesley of Dengan Castle, and Earl of Mornington.

At the foot of the effigies of Bishop *Harewell* are two *hares*, in allusion to his name.—i. 178.

We feel pleasure in extracting the following just compliment paid to a friend of our own:

"This fellowship (at Lincoln College, Oxford, for a native of the diocese of Wells,) can boast of having been filled by the Rev.

* Encycl. of Antiq. ii. 721.

† See Burman. i. 459, c. 71.

Francis Skurray, B.D. a native of Beckington, now Rector of Winterborne Abbas, Dorset, a gentleman as distinguished for his literary attainments and poetic powers, as for excellence of heart, and the diligent discharge of his pastoral duties. His poem of Bidcombe Hill will be a lasting record of energetic diction and genuine pathos."—p. 224.

Mr. Cassan has the following excellent and veracious passage in part ii. p. 224:

"The utility of the church has nothing to do with its permanence, because being a *divinely* commissioned and a *divinely* instituted authority, its utility is no more to be called into question, than the utility of the Sacraments. To talk of the utility or inutility of the Clergy is to lower our priesthood from its divine basis, and to place it on the ever fluctuating sea of *expediency*—that most dangerous and dishonest word in the statesman's vocabulary."—p. 224.

That this position is true, so far as concerns the title or charter, upon the authority of which the Church rests its claim, is indisputable; and the scriptural reason which founded the title, seems to be this, viz. that without it the sacraments and ordinances of the Church could not be validly administered.

We add another ingenious remark:

"When Horne Tooke laid claim to a seat in the Commons, it was only objected to him that as a clergyman he was represented in the House of Convocation. Blackstone also expressed a similar sentiment, when he says, 'The House of Commons must not be of the Clergy, *because they sit in the House of Convocation.*' In short, either the Convocation is in existence and in sufficient power for all purposes of her regeneration, or if lost through desuetude, the objection to the Clergy taking their seats in the Commons falls to the ground."—Pt. ii. p. 251.

We are inclined to think that the Establishment *has* been injured, by converting the Convocation into a mere shadow without substance.

The Works of Dr. Isaac Barrow, with some account of his Life, summary of each Discourse, Notes, &c. By the Rev. T. S. Hughes, *B. D.; Vols.* I. *and* II. (*Divines of the Church of England, No.* vi. vii.)

BARROW has been called a man next only to Sir Isaac Newton; but there is such a distinction in the structure of their respective intellects, that we deem the character incorrect. One had almost a supernatural intuition on astronomical and physical subjects—the other was most felicitous and overflowing in his theological illustrations. Now this is of no small import; for in the sarcastic style of Swift we might with truth say, that if the people "imagine a vain thing," it is often because they "cannot imagine a sensible one." The celebrated Dean alluded to, from that sledge-hammer of strong sense which he wielded like a Hercules, is thought by many old Divines to have absolutely knocked the doctrine of the Trinity, like a nail, into the brains of his auditors; but, nevertheless, we do not think his sermon so valuable as that of Barrow on the same subject, because the Dean's discourse is written in a dry Aristotelian law-book style, whereas Barrow's abounds with beautiful ratiocination and eloquence. The personification of the Holy Spirit is another specimen of the finest ornamental logic; and sure we are, that, as the school of Wesley has introduced a frothy whining declamation into modern sermons, so no archetypes can be better than Sherlock and Barrow adapted to modern taste. In truth, we are shocked to see how very declamatory and superficial, even insipid, has become pulpit oratory, not from incapacity in the authors, but (for the sake of popularity) from their imitation of trash which degrades scholars and men of education.

There are two characters which shine particularly in the arduous times of the first Charles; viz. Archbishop Juxon and Barrow. They did not only in colloquial phraseology, so "mind their P's and Q's," as "to keep their cups upright;" but, with no trifling skill in a difficult game, they played at cup and ball, so as almost always to catch the latter upon the point. No mere pilotage in worldly navigation could have effected this, because that would not have excluded them from the assassin principles of envy. There must have been united with their "wisdom of the serpent," a goodness of heart, and an amiableness of character, which exemplify that celestial beauty of Christianity, philosophically described by its all-wise Founder as capable of commanding the love of enemies. Mr. Hughes says of Barrow,

"With regard to the character which he established for himself amongst his contemporaries, nothing more amiable can well be imagined. He seems to have had no enemies; all respected his manly independence, admired his integrity and urbanity, enjoyed

the sunshine of his benevolent temper, and the enlivening eloquence of his discourse; whilst they were improved by the facility with which he communicated to them the riches of his well-stored mind, and by the instructive comments which he used to make, as well on the importance as on the truth of questions under discussion. This combination of amiable and exalted qualities was the talisman which preserved him safe in all the conflicts of those disordered times; which rendered him beloved by all his associates, whilst he was their equal, and unenvied when he became their superior."—p. xxii.

In his general character, Barrow appears to have been corporeal only from the external form of substantiality. He was a clock, who denoted and struck the hours, without works, with a person consisting only of a dial-plate. He died at the early age of forty-seven, of what is unscientifically and loosely called (p. lxxxiii.) "an inward, malignant, and insuperable fever." This circumstance induces us to state, if true, a curious physiological doctrine. We know that medical philosophers of great name have affirmed that genius is created by disease, and that precocious intellect in children is symptomatic of water in the brain. We are not competent to say further than that, in our opinion, a mere rushlight in intellect will burn longer than a blazing torch; and that various men of high imaginative powers must, if long lived, have had very good bodily fabrics to stand the wear and tear of their strong passions and acute sensations.

We cannot too highly praise Mr. Hughes's biographical memoir, and we fervently pray that republication of the precise and substantial theology of our old divines, will effect an amelioration of taste in the matter of sermons; for at present, through hacknied commonplace, impression is so feeble, that what might be air-guns are only pop-guns.

The New Lancashire Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary, containing an accurate Description of the several Hundreds, Boroughs, Market Towns, Parishes, Townships, and Hamlets, in the County Palatine of Lancaster. By Stephen Reynolds Clarke, *author of "Conversations on the History of England."* 8vo, pp. 192.

IN the Preface to this work, Mr. Clarke enumerates the earliest attempts at such works as the present; and remarks, that the first writer that applied the term *Gazeteer* to such publications, was Mr. Whatley, who in 1751 published "England's Gazeteer, or an accurate Description of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of the Kingdom." That work has formed the basis of most similar subsequent publications.

The present work was, we understand, intended as an accompanying Topographical Guide to a Map of Lancashire. We are, however, glad to possess it in a separate form. It has been collected, Mr. Clarke assures us, from the most authentic sources, is arranged alphabetically, and exhibits the bearing and distance of each place from the nearest Post-town; the Population; valuation and patrons of Benefices; the Monastic Foundations, Antiquities, Grammar-schools, Hospitals, Markets and Fairs, Corporations, Petty Sessions and Assizes; Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; with various local, historical, commercial, and agricultural information; and Biography of eminent Natives.

A concise View of the Succession of Sacred Literature, in a Chronological Arrangement of Authors and their Works, from the Invention of Alphabetical Characters to the year of our Lord 1445. *Vol.* I. *Part* i. *By* Adam Clarke, *LL.D. F.A.S. &c. &c. Part* ii. *By* J. B. B. Clarke, *M.A. of Trin. Coll. Camb. and Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex.* 8vo. *pp.* 502.

WE have been long persuaded, that whoever is acquainted with Asiatic history, and the manners, customs, and opinions, contemporary with the several writings forming the canon of Scripture, will not see Holy Writ through a glass darkened, but only as the seraphs before the Throne of the Almighty, with their faces veiled. We are vindicated in so thinking, philosophically, because no person can predicate *à priori* the acts of Deity, nor the possible modifications of Being, nor the laws of Divine Providence; and if he cannot predicate these, of what value can be his positions? That the Bible is not understood through ignorance of Asiatic history, and that it is made a disgusting medium of trade, by persons who strive to get a maintenance by it, without being industrious or useful members of society, (and, so far from that, are absolutely pernicious, through meddling with civil and political affairs,) is a misfortune, but one incident to the circumstances. There never yet existed any thing in which mankind took an interest, and which they did not intuitively comprehend,

where similar charlatanry did not ensue. It is not that errors are to be regarded by rational persons as subjects of persecution; but only as serious evils, when they affect legislation, manners, and the operation of reason. And that they do impede the progressive improvement of mankind, and the amelioration of mind, is beyond doubt. As to religious liberty, except in a political view, as exonerative of human penalty, it is *in se* a monstrous absurdity; for, if it had been the will of God that men should think and utter what they pleased upon religious subjects, there would have been no revelation at all, because the professed object of that is to anathematize and excommunicate such a licentiousness.

Works, therefore, of a kind which tend to counteract the mischief inevitable upon perversion of the Bible, are eminently useful, because if a pretended doctor prescribes mere powder of post, he does good who prevents the patient taking it. If, as is the fact, nearly all the theological errors known are only old heresies revived, although exploded, that very knowledge is of itself sufficient to impede successful propagation of them. It is upon this principle that the more the Bible is correctly understood, the less has Christianity to fear, that we consider all books *auxiliary* to such a purpose, to be importantly beneficial. Now it is *auxiliary* to such a purpose that books like this before us should exist; and that they should be compiled by persons of such learning, character, and integrity, as is known to be due to the reverend author. We shall make the following extracts.

Concerning the disputed verse of the 1 John ch. v. ver. 7, relative to the Trinity, Dr. Clarke says,

"It is but fair to examine what Mr. Butler has said in his *Horæ Biblicæ*, vol. ii. p. 291, in favour of its authenticity, from the confession of faith presented to King Huneric by the orthodox Bishops in A. D. 484... Mr. Butler, as well as several others, is of opinion that the argument deduced from this *confession* has never yet been satisfactorily answered."—Pref. viii.

In p. 113, Dr. Clarke quoting a passage from Theophilus, Bishop of Antioch, who died about A. D. 181, concerning the creation, says,

"In speaking of the three days which preceded the formation of the luminaries, he says, αι τριες ημεραι—τυποι ισαν της ΤΡΙΑΔΟΣ, του Θεου, και του Λογου αυτου, και της Σοφιας αυτου. *These three days were types of the Trinity, of God, and his Word, and his Wisdom.* I think this is the first place where the word Τριας or Trinity occurs in the writings of the primitive fathers."

Dr. Clarke also clearly proves (p. 7) that Job was nearly a century posterior to Moses.

A New Voyage round the World, in the Years 1823—1826. *By* Otto Von Kotzebue, *Post Captain in the Russian Imperial Navy.* 2 *vols. post* 8vo.

THE intention of these expeditions is to ameliorate the well-being of man, by communicating to barbarians the blessings of civilization, and receiving from them in return such products as may tend to the interchangeable benefit of the communicating countries. This is the view in which a Royal Exchange man of business and a Royal Society philosopher regard the subject; but the misfortune is, that these useful objects are frustrated by (says our author) Societies in London of officious enthusiasts, who collect large sums from the public, for the purpose of sending out missionaries who have no higher qualifications than those of field-preachers, who spoil the things which they attempt; and from selfish motives disregard even the lives and well-being of the persons whom they are sent to instruct. Every body else but their patrons knows well that to the proper conduct of missions has always been annexed civilization; but instead of this, says Capt. Von Kotzebue, the missionaries have inculcated a mere abject superstition, have positively checked civilization, lest it should diminish their power, and to use the words of our author, "by incurring a bloody persecution (i. 169), have reduced the population of Tahaiti (Otaheite), from at least *eighty* to *eight* thousand only. Hence," says the Captain (i. 170),

"Among the remains of these *murdered* people, their former admirable industry, and their joyous buoyancy of spirits, have been changed for continual praying, and meditating upon things which the *teachers understand as little as the taught.*"

In Russia, says our author,

"A careful and diligent study at schools and universities is necessary to qualify any one to be a teacher of religion. The London Missionary Society is more easily satisfied; a half-savage, confused by the dogmas of an uneducated sailor, is, according to them, perfectly fitted for the sacred office." —(i. 154.)

The Traveller justly says,

"A religion which consists in the eternal repetition of prescribed prayers, which forbids every innocent pleasure, and cramps or annihilates every mental power, is a libel on the Divine Founder of Christianity, the benign friend of human kind."—i. 168.

They, the missionaries, have even extirpated the few useful arts which these persons practised in their savage state.

"The Tahaitians of the present day hardly know how to plait their mats, make their paper stuffs, or cultivate a few roots. They content themselves with the bread-fruit, which the soil yields spontaneously in quantities more than sufficient for their reduced population. Their navy, which excited the astonishment of Europeans, has entirely disappeared. They build no vessels but a few little paltry canoes, with which they fish off the neighbouring coral islands. With the method of producing those commodities of civilized nations, which they prize so highly, they are still as much as ever unacquainted. They possess sheep and excellent cotton; but no spinning-wheel, no loom, has yet been in motion among them.... Horses and cattle have been brought to them; but the few that remain have fallen into the possession of strangers, and have become so scarce, that one hundred piastres was asked for an ox that we wanted in provisioning the ship. The island contains but one smith, though the assistance of the forge and bellows would be so useful in repairing the iron tools which have superseded those of stone formerly in use. It is extraordinary, that even the foreigners established here, carry on no kind of mechanical trade."—i. 171.

The missionaries have taught the natives a *little* reading, for the following purpose, viz. of keeping their houses on Sundays, and *lying on their bellies, reading the Bible, and howling aloud.*—i. 150.

Furthermore,

"By order of the missionaries, the flute, which once awakened innocent pleasure, is heard no more. Every pleasure is punished as a sin, among a people whom nature destined to the most cheerful enjoyment."—. 172.

The missionaries have taught the Queen the following doctrine:

"She asked me whether I was a Christian; and how often I said my prayers *daily*. This last question afforded me an opportunity, had I thought fit, to give her Majesty some new ideas on the subject of the missionary religion; but I did not feel myself quite capable of entering into a theological dispute, and therefore merely replied, that we should be judged according to our actions, rather than the number of our prayers."—i. 183.

But not only have the missionaries neglected to civilize the people, lest, as Capt. Kotzebue says, they should lose their influence and power, but they have also disregarded the common dictates of humanity. The poor savages are kept without aid, under diseases of easy cure, and die in great numbers for want of medical assistance.

"The missionaries, who only desire to govern their minds, have never yet troubled themselves to establish any institution for the health of the body."—i. 256.

From this conduct it is evident that the Societies which support such persons, deem an ability to read the Bible sufficient qualification for the government and legislation of a nation; and that if society is arranged upon the plans of English sectaries, the *ne plus ultra* of human perfection is acquired. All this folly emanates from England in the nineteenth century. Well may foreigners laugh at us!

Now were there *opposing societies*, who would send out educated ministers of the Establishment, with a suitable accompaniment of labourers, mechanics, and rational teachers, instead of these charlatans, in what a different state would society have been; for, says our author, concerning a *judicious* missionary,

"Had the King of the Sandwich Islands accorded his protection to such a reformer as Stewart, the Sandwich Islanders might by this time have acquired the respect of all other nations, instead of retrograding in the arts of civilization, and assuming under compulsion the hypocritical appearance of an affected devotion."—ii. 259.

The Spaniards in California enslave the natives; but the Russian inhabitants of Ross

"Live in the greatest concord with the Indians, who repair in considerable numbers to the fortress, and work as day labourers for wages. At night they usually remain outside the palliasdes."—ii. 124.

Thus the most amicable intercourse prevails.

Our readers will take an interest in the following account of Lord Cochrane:

"His external deportment is repulsive rather than attractive: he is somewhat taciturn; and it is difficult, in ordinary conversation, to discover the intelligence and information which he really possesses. He is turned of fifty years of age, tall and thin; his attitude is stooping, his hair red, his features strongly marked, and the expression of his countenance serious; his sparkling lively eyes, concealed by overhanging eyebrows, are generally fixed on the ground, and seldom even raised to the person he is addressing. His lady forms a striking contrast to him. She is young, handsome, lively in conversation, extremely amiable, and so devotedly attached to him, that she exposes her life to the greatest danger rather than leave his side, and has remained in his ship during all his battles in the South American service."—i. 41.

A very curious adaptation (if true) of Providence to situation, occurs in the account of the aborigines of Teneriffe:

"It is said, from the resemblance of their teeth to those of grazing animals, that they could only live on vegetables. They embalmed corpses in the manner of the ancient Egyptians, and preserved them in grottoes in the rocks, where they are still to be found."—i. 22.

We know that it was the custom of the ancient Gauls, Britons, &c. to kill slaves at the funeral pile. This custom still obtains among the barbarous Kalushes at the New Archangel, "that the master may not want attendance in the other world." (ii. 54.) The song of the bard also accompanies their funeral rites (id. ii. 57); and among the Indians or savages at Port Romanzow, are "little cylindrically-shaped huts of underwood" (ii. 117), resembling our old wickerwork British houses.

A tropical sky is magnificent, and a tropical landscape picturesque; and such is the weather, that the peculiar charm of a sail between the tropics is appreciated by all seamen. The unique habits and thinking of that gallant class of men always amuse, and we accordingly give the anecdote in vol. ii. p. 154.

"An old English Captain, with whom I became acquainted during this voyage, assured me, that he could imagine no greater luxury for the remainder of his life, than to possess a good quick-sailing ship, to keep a good table, and to sail between the tropics without ever making land."

We assure our readers that they will find this work one of great instruction and entertainment. In the exposure of mischief and folly, Captain Von Kotzebue has rendered a serious service to this nation in particular; for to what purpose is our expense in voyages of discovery, if they are only to produce transmission of missionaries, who cause what little civilization there is among the savages to retrograde, and defeat the excellent intentions of the wise and philanthropic. We speak not in hostility to missions in general, which, *properly conducted*, are unquestionably good, but in objection to agents who have shown themselves far inferior even to the unlettered mutineers of the Bounty at Pitcairn's Island.

Cheltenham Lyrics. Lays of a modern Troubadour, and other Poems. By Hal Hardynge. *24mo. pp.* 151.

WE have heard of eagles of genius, and do not see why, according to the poetical zoology, there should not be small birds also of the same character. We have watched them in the gambols of flirtation—the assiduous lover and the vain coquette; we have seen the former become an Adonis, and the latter a Venus; and we have known the drama to end in that most divine of all feelings, parental love. We have thus seen happiness perpetuated through the successive stages of life, and adored the benevolence of Providence in making affectionate feelings necessary to the enjoyment of being. Even the butcher animals, when lovers and parents, have feelings next the heart, "soft as the cygnet's down;" and meek as the morning of spring is the eye of the tigress when caressing her cubs.

Our author has perched upon a bough of the shrubbery at the Montpelier Spa, and there has he sat, not mourning like a sparrow on the housetop, but petted and crumbed like a Robin; every thing but caged. Well do we know Cheltenham—that gay land of falderolls and fiddles—of Noureddin Alis, and fair Persians—of Oriental fire-flies, and Egyptian Scarabæi—of Saints and Unsaints—of Allegros and Penserosos—of some all Carnival, of others all Lent. We who are fathers, have been at the childrens' Christmas-ball; have watched the eyes of delighted mothers and exulting infants; and thought that we heard the sweet

music that was playing in their souls. No scoriæ contaminated the pure ore of the sensations, which exhibit that celestial part of our being that survived the Fall—and philosophers as we *affect* to be, though without pretending to bear the tooth-ache patiently, we felt that there were pleasures which Vice could purchase at no cost; and when, upon retiring to rest, we sung the hymn of the heart to our Creator in silence and solitude, we felt that there is a piety which is happiness.

Milton's devil was a hero, stooping to become a swindler; but the only real devil, we mean it as the only person who maintained the character in dignity (and we speak of course merely in reference to his poetry and genius), was Byron. Moore, Anacreon depurated, who could fill the earth with lovers, and make even old people ridiculous by his intoxicating sweetness, stands next, like an Apollo among the Muses, and attracts around him singing birds of all kinds, among whom is our author; whose poetry is characterized by *tendresse;* it is Eau de Cologne, sweet sentimental odour! There are many delicious exhalations of fragrance, and we only wish that in his Lyrics and Heroics, he had changed his manner, and thought that a Zephyr cannot personify Hercules. We shall give a felicitous stanza, which will enable our readers to judge correctly of our author's poetical character.

"I kneel, fairest maiden, as when on
The field where for glory he strove,
The conqueror knelt to the pennon
Of Majesty, Beauty, and Love."—p. 62.

A Discourse on the Authenticity and Divine Origin of the Old Testament, with Notes and Illustrations, translated from the French of J. E. Cellerier, formerly Pastor, and now Hebrew Professor of Sacred Criticism and Antiquities in the University of Geneva. By the Rev. John Reynell Wreford. *Post 8vo, pp.* 286.

THERE is a florid manner in this discourse, which is not to our taste; but it may be accordant with foreign pulpit eloquence. We shall extract curious facts:

"The descendants of the old Samaritans are to be found at the present time in Palestine, at Naplous (the ancient Neapolis or Sichem), between mount Ebal and mount Gerizim. They form a miserable tribe of about thirty families, or two hundred souls. They still preserve the Pentateuch and their alphabet; they continue faithful to all they have been able to retain of their religion; and they never marry out of their own sect. In a word, they are a living monument, as singular as it is authentic, of the ancient Samaritan Church, the enemy of Jerusalem, the contemporary of Ezra, and of Jesus Christ."—p. 12.

In p. 109 M. Cellerier quotes Letronne concerning the Zodiacs of Tentyra and Esric. He says,

"It is proved, indisputably, in three or four different ways, that these two famous zodiacs, unworthy of the celebrity they have acquired, as well as the edifices, upon the ceilings of which they were painted, were of later date than the time of Jesus Christ."

This may be very true concerning these particular zodiacs, because they might be only copies of mere ancient Indian archetypes. (See Fosbroke's Foreign Topography, p. 92.) Surely no such recent date can be ascribed to the astronomical tables of Elorah.

M. Cellerier adds, upon the authority of Champollion, "that those monuments of Egypt which were of real antiquity, did not exist prior to the Pharoahs of Exodus or of Genesis."—p. 110.

How are we to reconcile this with the Obelisks, the name of Octomasen, &c. which are stated, according to a quotation in the Foreign Review, to be anterior to the very time of Abraham?

"According to Champollion (Lettre ii. à M. de Blacas, p. 132) the most ancient monument now existing in Egypt, and capable of being referred to a determinate epoch, is a portion of an edifice built by Osymandyas, and afterwards incorporated with the palace of Karnac, begun by Amenophis, after the expulsion of the shepherd Kings. Osymandyas reigned about 2300 or 2272 B.C. The visit of Abraham to Egypt is commonly placed in the year 1920 B.C."—p. 110.

Now Sir William Drummond will not allow any credit to be due to the dynasties of Manetho here quoted. (See Origines, vol. ii. c. 12.) He says, p. 476, that Petavius vainly attempted to overcome the difficulties attached to the chronology of Egypt; and in p. 479, he adds, "that he sees nothing which *even approaches to certainty*, previous to the reign of Psammetichus the First." That reign is usually ascribed to the year 655 B. C. thirteen hundred years *after* the time of Abraham. If so, the *first* mention of Egypt

(as is supposed by many), occurs in the Bible under that Patriarch's history. But there is no probability, according to ancient remains, that there were any *stone* buildings whatever before the time of the Canaanites, expelled by Joshua (who were the Cyclopes of the Geeeks), five hundred years after the time of Abraham; for as to the erection of Thebes by Busiris, Osymandyas, and Sesostris, to whose reigns, if the Egyptians borrowed their style from Indian cavern temples, the oldest edifices can be most reasonably ascribed, that brings matters to nine centuries after the Patriarch. Bricks were probably in his day the materials used.

Discourses on the Millennium, the Doctrine of Election, Justification by Faith, and on the Historical Evidence for the Apostolical Institution of Episcopacy; together with some preliminary remarks on the principles of Scriptural Interpretation. By the Rev. Michael Russel, *LL.D. &c. Post 8vo, pp.* 438.

WE know that very sanguine expectations are entertained concerning the proximity of the Millennium, because there are certain religious societies now instituted; a circumstance which is, by some, deemed indicative of its actual arrival. Such things, in their opinion, *must* be convincing proofs and necessary precursors, of that great *physical* alteration for the better, in the world and human nature. We in consequence recommend the Londoners to *look sharp*, and the Committees of the said several religious societies to move their places of assemblage in good time, on account of the alarming passage in p. 423.

"It is much to be regretted that two such men as Hales and Faber, should have indulged their imaginations so far as to fix a date for the commencement of the Millennium, that stumbling block of commentators and chronologers. The former, in particular, looked forward to that dreadful consummation with a feeling of assurance not inferior to that with which a tenant views the expiry of his lease. His good wishes in favour of London, close his last volume, and breathe his valedictory affections. 'If *ten* righteous citizens would have saved Sodom, that abominable city, even in the very jaws of destruction, may we not venture to hope that *many tens* are still to be found in the British metropolis and its environs? And that whatever may be the final doom of *London*, yet we fondly hope that a gracious *Zoar* or asylum for the *faithful witnesses*, a *little* city of refuge, will be found in their great and sorest trial.'"—p. 424.

If men who know nothing of physics, will pretend to interpret the Bible in matters which imply physical action, they will of course write nonsense. It is plain, from the recent elaborate researches in geology, that this planet has undergone successive changes, and that another may ensue, which a great improvement in the nature of man, and state of the earth, may be expected to accompany. Such is the opinion of well-informed commentators on Cuvier; and it is to be added, that there is nothing whatever of which permanency can be predicated, except of the Divine Being. We are ignorant of the interior of this globe, and of the laws by which its subterraneous action is regulated. Of course, we cannot fix any date, or anticipate the phenomena which will induce the change alluded to. As to the thousand years, it is plainly a mere phrase for a long period. We have made these remarks, to show that there is nothing unphilosophical in the matter so far as concerns the Bible, however foolish may be the interpretations of its meaning. For the proofs of rashness, we extract from p. 164, the following table, concerning the commencement of the Millennium, as given by eminent persons.

Abp. Usher	the birth of Christ.
Grotius	the reign of Constantine.
J. C. Ronig	in 1530.
Mede	in 1716.
Frere	in 1793.
Faber	in 1866.
Hales	in 1880.
Bishop Newton	in 1987.
Lowman	in 2016.
Sir I. Newton	in 2036.

We say "*of the times and seasons knoweth no man*," &c. But we must come to a conclusion, and do so by giving Dr. Russel due credit for his elaborate, judicious, and useful work.

An Historical Enquiry into the causes of the Rationalist Character lately predominant in the Theology of Germany. Part II. containing an explanation of the Views misconceived by Mr. Rose, and further illustrations. By E. B. Pusey, *M.A. Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, and late Fellow of Oriel College. 8vo, pp.* 434.

THE points of dispute between Mr. Pusey and Mr. Rose, are connected

with such peculiar reading, that no person, unless a traveller in the same road, is qualified to give an opinion. We shall therefore, as far as we know, state the ground of the controversy. The Germans account for the supernatural parts of Christianity by natural phenomena, as if the action of a thing necessarily explained the process; as if the simple circumstance of a fellow's being hanged, always implied for what crime he was hanged. Alas! it is too true, that

"The habit of defending abstract points as a main duty, has an obvious tendency to turn the mind from the more practical parts of Christianity; to make religion a matter of speculation, rather than of practical interest —an occupation of the intellect, rather than of the heart."—p. 369.

This superinduction upon theology occasioned the trash of the Dialecticians; but it is known to philosophers, that he who takes an interest in any thing, must have a definite view of it; and that he who professes an indifference to all exclusive systems, cannot possibly feel a real concern about the thing itself. His concern can only be resolvable into a secondary or distinct object. He cannot be single-minded. Toleration cannot be a matter of volition, only of necessity.

Ecclesiastical history consists of hospital lectures, relative to intellectual disease. Well does the learned Herder say, in p. 137,

"Ordinary Ecclesiastical History often forgets religion, and theology, and scientific knowledge. It is for ever tracing mere learning and doctrinal systems: adds at most the ceremonies or the government of the Church, and then is completed! Prevailing manners, the influence of religion upon events, upon society, even in errors and heresies, it often forgets."—p. 137.

Now this is the object which, if polemics are to be conducted upon public principles, we think that they ought ever to consult, viz. the effects of particular doctrines upon the good of society, political and civil. *We* claim credit for having so acted, in reference to Popery and Evangelicism. Neither are reconcilable with public good, when assayed by history.

Mr. Pusey's book is, as might be expected, a learned and able one.

A Greek-English School Lexicon, containing all the Words that occur in the Books used at School, and in the Undergraduate Course of a Collegiate Education. To which is added, a Dictionary of proper Names. By the Rev. T. Dix Hincks, *M.R.I.A. Professor of Hebrew, and Master of the Classical School in the Belfast Institution.*

THIS Introductory School Lexicon promises to be as useful to the tyro in Greek, as Entick's little volume has been to the school-boy in acquiring the Latin tongue. From the experience of Mr. Hincks as a teacher for nearly 40 years, we doubt not his qualification for the task. He has in this work thrown the common lexicons aside; and selected the words from Æschines, Æschylus, Aristotle, Demosthenes, Euripides, Homer, Longinus, Lucian, Sophocles, Xenophon, and the New Testament. These authors have afforded above 2000 words not found in Schrevelius, and likely to occur to the student. The value of this compendious Lexicon is therefore self-evident.

Observations on the Changes of the Currency. By Edw. Prichard, *Esq.*

CHANGES in the Currency affect the navigation of business, as changes in the wind do that of the ocean; and in both it is desirable to raise the wind, and if possible to get into a regular trade one. We have, however, said already so much upon the subject, that we shall make only one more observation. It is that the following remark of Capt. Andrews, in his Travels to South America, shows that the country bankers were most unjustly aspersed in the year 1825. Capt. A. states, that the reduction of one species of stock in the year 1824, together with the apprehension of stockholders in general, that every description of the public securities would share the same fate, carried an overwhelming quantity of unemployed wealth into the market. Joint stock companies now sprang up in the natural anxiety to find new and profitable modes of investment, and many of these were of the most novel and absurd character.

Mr. Prichard, who is a partner in the Old Bank, Ross, Herefordshire, says, therefore, very truly,

"The quantity, not the quality of the abuse which was levelled against the country bankers some years ago, has left a stain behind it which nothing but time can efface; nevertheless, it is a fact that there is

no class of men who have derived so little individual advantage, in proportion to that of the public, from their occupation: but for their agency, the taxes, during a considerable period, could not have been collected, and the trifling ultimate loss, which the country suffered by the bankers, after the severe ordeal to which they were exposed, proves that it was against a system not understood, which caused it to be reversed.

"The immense quantity of money which was sent from England during the latter years of, and for the immediate purposes of the war, was not taken into calculation in the question of the depreciation of the currency; but its disappearance was afterwards accounted for by the issue of paper."—p. 2.

Again,

"Gold of itself is unproductive; credit expands and recedes in proportion to its productive power; and if altogether unproductive, must in time cease to exist. It is this power which regulates the amount of private credit; not the will of the Bank Directors, or that of the country bankers.

"The surplus of the income of the country above the expenditure, being invested in the names of the Commissioners for the National Debt, cancelled a portion of public credit, which was productive; the immediate operation of the investment of the funds of the Savings Banks was the same; both which causes created so great an amount of unproductive money in London, that in the attempt to make it productive, originated the mischief which ended in the panic of 1825."

As to the National Debt, Mr. P. says,

"Not only would the liquidation of the Debt under the present circumstances of the country be destructive; but any approximation towards it is injurious; and the system of the Sinking Fund, together with the investment of money collected by the provincial Saving Banks (however excellent in their peculiar operation), by taking up stocks and thereby throwing out capital already invested therein, has produced a superabundance of money in London, which is the principal cause of the gambling spirit of our day."—pp. 3, 4.

Such are the opinions of men of business and experience. It would be deemed a paradox to affirm that the decay of trade and consequent distress of the population might be owing to the expenditure of the country being below its income; but certain it is that the prudent habit of saving in order to make fortunes, and the consequent diminution of expenditure, may not correspond with the fuller market occasioned by increased productions; in short, that vendors may exceed buyers. We attribute the fall of interest to the inability of employing money so as to procure higher returns, and to the excess of money beyond the demand for it. Depreciation of the interest of money carries with it to our minds a corresponding depreciation of the profits of trade; and when we add to low profits infinite competition, and an excess of capital exaggerating production, perhaps the apparent paradox might prove a solemn truth; at least have a closer connection with facts, than we are inclined to allow to it.

The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society delineated. Published with the Sanction of the Council, under the Superintendence of the Secretary and Vice Secretary of the Society. Quadrupeds. Vol. I. 8vo.

ALTHOUGH the Zoological Society requires neither the aid of public advertisement nor scientific publications, to enhance its popularity or to augment its patrons, we are convinced that the volume before us will serve materially to advance its cause, and make it better appreciated. There is perhaps not a volume to be seen in the present publishing age surpassing the present in all its departments of execution. The paper, typography, embellishments, and the literary matter, are all entitled to the approbation of the most fastidious critic. When we name Whittingham as printer, Harvey as draftsman, Branston and Wright as engravers, and Bennett as author, we have a set of names pre-eminent in their respective departments. If the writings of Buffon and Goldsmith were calculated to make zoology popular in former days, the scientific, familiar, and pleasing essays of Mr. Bennett, aided by the exquisite wood engravings in this volume, are more eminently deserving of admiration and praise. The woodcuts of Bewick's beasts and birds have attracted extraordinary publicity and sale; and they certainly deserved all the fame they obtained: but when compared with those in the presen volume, they are sadly depreciated; they must "hide their diminished heads." Every lover of natural history will derive pleasure and instruction from this very interesting work, and we trust that the proprietors will share with the Society in publicity and profits.

The Pulpit.

THE glory and well-being of a nation consist in its science, warlike power, liberty, laws, wealth, arts, manufactures, and agriculture; and as from common sense boys who are mischievous must be flogged, we shall lend no sanction to irrational devotees who are struggling to make these national benefits of little worth, compared with a troublesome and factious priesthood, the very sort of priesthood which Adam Smith condemns in the strongest terms. To assist an innovation, which, if successful, would elevate the spiritual above the temporal power, and do other political mischief, is the object of the work before us. Instead of giving us sermons worth publication, such as those of Sherlock, Alison, &c. it edites, generally speaking, perfect nullities as to literary character, sermons which in reality are only love-letters addressed to our Holy Saviour, grossly impure in language and sentiment, and hymns constructed in the manner of amatory songs. Both a sermon and a song (for such it is) of the description alluded to, occur in the work before us.

We shall take the opportunity of making some observations concerning this fashion of the day, because it is connected with political evil. It is said that there is a great numerical superiority of sectaries over churchmen. Admitted: but so there are of the poor over the rich, and yet it cannot be endured that they should outvote even a parochial vestry. But how is this numerical superiority acquired? *According to facts*, in manner following. The sovereign, nobility, gentry, bankers, merchants, commercial esquires, officers, and professional men, are with very rare exceptions churchmen; so are also landlords, and the mass of farmers, who pay large tithes. But on the other hand, they whose property in the State is comparatively trifling, retail shopkeepers and humble dealers and chapmen, who live for the most part from hand to mouth, acquire worldly consequence and custom by supporting as many congregations, distinct or alienated in feeling from the Established Church, as they can, not from doctrine, which they care little about, but for the sake of customers, and from morbid feeling; because, if they attend church, they are not elevated above the nobility and gentry. In cities and towns the mass of the population consists in such persons, their workmen, and servants. These latter many of them would discharge, if they expended a penny at a churchman's shop. Besides, they are in general political malcontents, who deem their superiors, although they live upon their private property, public cheats and oppressors; and because such gentlemen live unlike puritans (the very mode of living by which they derive their own maintenance), they hold them certain of eternal condemnation. —Thus it is that they are ignorant of the grand interests of society, and of course of their own included, and forming the chief portion of an English population, easily acquire a numerical superiority. This acquisition grows out of the toleration of the Protestant Church (let the conduct of its Clergy be as correct as possible); for in Ireland their numbers are very few, because most of the retailers and chapmen there are themselves Catholics. In short, there can be no doubt but that the class of persons alluded to are in the main the agitators and patrons of our political and ecclesiastical factions. All the other classes have a direct interest in the State. Now to the work before us.

No. VIII. of the Pulpit contains two sermons and a *song* (misnomered a *hymn*), none of which, in point of fact, have literary merit sufficient to vindicate publication. The first sermon is that of Mr. Dale, a Professor in the London University, and who, from regard to his own just reputation, ought not to have permitted its appearance in print. It is declamatory, and purposely divested of argument, that (as we presume) it might be fitted to the taste of auditors who could not appreciate literary merit.—The second consists of that fanatical raving, which in print may be called, not the wine, but the gin of literature.—The third is an extract from a sermon by Mr. Irving. Though Mr. Irving's manner is too theatrical for us, still he is an eagle, a real man of genius. He is no magpie echoist,—he is immeasurably above those who even reach the rank of parrots. In him there is no sneaking to mob principles for popularity,—no pot-house declamation for ascendancy. He nobly flies in the faces of such seditionists, with his powerful beak and talons, and thus does not act

like craven poultry of unwise and unphilosophical Church-clergymen, who for some temporary grains of barley, woo broth-spoiling cooks that intend to cut their throats. Well does he say,

"We feel as if we were on the edge of some crumbling precipice. Each one seems to feel the ground swell of a coming storm; but we must not speak thus, we must not despair. We must still rally round the throne, and do all we can to resist the consequences of the coming storm."—p. 31.

If we were not convinced that to strip the Church of its revenues would be attended with no other consequence than transference of it to the laity, and more severe exaction, we should recommend modification, and not shut our ears against the marrow-bone and cleaver music of our mob politicians. This, however, we know, that Henry the Eighth carried the Reformation in England, and John Knox that in Scotland, by dispersing the spoils of the Church among *the nobility and gentry*. We know also that here an insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace ensued; and that the Scots petitioned the Sovereign, because where they had before paid twenty shillings they then paid thirty. At the present day, we believe that the sums paid to lay impropriators in the shape of increased rent, or otherwise, are, as to the scale of assessment, higher than those which the Clergy either demand or receive. But these arguments are of no weight. The popular desire expressed in colloquial dialect is simply this, "Down with the Mitre and Coronet! and let shopkeepers and shopkeepers' parsons form the lords temporal and spiritual of Great Britain, *pro bono publico*;" but *bonum publicum* is often translateable, "a bone of contention."

On the Varieties of Deafness and Diseases of the Ear. By William Wright, *Esq. Surgeon Aurist to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte. pp.* 295.

MR. WRIGHT'S work is a very comprehensive account of the causes of all the affections to which the ear is liable, and a shrewd critical review of the state of acoustic surgery, written in a popular style. But it appears to us not always explicit in demonstrating the various processes of treatment applicable to the different cases, and connecting both together, as if it were meant more to induce people to seek advice in a particular quarter, than to instruct medical men or patients in the treatment of cases. But still it is a very useful book.

Professor Macartney of Dublin is accustomed to observe in his lectures, that "an aurist, if an itinerant, should never move in a circle, for upon his return to any former theatre of his exploits, he is sure to find the people whom he had left for cured or relieved, just as bad as ever." The morbid anatomy of the ear is very little understood, and deafness is very intractable. There are, however, many diseases of the ear which may be relieved, and which require very nice judgment; and it is disgraceful that medical men do not give more application to the subject, for they will treat ear cases though they know little about them, and the consequences of ignorance are appalling.

After representing the mischievous consequence of applying to "Family Apothecaries" in ear cases (p. 154), Mr. W. shows up a class of infamous quacks, under the denomination of "*pretended aurists*."

"There are always some of these empyrics advertising in London and its neighbourhood, as well as in all other parts of the country, who either profess to cure deafness in a wonderfully quick manner, or sell some nostrum for the purpose. These impostors of the first class may be detected by a very trifling exertion of common sense; for they promise a cure in *all* cases, and demand from three to ten guineas to be paid in advance, which of itself is quite enough to awaken suspicion, as no regular professional man expects to receive more than the established fees. Those of the second class sell specifics, which it will be evident, from the foregoing pages, *never can exist, so various are the causes of deafness*. These charlatans also produce and publish certificates that they have cured persons, who, if inquiry be made, either never existed, are now dead; or if alive, *are probably confederates* in the scheme of deception and villainy."—p. 288.

The adoption of the police laws of France against quacks, is the only measure to stifle these privileged swindlers, and conferring upon them the soft retirement of Bridewell, and the graceful exercise of the treadmill, the whipping-post being now out of fashion.

Frascati's, or Scenes in Paris. 3 *vols., post* 8*vo.*

WE have been much amused with this novel, the gist of which is to guard the unsuspecting against gentlemen swindlers. An Irish Baronet and a friend, full, as Mr. Bernard says, "of all those generous, sociable, and whimsical essentials, that go to constitute the firmest friends and the drollest companions" of the gentlemen of the sister country, go to Paris, and conceive it utterly impossible, like Moses in the Vicar of Wakefield, that *they* should be taken in. Nevertheless they are so, purely from generous feeling and ignorance of the world. Ignorance, we may say, equal to childish inexperience; for, even a youth of eighteen ought to know, that whenever an acquaintance wishes to establish intimacy up to borrowing money, and proposes pecuniary dealings, or gaming transactions, he has designs, concerning which it is very necessary to be cold-heartedly cautious. These sagacious gentlemen were accordingly entrapped to a most pitiable degree, not only in regard to money, and occasional scrapes, but to being saddled with bad wives. Now this book has a moral; and wherever novels have such an object they do good, because they are sure to be read with avidity, and, of course, to make impression. The story is well told.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Literature of British India.*

Literature in India is to Europeans an exotic. It wants nearly all the conditions which make it thrive in the West. It is not surprising, therefore, that it should rear its head but languidly, and that it should but partially and imperfectly flourish. In the first place, we have in India few such personages as men of letters—men who convert their abilities and acquirements into means of subsistence, or who, in familiar phraseology, live by their wits. We have no unproductive labourers in our community: every one has his place, his daily task, from which, if he cannot expect fortune, he is sure of support. One great stimulus to ulterior exertion is therefore wanting, and as talent is proverbially indolent, it rests satisfied with its appointed duty, and shrinks from the efforts to which it is not compelled. In the second place, a still more powerful excitement than even money—Fame—is wanting; not perhaps the fame that never dies, but the fame that lives, that animates and rewards contemporary merit. Writers in India must expect little attention from their countrymen at home, and less from the companions of their expatriation.

There were many men in India of literary propensities, before the foundation of the Asiatic Society; but they were too busy to indulge them. When they did wield their pens, it was to vindicate the measures they had adopted for the safety or extension of the British power in the East, or to narrate the important events which they had witnessed, and of which they were a part. Such were the writings of Verelst, Vansittart, Hastings, and Orme. That the two latter lacked neither will nor ability to cultivate the graces of literature, we have a few, a very few, striking testimonials. Orme could indite a sonnet to the moon with no inferior taste, and Hastings paraphrase an ode of Horace with felicitous elegance.

We do not recollect any prose work not professional, oriental, or partisan, which can boast of an Indian author, with exception of a volume of essays on miscellaneous historical and philological topics, published in Calcutta about twelve years ago. There have been a few poetical publications of an original stamp, and in some instances of singular merit; but they have been of too fugitive and unpretending a description, to attract universal attention, or to ensure the gratitude of posterity. This paucity of original composition, especially in plain prose, is scarcely to be explained by the want of local patronage; and it is remarkable enough, that not even a slight fabric of fiction should have been reared by an Indian architect. Some things of the kind are manufactured in England occasionally, but they are beneath contempt. We have had Journals of Travels, of very various merit, in sufficient abundance, but they can scarcely be classed with productions purely literary; and when got up in London, it is not always certain who the author may be. We have had also historical compositions, although recently but few; but they are usually of a restricted purpose, being limited to some individual state, and no history on an expanded and comprehensive plan has yet been attempted in India. In searching, therefore, for names of local celebrity, we must recur to the lists of the Asiatic Society, in which they will mostly be found enrolled.

Amongst the signatures affixed to the letter addressed to Warren Hastings, in 1784, soliciting his patronage for the proposed in-

* Abstracted from the *Bengal Annual*, reviewed in p. 415.

stitution, are those of Jones, Gladwin, Law, Wilkins, and Paterson. To Wilkins we have already alluded. Gladwin was an industrious labourer in Persian literature, and a zealous promoter of oriental letters in general. He is the father of periodical writing in Bengal, having preceded the Researches by an Asiatic Miscellany, the first volumes of which are now rarely, if ever, to be met with. The compilation contains a variety of amusing matter. Sir William Jones's Hindu Odes first appeared in its pages; and they contain a curious attempt of his to give a metrical form to the "Songs of Jayadeva." The version is not printed with his works, although they include the prose translation of the same Sanscrit poem, as published in the Researches. It is a singular circumstance in literary history, that a very competent master of poetical style and expression, should have rendered a poem very elegantly into prose, and very flatly into verse. The poetical translation is a total failure.

Of Sir William Jones it is unnecessary here to speak, except to bear tribute to the greatest of all his merits, his disinterested love of literature. It may indeed be said, that he was not altogether disinterested, and that his object was fame.

Paterson contributed to the Asiatic Researches some learned and ingenious essays on the Mythology and Music of the Hindus. The miscellany contains some of his writings of a more popular description, Odes to the Ragas, or personified modes of music, and other poems of sufficient merit to make it matter of regret that he wrote so little; but he was an eccentric character, and preferred his ease to his reputation. He came to India highly gifted by nature, and cultivated by education; with talent and acquirements to have placed himself first amongst the foremost. The wreath might have been his, but he could not put forth his arm to take it.

The lights of later days are still more numerous, if not more splendid, than those which dawned upon the horizon when the day of literary enterprise first broke; and Harington, Wilford, Hunter, Colebrooke, and Leyden shone with a radiance more steady, or more continued, than their predecessors.

The latter period of Harington's Indian life was so exclusively devoted to high official duties, that he had forgotten he had ever amused himself with literature. We recollect reminding him, with some difficulty, of his contributions to Gladwin's Miscellany—poetical versions, chiefly from Persian and Hindustani, executed with good taste and feeling. He also edited the works of Sadi. His further labours were of a professional tenor alone—Mohammedan jurisprudence and the regulations of the Government.

Wilford was, perhaps, at first somewhat overrated; latterly he has been too much undervalued. He was of foreign origin, a Swiss we believe, and came to India as a private soldier in the Company's service. He speedily obtained a commission in the engineers, for which he was much better qualified than most persons at the period of his arrival. He was not ashamed of his early history: an education of the first order showed he must have been brought up as a gentleman; and his serving as a private soldier was connected with some story of a personal conflict, which compelled him by its fatal consequences to quit his country. Something of the kind is, we believe, alluded to in Polier's Memoirs, but we are not very precise in our recollections. However this may have been, the commencement of his Indian career rests upon his own authority; for a constant companion of his studies at Benares was his Brown Bess, to whom he introduced us—the firelock he had wielded some 50 years before. It was a veteran like himself, and no more resembled a modern musket than he did a modern cadet. He was above 70, infirm as well as aged; yet he persevered in his pursuits, and devoted the whole day to study. Nature, however, often failed to keep pace with zeal, and a couple of pillows crowned a pile of folios on which he occasionally reclined, to compose and reclaim his scattered thoughts.

Wilford, in spite of a classical and mathematical education, was to the last moment of his life highly imaginative. Pope said of himself, after reading a work on Rome, that if he had not already gained some repute as a poet, he should have turned antiquarian. The palpable obscure of ancient days, is the delight of antiquarian research; so much is to be conjectured, and from such slender hints, that the mind is ever at work on its own fancies, with the flattering unction that it is toiling after truth.

Hunter was a very different being from Wilford, equally laborious, but endowed with all the shrewdness and caution of the North. He began his career with mechanical contrivances, and an improvement of the screw invented by him, was dignified by insertion in the Philosophical Transactions. Here he was known as an astronomer, mathematician, botanist, and orientalist. Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani were his studies; in the latter character he even versified, with creditable success, some poetical compositions in those tongues. His chief fame was as a lexicographer, in which, it must be admitted, he reaped considerable advantage from the labours of another. His Dictionary was in a great measure the work of Captain Joseph Taylor; but Hunter enlarged and edited it, and assigned the words to the sources from whence they sprang. He went to Java, with the expedition, as a surgeon-in-chief, and died there.

Of Leyden, it is almost as unnecessary to

speak as of Sir William Jones. His fame has not been left to accident, and worthy encomiasts have perpetuated his praise. He has a high place in English literature, as the associate of Walter Scott in the Border Minstrelsy, the editor of the Complaynte of Scotland, and the author of Scenes of Infancy and of the Miscellaneous Poems published by his biographer. To the literature of the East he is now most familiar, as the first translator of Baber's Commentaries. In oriental literature he was but just beginning to reap the harvest of his preparatory labours. His acquirements were more extensive than profound; but he had the talent of turning whatever he knew to good account —converting whatever he touched to gold. Leyden never studied language for its own sake; never stooped to qualify, either as interpreter or pedagogue: he acquired the oriental languages for their literature, and was rapidly familiarising himself with its essence, not merely its investing weed. His application was intense, it never admitted cessation; his official duties required his attendance from a very early hour in the morning until after mid-day; from that time he studied till late in the night, or rather in the morning, with slight intermissions for his meals, or the occasional interruption of society. He was fond of society, of all and every kind; and where it was not of the best kind, liked to lord it over inferior beings. Amongst his friends, however, and amongst men whom he held on a par with himself, in propensities at least, if not in acquirements, he was always agreeable and good-humoured. At the period above alluded to, he held an assemblage of "the wise men of the East" at his own house, once a fortnight, to dinner: the guests were select. Leyden's spirits were inexhaustible, and symposia of more mind and cordiality, Calcutta has never witnessed.

The last, but not the least of the names above mentioned is that of Colebrooke. Notwithstanding a protracted residence in India, during which he held the highest official stations, having been finally Member of Council, he was little known and less appreciated here. His habits were retired, without being unsociable; and his manners to all, but persons whom he valued, cold without being unkind. When he returned to Europe, he was pronounced by the Edinburgh Literati to be the most intellectual being they had ever seen from the East; and they might well say so, for more varied and extraordinary attainments seldom fall to the lot of any individual. The greatest Sanscrit scholar that ever cultivated the language, he applied his knowledge of it to the investigation of the grammar and prosody of the tongue, and to the investigation of Hindu poetry, law, mathematics, astronomy, metaphysics, and religion. His first task was a translation of a voluminous and abstracted code of law; to this succeeded the analysis of the immense collection of the Vedas; and his latest, is a view of various systems of philosophy, attempting, with whatever success, to trace the path "through nature up to nature's God." To the subjects already enumerated, Colebrooke added botany, natural history, geology, and statistics, and in all has done well. He has been distinguished, not merely in India, but in England; having been called to office in the communities of London, associated for such pursuits. His mind leans to the useful, more than to the ornamental: but there is rational taste in all he writes; and his Essay on Sanscrit and Prakrit Prosody shows he was not insensible to the charms of feeling and fancy. He lives, but we regret to learn, compelled to relinquish for a while,—we hope, but for a while,—the companions and dearer portions of his existence,—letters and science. His love for them is linked with his existence. However calm his exterior, we know that he is an enthusiast, and that he has been animated, throughout his career, by the wish and the will to uphold the intellectual character of his country.

The Asiatic Society has furnished us with these worthies, but we do not mean to confine the enumeration to their records. To specify all who have distinguished themselves in a similar career, however, would extend this sketch to an inconvenient extent: and Scott, Baillie, Ross, Ellis, Franklin, Erskine, Roebuck, and Lumsden can only receive this passing notice. We knew and highly esteemed the two latter, and never were individuals more worthy of esteem. Roebuck's labours were of a less lofty character than Lumsden's, and he could claim little merit, perhaps, beyond those of zeal, of perseverance, and assiduity. Gilchrist was his "Magnus Apollo." His admiration has been repaid by the exclusion of his name, since his demise, from the title-page of the English and Hindustani Dictionary, to the preparation and publication of which, in conjunction with the learned Doctor, he mainly contributed. But the friendship of scholars is like that of beauties, and lasts but whilst they fear each other. Lumsden, who is styled by Von Hammer a stupendous prop of the temple of Arabic and Persian lore, has wearied of his toils, disgusted with the little notice they secured for him; and is now enjoying the "dolce far niente" in Europe.

The persons to whom we have thus cursorily alluded, are dead, or gone from amongst us. To living contemporaries it is not our purpose to advert; or an ample and grateful field would be found in the merits of Malcolm, Babington, Vans Kennedy, Macnaghten, and others. There is, indeed, at this moment no want of both literary and scientific desert in India; and we trust they never will be wanting. At the same time,

we could wish that more encouragement were given to them, both by the Government and the Society. It is disheartening to talent to feel itself neglected; and the neglect recoils upon the source whence it proceeds. In the present constitution of the social body, a cultivated understanding forms the most universally recognised claim to reputation; and whatever our countrymen in India may think, they will be weighed throughout Europe, and even in their native land, not by the habits they carry home, not by the rank that they have held, not by the provinces they conquered, nor the principalities they ruled; but by the proofs they may have afforded of their keeping pace with the intellectual champions of the West in the advancement of knowledge and progress of mind.

Human Sacrifices in India.

In the *Bengal Annual*, Captain Gavin R. Crawford has published the following details, in a communication dated from Bellaspore, Sept. 12, 1829:—

Few persons are aware, that the horrible practice of offering human sacrifices to the gods is of frequent occurrence in India; and many, I believe, wholly doubt the fact; but unfortunately it can be proved. Whilst superintendent of the Chanda district, in the Nagpore dominions, I heard that such sacrifices took place every third year in the neighbouring principality of Bustar, which is tributary to the Rajah of Nagpore. Being anxious to ascertain the truth of these reports, I sent a man in the disguise of a cloth merchant, in the year 1822, to procure the necessary information; and he brought me a detailed account of the sacrifice, of which he was an eye-witness. I sent the statement to Mr. Jenkins, late resident at Nagpore: he remonstrated on the subject with the Rajah of Bustar, who did not deny the fact, but promised that it should never again take place. Whether he kept his promise or not, I do not know. I give the account brought to me by Enkya Pudlwar as nearly as possible in his own words.

"I arrived at Dhúntewarra on the 19th Sept. The fort of Dhúntewarra is of mud, and has two gateways; within it are the temple and five huts belonging to the officiating priests. The temple is dedicated to Devi or Dhúnteswurree, some name or incarnation of the goddess Kali; it is built of cut stone; it is a square of 15 feet, and is 18 feet in height. In front is a portico. About six weeks before my arrival, Mypal Deo, Rajah of Bustar, had marched from Jugdulpore, taking with him one large car *(ruth)* ornamented with pewter, and four other cars covered with nettings and garlands of flowers. His train consisted of 100 matchlock-men, 20 horsemen, and 1 elephant. On the 23d September, at eight o'clock, P. M., the following sacrifice was offered in the portico in front of the temple, the Rajah being present.

5 Gossyns,
10 People of different castes,
600 He-goats, and
10 Male buffaloes.

"The victims were killed by having their heads cut off with a large sword. As a conclusion to this sacrifice, on the Dusehra, 25th Sept. the image of Vigra Devi, (another name for Kali), was placed in the upper platform of the large car, and the Rajah and his wife sat on the lower one. They were in this manner dragged by 300 men to a spot near the village, where the Rajah performed the Sumya Pooja. The sacrifice takes place every third year, and the number of human victims ought to be fifteen. Should it be impossible to procure *any* victims by the seizure of travellers, or others, not inhabitants of the Bustar country, the Rajah, in that case, causes *one* of his own subjects to be seized for the sacrifice."

Human sacrifices also occur in the Nizam's country. Mr. Fenwick, a gentleman who was an agent for Messrs. Palmer and Co. of Hydrabad, and who lived for many years at Madeepoor, informed me, that in the neighbourhood of that place there is a small tract of particularly fine land, to keep up the fertility of which, the natives conceive it necessary to offer a human victim yearly.

The statement of Enkya Pudlwar would, of itself, appear sufficient to prove that human sacrifices do take place; but not a shadow of doubt, as to the fact, can exist in any one's mind, after knowing that Mr. Jenkins wrote to me, and stated that the Rajah, in an interview with him, did not deny it.

In the Kalika Poorana minute rules are given upon the mode of making such offerings. It is there said, that 'the blood of a tiger pleases the goddess (Kali) for one hundred years, and the blood of a lion, a reindeer, or a man, a thousand. But by the sacrifice of three men, she is pleased 100,000 years.'

The New Nautical Almanac.

For many years past, numerous complaints have repeatedly been made against the state of the Nautical Almanac, as not keeping pace with the progress of astronomy and navigation. An attempt, indeed, was made about seven years ago to redress the evil, and a Committee of the Royal Society was appointed to consider "whether any and what additions ought to be made to the Nautical Almanac." The result however was not attended with any advantage to science, as the only resolution which they came to was the following; viz. "that it would highly conduce to the interests of practical astronomy, if tables of precession, aberration, solar nutation and proper motion of sixty principal stars were formed

for every day, in the period of four years, including leap year: and that a separate table be given for every degree of the moon's node." And in consequence of this resolution, a folio volume of tables for that purpose was computed and printed at a great expense, which has been complained of as a manifest waste of public money; since no observatory, except that of Greenwich, would, in the present state of science, ever think of resorting to so cumbrous a mode of assistance, amidst the numerous helps that are afforded by more accurate and elegant tables.

Soon after this, it was proposed to bring the subject before Parliament; and various papers were moved for and printed by the House of Commons, with this view: but, from an assurance that Government was about to take up the subject, the matter was then dropped. During the last summer, however, the Board of Admiralty (with whom the management of the Nautical Almanac now rests, by virtue of a recent Act of Parliament) sent an official communication to the Astronomical Society of London, requesting their opinion and advice, as to the alterations and additions that it would be proper to make in that national work.

The Council commenced their operations by nominating a Committee, consisting of forty members, comprising not only some of the most profound mathematicians, but also most of the experienced practical astronomers and nautical men of science in the country, as well as the Professors from the naval establishments at Greenwich and Portsmouth. This Committee having met, proceeded to examine and discuss *seriatim* the various parts into which the Nautical Almanac is divided; and having agreed on certain preliminary arrangements, appointed a Sub-Committee to examine them more in detail, as well as to examine and digest the various hints and suggestions which had been forwarded to them, not only by members of their own body, who were unable to attend the meetings, but likewise by other correspondents relative to this subject. The Sub-Committee having made a report of their labours, it was ordered to be printed; and a copy of the same (together with a *specimen* of the printed pages of the new almanac) having been forwarded to each member of the Committee, a *distant* day was appointed for taking it into consideration; by which means every opportunity and facility have been afforded for the most ample and open discussion of the several points in question. The final result of their deliberations is contained in a Report, which has been forwarded to the Admiralty; and we have the satisfaction of stating, that nearly the last act of the late Board was the approval of that Report, and the issuing of an order for its being carried into immediate execution.

The Report will form a portion of the ensuing volume of the Memoirs of the Astronomical Society, and we here present the following summary of the principal alterations and additions.

The use of *apparent time* is abolished in all the computations: and *mean time* alone adopted. The calculations are, in general, carried one place further in the decimals than has hitherto been done: that is, all quantities expressed *in time* are carried to *two* places of decimals in the seconds; and those *in space*, to *one* place. The moon's right ascension and declination are given to *every hour;* and to the declinations are annexed the differences for every five minutes. The places of the six principal planets are to be given for *every day;* and those of the four new planets for *every fourth day:* with an ephemeris of the latter for *every day*, for one month before and after their opposition. The co-efficients A, B, C, D, which are used for computing the apparent places of the stars, are to be given for *every day*. The apparent *contacts* of Jupiter's satellites, and also of their shadows, with the planet, are to be inserted. The lunar distances of the *planets* are also to be inserted: with the *proportional logarithm* of the first difference annexed to *all* the lunar distances. Predicted occultations (visible at Greenwich) of planets and fixed stars, to the *sixth* magnitude inclusive, are to be given: and also, Elements for predicting such occultations of the planets and fixed stars, to the *fifth* magnitude inclusive, as may be visible in any habitable part of the globe: with the limits of latitude annexed, within which they will be visible. The apparent places of the fixed stars are to be increased to 100 in number: α and δ *Ursæ Minoris* are to be given for *every day*; and the remainder for every tenth day as usual, but with the differences annexed. The list of moon-culminating stars is to be incorporated with the work: and various tables added for facilitating the computations connected with this interesting and useful branch of practical astronomy.

It appears that an interval of two or three years must necessarily elapse before these improvements can be completely carried into effect. The Nautical Almanac for 1833 is already computed, and nearly ready for publication, so that the proposed alterations cannot take place until the year 1834.

With a view of insuring a greater degree of accuracy in the computations, and as a means of detecting any errors, the Council have recommended that, in the Preface to each year's almanac, there be inserted an account of all the *tables* and *authorities* depended upon in every computation, with an express notice of such *equations* as may be omitted, or of any *corrections* introduced. And they have also recommended that notice of any errors should be advertised in the London Gazette, and the public papers.

ANATOMY OF THE ORANG OUTANG.

At the meetings of the Zoological Society, held on the 4th and 23d of Nov., Mr. Owen read an interesting paper on the Anatomy of the Orang Outang, or *Simia Satyrus* of Linnæus.

The subject principally referred to was a young male, probably about four years of age, which had recently been presented to the Society by Mr. Swinton of Calcutta; it reached England in a very debilitated state, and died on the third day after its arrival in Bruton-street. The morbid appearances met with in its examination were very slight, and of themselves not sufficient to account for the death of the animal. The brain was firm, and its membranes bore no traces of inflammation.

The general appearance and position of the abdominal *viscera* in the *Orang*, bear much resemblance to those of the human subject. The stomach is thicker and narrower at its pyloric end, and the villous coat is of less extent. The small intestines are lined by a smooth and uniform membrane, and are without *valvulæ conniventes*. The position of the *cæcum* is the same as in man: to its extremity is attached the vermiform appendage, which is wider at its commencement; thus exhibiting as a permanent structure in the *Orang*, that which in man is a fœtal peculiarity. The *colon* is sacculated, and appears, from the existence of *glandulæ solitariæ* and from the presence of lacteal glands in the *meso-colon*, to take a great share in the functions of digestion. The liver generally resembles the human; the gall-bladder is long and tortuous; the *pancreas* is relatively larger, and the spleen more pointed at its extremities than in man; the hepatic and pancreatic secretions enter the *duodenum* separately, but close together. In the structure of the abdominal ring, the *Orang* recedes further than the *Chimpanzee* (*Simia Troglodytes*, L.) from the human type; the kidneys also differ, and present, like those of the *Monkeys* generally, only a single *papilla*. The palate, unlike that of man and of the *Chimpanzee*, has no pendulous *uvula*.

In external form, the brain resembles the human and that of the *Chimpanzee*: it differs from the brains of other animals in the number and disposition of the *laminæ* of the *cerebellum*; in the posterior fissure of that part; and in wanting the transverse band of fibres posterior to the *pons Varolii*. As compared with that of the *Chimpanzee*, the *medulla oblongata* is shorter in proportion, as are also the anterior lobes; and the *cerebellum* projects further behind the *cerebrum*. The internal structure of the brain has not yet been examined; some previous preparation of that part having been deemed necessary, in order to render it sufficiently firm for dissection.

The structure of the *larynx* was minutely described, and contrasted with the anatomy of the same part in the *Chimpanzee*, in which the laryngeal sacs are not developed as in the *Orang*. The left laryngeal sac in the present instance was the largest, and extended over the top of the *sternum*. In the *Chimpanzee* the laryngeal sac is produced into a cavity in the body of the *os hyoïdes*, presenting the first indication of the excavation which is carried to so great an extent in the *Monkeys* of the genus *Mycetes*. The thyroid gland is small in the *Orang*. The lungs are entire on each side, and not divided into lobes. The *aorta* gives off by a common trunk the right subclavian and the right and the left carotid arteries, the latter of which is given off in the *Chimpanzee*, as in man, from the arch of the *aorta*.

In the course of his illustrations of the anatomical differences which exist between the *Orang* and the *Chimpanzee*, Mr. Owen frequently referred to Tyson's "Anatomy of a Pigmy," and confirmed many of the descriptions given in that work.

As to the osteology of the animal, which is minutely described and contrasted with that of the *Chimpanzee*. With the skeleton of the *Pongo* (*Pongo Wurmbii*, Desm.) the resemblance is in many particulars almost complete; and the extensive examination which Mr. Owen has made of entire skeletons of both the *Pongo* and the *Orang*, and of numerous *crania* of the latter at various ages, has led him to adopt the opinion of those who maintain that these constitute really but one species, of which the *Orang* is the young, and the *Pongo* the adult. The remarkable differences in the crest of the *cranium*, and in the facial angle, appear to be the result of the action of the powerful muscles of manducation, and of the developement of the extremely large *laniarii*.

A marked peculiarity of the *cranium* of the *Orang* exists in the junction of the sphenoid with the parietal bones; a junction which is not found in the *Chimpanzee*, and has been asserted to exist in man alone. Other peculiarities are met with, in the absence of a *crista galli* on the ethmoid bone, and in the non-existence of either mastoid or styloid processes: there is a process from the articular surface of the temporal bone, which is necessary to prevent dislocation backwards of the lower jaw, the auditory process not being adapted to prevent such an accident. The intermaxillary bones are distinct. There are large *foramina* behind the deciduous teeth, which lead to cavities containing the permanent ones; the crowns of the latter are as large as those of the *Pongo*. The *os nasi* is single and triangular; it has a strong spine at the back part. There are three infra-orbital *foramina*; and large *foramina* in the malar bone. The anterior condyloid *foramina* are two on each side.

The true *vertebræ* are 23: 7 cervical, with long simple spines; 12 dorsal; and 4 lumbar. There are 8 false *vertebræ*, viz. 5 sacral, and 3 coccygeal. The ribs are 12; 7 true, and 5 false.

Horology.

Dec. 20. At the Athenæum Society of Bristol, Mr. E. Jones commenced a series of lectures on Horology. After briefly recapitulating the various methods pursued by the ancients, of computing time and subdividing the years, he proceeded to state, that the first measure of time was by *clepsydra*, or water-clocks, and *sabliers*, or sand-glasses. The Romans used both clepsydra and sundials; of the former Phavorinus says, it was a vessel having a little hole in the bottom, which was set in the courts of judicature, full of water, by which the lawyers pleaded; this, he adds, was to "prevent babbling, that such as spake should be brief in their speeches." The first dial employed at Rome was set up near the temple of Quirinus, by Papirius Cursor, the Roman general, 293 B. C.: it soon became a great favourite with the Roman people. The invention of clocks had been attributed to Archimedes and Possidonius, before the Christian era; to Boethius in the 5th century; Pacificus about the middle of the 9th; Gerbert at the end of the 10th; Wallingford at the beginning, and Dondi at the end of the 14th; but, upon close examination, the Lecturer said he had found the machines of all except the two last, not to be entitled to the name of clock, being nothing more than varieties of the clepsydra, &c. It is certain the Roman Catholic Clergy were not acquainted with clocks in 1108, "because the Sacristan of the Monastery of Cluny went out to observe the stars, to know the time when to awaken the Monks to prayers."

There is no doubt but Dondi invented some Horological machine, as his family bear the name of Horologio to this day. This was in 1350. But Wallingford was an Englishman, an abbot of St. Alban's; and according to the testimony of Gesner he constructed a clock in 1326, which was the wonder of the age, as it shewed the motion of the heavenly bodies, &c.: this appears to have been something of the nature of our orreries. But there seems to be no certainty amongst writers till the history arrives at the time of Henry de Vick, in the latter part of the 14th century, or in 1370, by whom a clock was constructed for Charles the Fifth, for one of the towers of the palais in Paris, where it still remains. This de Vick was sent for from Germany by the King; and thus clocks are said to have been invented in Germany. Mr. Jones, however, claims for Great Britain the honour of the invention of clocks. "I have before mentioned a clock," said he, "constructed by Richard of Wallingford, which surpassed every thing of the kind then existing, for it shewed the course of the sun, moon, and stars, and the rise and fall of the tides. Various circumstances lead me to conclude that this was a weight clock; one in particular I would point out to you, viz. that it was still in use in the time of Leland, who wrote about 1540, 150 years after weight-clocks were commonly employed. This would hardly have been the case if it had been a water-clock, as these were much inferior in accuracy to weight-clocks. It is not surprising that this circumstance has been overlooked by those who have entered into the history of Horology. Vick's clock is still existing in a public situation in Paris, and the only writers on the subject are French; and though I do not think that they would *distort* the truth to remove the palm from us, yet was there a doubt whether the invention originated in England or Germany, I believe that they would give the preference to the latter, particularly when the best work on the subject was written, which was in the year 1802; nor do I think that we ought to consider the fact of Charles the Fifth having sent for a clockmaker from Germany, any proof that there were none in England at that time, as the two nations were then at war. And as all that I can find on the history of Horology is written by French authors, or copied from them into English, I am not disposed to give up my point, because no one else has taken it up. But I have a far stronger and more incontestible proof than this:—*There is in the Cathedral at Wells, at this time*, a clock which was removed from the Abbey of Glastonbury, where it was constructed by a Monk of the name of Peter Lightfoot, in the year 1325. This clock also shows the changes of the moon, and other astronomical phenomena. Here then are two clocks, of the most complicated description, known to have been constructed in England nearly fifty years before we hear of the plain sort of clock made by de Vick; and as these were constructed by men living in very distant parts of the kingdom, I think we may venture to assert, that weight-clocks must have been known in England even before this time. I am borne out in this supposition by another historical fact. There existed in Westminster, till the beginning of the last century, an ancient tower, called the clock-house, in which a clock is stated to have been placed by Edward I. in the year 1288. Now I do not think that this could have been any other than a weight-clock, from the fact of its having been placed in a high tower, these machines requiring room for the fall of the weights, while the clepsydra did not. Besides, I have the same reason for concluding this to be a weight clock, as I had for supposing Wallingford's to be one; viz. its being kept going long after weight clocks were in general use."

SELECT POETRY.

Tribute to the Memory of Mr. CARRINGTON, *Author of "Dartmoor," "Banks of Tamar," &c. &c.*

By Mrs. CAREY.

DEVONIA, lament! for that spirit is fled,
Who erst o'er thy beauties new brilliancy shed.
Alas! I could weep, when I think that no more
His voice shall be heard on thy wave-beaten shore.

Full dear to my heart was the lay that he sung,
For it led me once more thy green vallies among—
Led me back, for a while, from the world and its strife,
To the hopes that illume the gay morning of life.

He lov'd thee, Devonia, with feelings that threw
Fresher tints o'er each object that broke on his view,
As he pensively stray'd where thy rivers glide by,
Or thy tors, in their pride, lift their heads to the sky.

Farewell, gentle Bard! when I hail'd with delight,
The dawn of thy genius—so vivid and bright—
I dream'd that kind hearts, taught to glow at thy name,
Would strew flowers in thy path to the temple of Fame.

Yes, I dream'd!—Such illusions are dear—but they fly—
Like the meteor's bright flash from the wanderer's eye—
They fly—and more dreary the prospect appears,
That frowns on the view through the vista of years.

Alas! what were life, if the hopes, that arise
In the strength of our faith, did not soar to the skies;
To the realms of the blest, where no care shall alloy
The pure raptures they taste at the fountain of joy?

There the Poet of Nature no longer shall grieve
O'er the earth-born illusions, that charm'd to deceive:
There his spirit, releas'd from its burden of clay,
Shall exult in the strength that no time can decay.

And here—here on earth—till true Feeling shall die—
His name shall be honour'd, and breath'd with a sigh—
Here the flowers he gather'd unfaded shall bloom,
And the Genius of Devon lament o'er his tomb.

Nov. 10.

A SONNET

To Windsor Castle.

HAIL, noble pile! thy regal turrets reared,
High o'er the willowed banks of Thames's stream,
From History's deathless page in glory beam,
The abode to Britain's Princes long endeared.
Oft from thy walls has been the mandate heard,
For Britain's sons to thunder o'er the world;
And then a voice from thee the flag has furl'd
Of tyrant War; and smiling Peace appeared.
And from thy halls oft dove-eyed Mercy hies,
Where long she's dwelt near Britain's sacred throne,
And makes to suffering nations gladness known.
Again on yonder tower the banner flies,
That to each loyal British bosom tells,
Here England's King, her dearest Sovereign dwells.

G. C.

Overshot Mills, Bucks.

TO HANNAH MORE.

From the Latin of Bishop Lowth, 1781.—*See Gent.'s Mag. vol.* LXXX. i. 464.

"READ, maids of Rome, Sulpicia's strain,"*
Read, Britons all, and read again;
Read, youth and age,—gallant, severe,—
In either art perfection here;
In stately prose, or measur'd lay,
A lady bears the palm away.
Then judge, was ever reason taught
In style with terser matter fraught?
Pronounce, was ever sacred song
More sweetly pour'd from mortal tongue?
For her the graceful Three combine
Their favour with the tuneful Nine;
While thus, in generous zeal, she decks
The taintless bosoms of her sex,
And sways their hearts, by smile or frown,
Content to emulate her own.
Read this, and own our times restore
Another Addison in More!

P. H.

* Martial, x. 35.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

We have already mentioned the vigorous efforts of the King, Lafayette, and the youths of the public schools, for the preservation of public order after the sentence of the ex-Ministers had been pronounced. The crisis evidently was one of the most imminent; and the nation narrowly escaped from the vortex of a fresh revolution, fomented, as it appears, by the conjoint operations of the adherents of the ex-King, the friends of Napoleon, and the advocates of a Republic, who endeavoured to goad the irritated feelings of the populace against the ex-Ministers into an insurrection against King Philippe, the Chambers, and the Ministry. There were circumstances, however, connected with these transactions, which are far from auguring favourably for the continuance of the quiet and tranquillity of Paris and of France. It appears, that when the students, at a general meeting, decided to aid the Government, and thus secured a favourable result to the agitation that prevailed, they issued two addresses, one with the leave and by the authority of the Prefect of the Seine, M. Odillon Barrot, and another which was placarded on their own responsibility alone. The latter declared to the mob, as a motive for their dispersion, that the King, General Lafayette, M. Odillon Barrot, and Dupont de l' Eure, had engaged to make important concessions to liberty, if the peace of the capital were protected, and the apprehended crisis averted. This the Ministers denied in the Chambers, and stated that those who illegally published this declaration, should be punished for an infraction of the laws; adding, also, that the address in question was not acknowledged by the mass of the students, to whom M. Lafitte proposed a vote of thanks, which was passed unanimously. The students, however, on the following day, met in immense numbers;—refused to accept the vote of thanks;—declared that the publication complained of, was their address, and approved of by them;—and, in strong language, complained that every citizen was not represented, and that it was in vain that they sought France in the Chamber of Deputies, although five months had elapsed since the Revolution of July, when a popular throne and republican institutions were promised to them. This state of things excited a fresh ferment, which was heightened by the resignation of Lafayette, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard. It seems that the Chamber of Deputies had voted that office to be useless. Whether this had offended the General, or whether he is displeased with the conduct of the King, or the Ministers, did not appear. The King strongly pressed him to withdraw his resignation, but in vain; and General Lobau was appointed in his stead. Several of the students were put under arrest, by order of the Minister of War.

On the evening of the 29th of December, the ex-Ministers were removed from Vincennes to the castle of Ham, in the department of the Somme, about eighty-four miles N.E. of Paris, which, since the revolution, has been used as a state prison. Polignac is to be confined in the castle of Mount St. Michel, at the southern extremity of the ancient province of Normandy. It lies in the midst of extensive sands, which are covered by the sea at spring tides. The approach to it from the continent being very dangerous, it is necessary to take guides at Ardevon. Its ancient name is said to have been Belenus, when it was inhabited by Druidesses. After the abolition of the Druids, it took the name of Mons Jovis, to which was substituted that of Tumba, when a monastery was erected upon it. In 708 Bishop Auber raised upon it a church, which he dedicated to St. Michel. The original rock, which is of granite, was reduced to 180 feet, in order to obtain sufficient room for the building. The circumference of the rock at the base is a little above half a mile. The height, including the turret over the tower, is equal to that of St. Paul's. It is surrounded on almost every side with lofty walls, flanked with towers. The north and west sides are nearly perpendicular. The south side is inhabited. The population may amount to three hundred souls. The houses are, as it were, on the top of each other. The ascent to the abbey is by winding stairs. The abbey is strongly protected by towers and strong gateways. Since the revolution it has been used as a departmental prison for convicts, of which there are now from 700 to 800.—(See a view of this singular rock in our vol. XLIX. p. 552.)

THE NETHERLANDS.

On the 28th of December the Provisional Government of Brussels decreed—

1. The territory of Belgium shall be divided into four great territorial arrondissements, which shall be called the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th military divisions. 2. The first shall comprehend the provinces of East and West Flanders. The second, the provinces of Antwerp and South Brabant. The third, the provinces of Limberg and Liege. The fourth, the provinces of Hainault, Namur, and Luxemburg. 3. Each arrondissement shall be commanded by a General of Division. 4. Each province shall be commanded by a General or superior officer, who shall have at least the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

The National Congress have determined, by a great majority, that there is to be a Senate of Nobles, as well as a Chamber of Deputies, in the new kingdom of Belgium.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Emperor of Russia is stated, in accounts from St. Petersburg, to have expressed great resentment on receiving accounts of the Revolution in Poland, and to have avowed his determination to suppress it by all the means in his power. He proceeded to the meeting of a chapter of St. George, composed of the great dignitaries of the empire and the superior officers of the army, who shared his indignation. The members of the chapter embraced the knees of his Majesty, and swore to punish the outrage offered to the authority of their Sovereign. At a review, which took place on the 8th of December, the Emperor, accompanied by his son, rode through the ranks of all the regiments, and related the terrible events in Warsaw to the soldiers, who cried aloud for vengeance, and were confirmed by the spectators in their indignation. "Your wish shall be fulfilled," answered the Emperor: "I will myself lead you against the rebels." In the official Gazette of Petersburg, dated the 9th of December, was published the report of the Grand Duke Constantine on the first movements at Warsaw, calling the insurrection an "infamous treason," and "most deplorable event," and designating the citizens and troops who commenced or joined it, as rebels and enemies of order. A force of 80,000 men was ordered for Warsaw, which was to be augmented to 160,000; and even the inclemency of the season was not to be permitted to suspend their march, but they were to be forwarded in sledges. The Emperor himself was to take the command in chief, having under him Generals Diebitsch and Paskewitch, who distinguished themselves in the recent campaigns in Turkey and Persia.

The Poles appear fully aware of their situation, and are resolved, at all hazards, to struggle for the preservation of their freedom. Their disposable forces amount to 140,000 men, 45,000 of whom are regular troops; 20,000 disbanded, who again take up arms, and nearly 80,000 recruits. On the 18th of December the two Chambers of the Diet met in the usual place of their sittings in the Royal Palace. After previous consultation with the Dictator and the Provisional Government, it was resolved, in the preparatory sitting, that the formal opening of the Diet should take place on the 21st. They then proceeded to choose a Marshal of the Diet, and their choice fell unanimously on Wladislaw Ostrowski, Deputy from the district of Potrikau. As soon as the Marshal's Staff was handed to him, he offered to the Chamber a contribution of 30,000 florins, towards the wants of the State. The Deputies followed his example, and a similar subscription was raised by the senators. The first act of both Chambers was formally to recognize the insurrection. The second, to resolve themselves into a body of workmen, and to pass over in civil uniform to the suburbs of Praga, and there each to lend his own hands in the intrenchments and works for the defence of the city of Warsaw. Generals Szembeck, Woyerzynski, and Palkowski, divide amongst them the powers lately borne by General Klopicki, who had resigned the Dictatorship.

The two principal Polish leaders are Prince Adam Czartorisky, and General Klopicki, the late Dictator. The former was born January 14, 1770, and is the son of Prince Adam Casimir Czartorisky. He is descended in a direct line from the Jagelions, Grand Dukes of Lithuania, who reigned over Poland. He was educated in England. On returning to his native country, in 1795, he was sent to Russia as a hostage, along with his brother Prince Constantine. At Petersburg he formed a particular friendship with Alexander I. and became Minister of Foreign Affairs, until the peace of Tilsit. Out of all the decorations which the Emperor offered him, the only one he accepted was that of the White Eagle of Poland. For some time he has lived, like the Duke of Orleans, in retirement on his estates.—Klopicki was born in Poland, and went through his first campaigns during the war of independence, and fought unremittingly under Dombrowski in Italy. He commanded the first regiment of infantry of the Vistula

in the campaign of Poland, in 1807, and the four regiments of the Vistula in Spain in 1808; he aided at the siege of Saragossa, and he contributed to the success of the battle of Sagunto. He was general of a brigade in the imperial guard in 1812, and was afterwards wounded at Smolensko.

AMERICA.

The American President's speech, delivered on the opening of Congress, is on the whole very satisfactory, as regards the character of its general policy, and the commercial interests of Great Britain. It fully notices the arrangements which have been made with the English Cabinet, in relation to the trade between the United States and our own West Indian and North American Colonies, which promise the most favourable results to both parties. The President adds, these negociations have been from first to last characterized by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of England, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of her sincere desire to cultivate the most amicable relations with the United States. After a vast outpouring of transatlantic boasting about "Free Institutions" and "Aboriginal Rights," the President proceeds to felicitate his fellow citizens on the prosperity of the United States, and on the rapid extermination of the original proprietors of the soil. Two important tribes, the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, have, it seems, "accepted the provision made for their removal;" that is to say, have allowed themselves to be driven beyond the Mississippi River, in order to aggrandise the territory of their oppressors. "Humanity," says the President, "has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country, and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it; but its progress has never for a moment been arrested, and, one by one, have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the grave the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections; but true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the West, we behold the memorials of a once-powerful race, which was exterminated, or has disappeared, to make room for the existing savage tribes."

AFRICA.

In Algiers, the success of the French arms has entirely subjugated the B-y of Titeri. The troops of the bey, under the chief aga, were encountered and totally routed by Count Clausel on the 22d November. The bey was to make his public submission on the 23d.

COLOMBIA.

Advices from Carthagena announce a new revolution in Colombia, and the appointment of Bolivar as President. His partizans, it seems, took possession of Bogota on the 28th of August, after a battle, in which the troops of the then acting government were defeated, with the loss of 22 officers and 218 men killed and wounded, and 40 officers and 532 men prisoners.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

In Ireland O'Connell is exerting himself to keep up and increase the spirit of agitation and anti-Union. A meeting of the Trades, from distant counties, for the purpose of presenting an address to him in Dublin, was advertised for the 26th Dec. when 150,000 persons were expected to be present; but the Marquess of Anglesea, by issuing a proclamation forbidding the meeting, caused it to be put off, and brought down upon himself the ire of Mr. O'Connell, who counsels the populace to keep the peace, while the whole spirit of his speeches is directed to excite their animosity against the Government. Insidious references to France and Belgium, and advice to the exasperated peasantry to form associations for petitioning, more than outweigh the hypocritical exhortations to peace. Already is the feeling of insecurity so strong, that few capitalists will advance money on Irish landed property. Absentees are offering their estates for sale, trade is at a stand, and every thing portends an approaching convulsion. Hordes of savages, instigated or headed by priests and "agitators," have perpetrated the most appalling cruelties, regardless of age, sex, or station. Captain Rock and his followers are becoming very active in Roscommon, and almost every night the marauding troops are out, and regularly marshalled. As the forces increase a

corresponding exertion is made to provide them with fire-arms, and the means of using them. An armed party of men, who stated themselves to be under the command of Captain Rock, lately entered, in several instances forcibly, no less than twenty-five houses, in pursuit of arms and money, in the direction between Roscommon and Eastersnow, Cavetown, Ardearne, &c. Serious disturbances have also occurred in Kilkenny, where there are no complaints of general distress or want of employment.

Nov. 20. A dreadful hurricane took place this day at Galway and its neighbourhood. For the last century the town has not been visited with severer affliction, or greater loss of life and property. At four a. m. the hurricane attained its greatest height; the waters, driven by the power of the gale, poured from the great Atlantic in awful masses, carrying death and terror on their summit—the works of human skill and strong contrivance disappeared before them, and nature triumphed over art. The littleness of man stemmed for a space the dire invasion; but soon the thunders of the storm bore down all opposition. In the mighty pier a breach was formed, and the omnipotent flood swept in an instant all before it. In the Claddagh, the habitation of the fishermen, hundreds of families, a few days since revelling in comparative comfort, are now become fugitives and beggars. An English schooner was forced from her moorings (the Thetis, of Scarborough), and narrowly escaped by cutting both her masts; another square-rigged vessel was driven upon the rocks off Athalia; another, belonging to Mr. Stephens, of Galway, forced past the rocks, and lodged in a potatoe-field, where she remains at present high and dry. The battlements of the bridge of Oranmore were swept away; and fourteen bodies were taken up in that neighbourhood, mostly strangers. At Ardfry several boats have been wrecked, and several lives lost. Cleran-bridge was swept away, and seven lives already ascertained to have been lost; many are missing in that quarter. In Galway five persons have been drowned; among them the stoutest fisherman in the Claddagh. Houses unroofed, windows blown in, in all directions. The entire offing, for miles round, was literally strewed with the wrecks and fragments of ships and boats.

On the 18th December, the anniversary of the *Shutting of the Gates of Derry*, was celebrated at Londonderry with great spirit. Apprentice Boys mustered very strong, and the city was crowded with the inhabitants of the surrounding districts. At one o'clock the firing at the different gates, and in King William's-square, took place, accompanied by discharges of artillery; while the tremendous voice of Roaring Meg, from the Quay, awakened the echoes of the Foyle. The procession of the Apprentice Boys was headed by the City Authorities and the High Sheriffs. In the evening were several dinner parties, and an immense muster of the Leather Aprons, at their different club-rooms. The repeal of the Union was strongly deprecated.

VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Some curious accounts, on the subject of local taxation, have lately been printed, by order of the House of Commons; from a perusal of which, as excellently arranged by Mr. Rickman, second clerk at the table of the House, the progress of poor-rates and county-rates in England and Wales, with the portions of them applied respectively to the relief of the poor, and to other purposes, may be traced through the following periods down to the present day, viz.—average of 1748-9-50, 1775-6, 1783-4-5, 1802-3, and then, for each of the seventeen years, beginning with 1812, and finishing with 1829. In 1775-6, the expenditure for the poor, wheat being then at 45s. the quarter, amounted to 1,530,000*l.* That was just before the breaking out of the war with the American colonies. In seven years afterwards, on an average of 1783-4-5, wheat had not risen more than 1s. 6d. per quarter, but the charges for the poor were augmented about half a million, or one-third more than in the preceding period. The war then had not been altogether idle in the aggravation of distress. But taking that unfavourable moment, and comparing it with the present situation of the country, that is, from 1826 to 1829 inclusive, we shall find that the money expended on the poor has been more than trebled, while the population has unquestionably not increased more than one-third. This comparison will of course be qualified, though far from fully explained, by a rise in the price of corn from an average of 46s. 6d. the quarter, to one of 59s.; and from the whole an inference may be fairly drawn, that pauperism has advanced at a more rapid rate than either population or prices. The average cost of the poor for the last seventeen years, embracing two of war and fifteen of peace, has been 6,430,000*l.* nearly 3¼ to 1 above the scale of poor-rates at the close of the American contest.

At a recent tithe audit of the Bishop of Peterborough, held at Terrington, the farmers present required a reduction of 20*l.* per cent. The following is an extract from a letter, dated Dec. 7, addressed by the venerable prelate, on the subject in question, to the occupiers of land in Terrington: — "The money which you pay under the name of composition is the purchase-money of every tenth shock; and since you now obtain at the Lynn market a higher price than that at which your own payments are estimated, there can be no ground for an abatement. Property in tithe is no less sacred than property in land: both kinds of property are under the protection of the law, and the law will protect them both alike. If, therefore, a proprietor of tithes requires, as in the present case, a payment for them less than the tithes themselves are worth, it is consistent neither with law, nor with equity, to require a deduction, nor would you yourselves be gainers in the end, if tithes were diminished one-half, or even if they were totally abolished; your rents would be increased proportionally, and perhaps in a greater proportion."

The petitions lately presented to Parliament, for the abolition of Colonial Slavery, have been numerous beyond all precedent. But it is certain that these petitions, considering the sources from which they emanate, are to be regarded with suspicion; for the individuals who sign them are, in general, utterly ignorant of the consequences that might ensue, if the prayer of their respective petitions was granted. "It appears," says a writer in the Times, "that besides a printed form, which a political association in the metropolis has taken upon itself to issue to every parish in the kingdom (of which there are 10,000), petitions to the number of 1,000 have been specially ordered from the Wesleyan Methodists alone! This sect have obtruded their preachers into the colonies, but they are not liked there: the elders of the body have therefore, at their last annual "Conference," revenged themselves upon the colonists for their preference of the Established Church, by issuing the following mandate to their flocks, whom, in all spiritual matters, they despotically govern:—"Resolved, that the Conference earnestly recommend it to all the congregations of the Wesleyan Methodists throughout Great Britain and Ireland, to express in this manner,—that is, by petitions to both houses of Parliament, from each congregation, to be signed at its own chapel, and presented as early as possible after the assembling of the next Parliament,—their sympathy," &c. The numbers of these Methodists in the United Kingdom exceed 270,000, their congregations upwards of 1,000; but this number of petitions, that is to say, 1,000, are thus, in reality, the production of perhaps fifty individuals!

At the opening of the Special Commission for the county of Wilts, Mr. Justice Parke delivered a charge to the grand jury, which was, in substance, the same as those delivered in the neighbouring counties. His Lordship adverted to the spirit of insubordination which had existed in the county, and which had made it advisable to issue the special commission. It had been said, he observed, that these occurrences had been occasioned by distress. No doubt distress had prevailed; but at the same time it should be recollected that the acts which had been perpetrated had the very contrary effect to ameliorating the condition of those who suffered; and those who had been guilty of such conduct, when convicted, would have to suffer under the different penalties of that law which they had violated. The consequence had been, that the peaceable and well-disposed had suffered great losses, and an unusual degree of anxiety and alarm had taken possession of men's minds, even in those parts of the kingdom which had been exempt from more immediate anxiety. He was sure that it was unnecessary for him to express the confidence he felt, that they, and all who were placed in a superior station, would not merely feel for the distress where it existed, with the kindness of fellow-creatures, but would exert themselves in every way to alleviate the misery of the poor, and remove the cause of it, which all were bound to do whom Providence had blessed with wealth and power. The spirit of insubordination had not been confined to those who were distressed, but (as was apparent in the adjoining county) a great many others, whose wages were such as to place them far above want, had joined with and excited those whose situations were not so good. Blacksmiths, carpenters, and artisans, and men in a superior condition of life, were to be found among the foremost of those who had been guilty of destroying machinery, and committing other outrages, and had endeavoured to destroy that bond of good-will which ought to exist between the higher and lower classes of society. They had great reason to think, from what had been experienced in other places, that the farmers themselves had urged them on, with a view of obtaining a reduction of the

rents and the tithes. Such conduct ought not to be passed over with impunity; and if any such were present, they ought to know, that such a violation of the law would not be permitted. The only remedy, under these circumstances, was, to administer the law; and in performing these duties, they would proceed in the same manner as at an ordinary assize.

During the Hants Special Commission, one hundred and one persons were capitally convicted, (6 of whom were left for execution,) 36 were sentenced to transportation; 5 to imprisonment; and 67 have been acquitted.

It is a remarkable fact, that of the total number of prisoners (138) on trial at the Berkshire Special Assizes, only 25 (less than 1 in 5) could read and write; 37 (about 1 in 4) could read only; the remainder who could neither read nor write, being 76. There are but 18 of the 138 prisoners whose ages amount to or exceed 40; the rest were generally from 17 to 35 years old.

In the various renovations and improvements with which the Honourable Society of Templars have recently embellished the Temple, the most conspicuous are the erection of a new and commodious Exchequer Office, flanked on the north by a substantial and elegant range of chambers, which stretch from east to west across King's Bench-walk. In the centre of this range a lofty archway will, by a series of granite steps, afford a convenient access to and from Mitre-court and Fleet-street. An addition of about sixteen feet in length is also being made to the east end of Middle-Temple-hall, whilst the greater part of the buildings on the eastern side of Middle-Temple-gardens have been pulled down, and new edifices erected on their site, with greater attention to taste and comfort in their construction. Two very elegant buildings have also been added to the south-east wing of Paper-buildings, forming a handsome termination towards the Thames. The whole of these edifices are faced with Portland stone, and in the solidity of their construction and beauty of appearance, are highly creditable to the public spirit and taste of the Honourable Society which has caused them to be erected.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Dec. 21. Unattached: Capt. W. Miles Kington to be Major of Infantry.—East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry: Geo. Earl of Winchilsea to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant; Lewis R. Lord Sondes to be First Major; W. Deedes, jun. esq. to be Second Major.

Dec. 28. Staff.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel: Lieut.-Col Walter Tremenheere, and Lieut.-Col. H. Percival Lewis.

Dec. 30. Lieut.-Col. W. Leader Maberley to be Master-Surveyor and Surveyor-gen. of the Ordnance; C. Tennyson, esq. to be Clerk; and Capt. the Hon. Henry Duncan, C.B. to be Storekeeper.

Dec. 31. Light Dragoons: Capt. W. Havelock to be Major.—13th Light Dragoons: Major Mansell Bowers to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. G. Taylor to be Major.—1st Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. H. F. H. Needham to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—3d Foot Guards: Lt. and Capt. T. Wedgwood to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—85th Foot: Capt. T. A. Drought to be Major.—86th Foot: Capt. James Barrett to be Major.—Unattached: to be Lieut.-Cols. of Inf. Major John Eden and Major Michael Creagh.

Rev. John Leyson, of Basalleg, Monmouthshire, to take the name and arms of Stallard Penoyre, in consequence of his marriage with Anna-Maria, only child of the late F. R. Brodbelt Stallard Penoyre, esq. of Batheaston Villa, Somersetshire.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Hon. and Rev. E. Grey, to be Dean of Hereford.
Rev. T. K. Arnold, Lyndon R. co. Rutland.
Rev. J. Beauchamp, Crowell R. Oxon.
Rev. J. Besley, Long Benton V. co. Northumberland.
Rev. D. Davies, Marston P.C. co. Warwick.
Rev. M. Evans, Newton Kyme R. co. York.
Rev. J. Graham, Comberton V. co. Cambridge.
Rev. A. Hare, Newport Pagnell V. Bucks.
Rev. J. L. Lugger, Tregony R. with Cuby V. Cornwall.
Rev. J. W. D. Merest, Darlington P.C. co. Durham.
Rev. M. Mountain, Blunham R. Bedfordshire.
Rev. H. Richards, Keevil V. Wilts.
Rev. J. R. Shephard, Thwaite R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Stanton, Moulton V. co. Northamp.
Rev. M. Tomes, Coughton V. co. Warwick.
Rev. C. H. Watling, Charlton Regis P.C. co. Gloucester.
Rev. J. C. Whalley, Ecton R. co. Northamp.
Rev. T. P. Wright, Roydon V. Essex.
Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, Chaplain to Lord Elphinstone.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. T. S. Evans, Head Master of Kensington Grammar School.
Rev. C. Tookey, Head Master of Wolverley Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Sept. ... At Great Barr, near Walsall, Mrs. R. W. Fletcher, a son.

Dec. 18. The wife of C. J. Brandling, esq. of Middleton Lodge, a dau.——20. In Gower-street, the wife of William Assheton, jun. esq. a son and heir.——22. At Westwood Hall, Staffordshire, the wife of John Davenport, esq. a son and heir.——23. The wife of Geo. Lloyd, esq. of Kirkby Hall, near Catterick, a dau.——24. At Billing's Hill, near Beverley, the wife of J. Hopkinson, esq. a son.——25. In Torrington-square, Mrs. Alaric Watts, a dau.——At Southwell, Notts, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Basnett, a dau.

Lately. At Hawarden Rectory, Pembrokeshire, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville, a dau.——At Talacre, Lady Mostyn, a dau.——At Aberystwith, Lady Hort, a dau.——At Stanley Hall, the lady of Sir Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 1. At St. James's, Earl Jermyn, to Lady C. Manners.——2. W. Williams Taylor, esq. of the Customs, to Amelia, dau. of the Rev. W. Tyner, Rector of Compton, Sussex.——3. At Kilmore, H. T. Kilbee, esq. late one of his Majesty's Commissioners at the Havannah, to Frances Matilda, widow of R. Saunderson, esq. of Drunkern House, co. Cavan.——4. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, S. Grove Price, esq. barrister-at-law, and M.P. for Sandwich, to Marianne, second dau. of the late W. Page, esq. of Fitzroy-square ——7. At Abbat's Ripton, Huntingdonshire, Edward Parrey, esq., Commander R.N. to Miss Burn.——8. The Rev. J. Byron, third son of Capt. Byron, R.N. C.B. to Mary, eldest dau. of W. Richardson, esq. of Leatherhead, Surrey.——At St George's, Bloomsbury, Alfred Hodges, esq. of Clapham, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Luke G. Hansard, esq. of Bedford-square.——11. At Putney, E. W. Ommanney, esq. son of Sir F. M. Ommanney, of Norfolk-street, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of W. Jones, esq. Marshal of the King's Bench.——13. At St. Pancras church, Mr. Henry Gwyn, of Tottenham-street, to Matilda Amelia, third dau. of John Norton, of Tetenhall, co. Stafford, yeoman.——14. At Hambledon, Hants, Ludlow Roots, esq. of Kingston, Surrey, to Cecilia, eldest dau. of Adm. Bligh, of Whitedale House.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Strangman, jun. esq. of Waterford, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Capt. Edw. Perkins, R.N. and niece of the late Admiral Pringle.——16. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Carew St. John Mildmay, brother of Sir H. St. John Mildmay, Bart. to the Hon. Caroline Waldegrave, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Lord Radstock.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Aug. Wathen, 15th Hussars, only son of Major Wathen, of Cadogan-place, to the Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Jane Leslie, youngest dau. of Geo.-Wm. late Earl of Rothes.——18. Col. Sir Alex. Dickson, K.C.B. and K.C.H. to Mrs. Meadows, relict of Evelyn Meadows, esq. of Couholt Park, Hants.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Tatton Egerton, esq. M.P., to the Lady Char. Eliz. Loftus, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Ely.——20. At Woolwich, Alex. Ogilvie, esq. M.D. of the Artillery, to Eliza-Frances, widow of Major Fogerty, 33d reg. ——21. At St. James's, Piccadilly, J. M. Arnott, esq. of New Burlington-street, to Georgiana-Eliz. widow of Capt. Donaldson, R.N.——23. H. F. Howard, esq. second son of Henry Howard, esq. of Corby Castle, Cumberland, to the Hon. Sevilla Erskine, fourth dau. of the Right Hon. Ld. Erskine. ——At St. Mary's, Marylebone, A. Muller, esq. of Calcutta, to Mary, eldest dau. of W. B. Simonds, esq. of Caversham, Oxon. ——At Milbrook, Lieut.-Col. P. Phipps, late Royal Dragoons, to Alicia, widow of the late B. Kingston, esq.——25. At Elmbridge, the Rev. J. P. Lee, to Susan, eldest dau. of the late George Penrice, esq.——26. The Rev. W. Trench, son of the Archbishop of Tuam, to his cousin, Lady ..... Trench, dau. of the Earl of Clancarty.——25. At the Pavilion, Brighton, Lord Falkland to Miss Fitzclarence, dau. of the King, who gave the bride away.——At Filleigh, Devonshire, W. Reginald Courtenay, esq. eldest son of W. Courtenay, esq. to Lady Eliz. Fortescue, youngest dau. of Earl Fortescue.——At Islington, Th. Ernest Webb, esq. of Bungay, Suffolk, to Eleanor, second dau. of John Venn, esq. of Highbury-park. ——At Monks Risborough, Buckinghamshire, Fred. Gunning, esq. Barrister, to Maria, third dau. of the Rev. Z. Brooke.——At Paddington, the Rev. W. Taylor Birds, Rector of Preston, Salop, to Lydia, only dau. of the late D. Dagley, esq. of Connaught-square.——28. At Hackney, Joseph, eldest son of Joseph Wheelwright, esq. of Stamford-hill, to Jane Frances, only child of the late Joseph Maddox, esq. of Stoke Newington.——At York, Rev. Chris. Nevile to Gertrude, third dau. of the late Col. Hotham, of York.——29. At Frampton-on-Severn, Capt. Pierrepont Gardiner, E.I.C. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late W. Austin, esq. of Demerara.——At Bristol, Rev. Walter Trevelyan to Ann-Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Atley.

OBITUARY.

M. Benjamin Constant.

Dec. 8. At Paris, aged 65, M. Benjamin Constant, the distinguished political writer and orator.

Inheriting on the female side illustrious blood, and on the male descended from noble and distinguished military characters, among whom shone forth a Coligny and a Constant de Rebeque, who saved the life of Henry IV. at the battle of Coutras, he avoided every thing which might give room to conjecture his origin, and relied entirely on his talents and behaviour. However, when M. Dudon, in opposing his election, denied his qualification as a Frenchman, M. Constant was obliged to produce proofs of his descent. The Chamber was not a little surprised, and after that the aristocrats of the *côté droit* paid him more respect.

Never did any man labour with more diligence. The extent of his works, if they were collected, would appear immense. While he listened to the debates in the Chamber, he would at the same time be writing on the most abstruse subjects. It was in this way that he composed the greater part of an important work on religion, not yet published. While engaged in this employment he would often rise suddenly, and take part in the discussions; but, though his extemporaneous speeches were able, it must be confessed that they were in general much inferior to those on which he had previously bestowed the labour of composition.

Benjamin Constant had all that weakness of human nature which thirsts for emotions, and he sought to gratify that desire sometimes in the boudoirs, sometimes in the chances of hazard, but never with more ardour than in the stirring events of political life. The storms of the tribune had peculiar charms for him, and he loved the animating excitement of Parliamentary contests. Never was orator more ingenious, never was a more rigid and forcible logic displayed. He sported with the difficulties of style and thought. His speeches always commanded attention, and drew from his enemies that admiration which they would have wished to withhold. In company, the conversation of Benjamin Constant was original and striking, but in general ironical. Though most serious when engaged in public business, and ever studious in the closet, it was difficult to engage him in a serious conversation. He found a relaxation in being frivolous when he mixed in that world which he loved, and in which his presence was always desired. A great intimacy subsisted between him and Madame de Stael. That justly celebrated woman had the most unbounded friendship for him; but they often amused themselves by reciprocal verbal provocations, and nothing could be more delightful than to be present at those private scenes, in which the mental collision struck out, on both sides, the most vivid flashes.

Constant was brave, and well maintained his character in several affairs of honour. In a duel with M. Forbin des Issarts, in a quarry at Belleville, he received the fire of his antagonist sitting on a chair. He was singularly fond of the sports of infancy, into which he was always ready to engage with zeal and a boyish simplicity. About ten years ago, at the country seat of Baron Davillers, he followed the example of some young lads in leaping to the bottom of a quarry. On this occasion he unfortunately broke his thigh, which obliged him to remain several weeks with his worthy host, who devoted to him all the care that friendship could bestow. It was long before he could walk, but while lame and suffering from pain his resignation was remarkable.

In person he was tall; his features mild and interesting; his hair fair; he walked with a careless motion. Only two years ago he had, when in the tribune, a certain air of youth. He had preserved the manners, the deportment, and the physiognomy of those of the German students, or the heroes of the Tugenbund. His two last years were painful. He became daily more meagre, and his body exhibited all the symptoms of an approaching end. Several times he was observed in the Chamber to be overcome by sleep, and twice he fainted. His last days were not passed without some degree of vexation. After the revolution of the 30th of July, he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of State. His friend and pupil, the Duke of Broglie, was President; and this circumstance induced M. Constant to submit readily to place himself in the second rank. When, however, by the favour of M. Dupont de l'Eure, M. Merilhou succeeded the Duke de Broglie, the Presidency of the Council of State was offered in vain to M. Constant; for he

was not to be admitted to the King's council, and was therefore to hold his place under the superintendence of M. Merilhou. Neither the importance of the office, nor its considerable emoluments, could overcome his determination, and he refused to take part in the arrangement. He could not consent to fill an inferior post under the direction of a minister whose name was yet scarcely known. M. Constant was high-minded and proud. In spite of the distressing mediocrity of his fortune, he rejected the proposition; and, that the affair might be done with, he made his refusal public.

It has been a matter of surprise that so reasonable a man, and one who in his private conversations proved himself to be a prudent statesman, and a friend of a just government, should sometimes in the tribune, and particularly since the revolution of the 30th of July, have belied his own sentiments by an intemperate opposition. But M. Constant was in the utmost degree jealous of his popularity: he lost all energy when he saw it sinking, and the man who had disdained the favour and the gifts of sovereigns, could not bear up against the slightest popular disgrace.

M. Constant has left an unconsolable widow, but no children. Madame Constant, whose maiden name was Hardenberg, was first married to General Dutertre, from whom she was divorced. Constant was accustomed to write in a closet on the third story; beside him sat his estimable wife, and on his knee his favourite cat; an animal for which, in common with Chateaubriand, he entertained an affection.

M. Constant underwent a dangerous surgical operation a few days before the revolution of July, and insisted, contrary to the advice of his physician, in going out to join his fellow Deputies towards the end of the "glorious week," when he ought to have been in bed. He never recovered the blow which this gave to his health, and ever since had considered his life as sacrificed to this overzealous patriotism. "We have not forgotten," says the Constitutionnel, "the last words he uttered in the tribune:—'Permit me,' said he, 'to implore your indulgence, not for my principles, but for the imperfections of a refutation drawn with haste. Naturally weak, and in bad health, I feel a sadness I cannot overcome: this sadness, gentlemen, it is not in my power to explain. I cannot account for it; but have endeavoured to surmount these obstacles in the discharge of my duty, and my intention, at least, is worthy your indulgence.' These words were marked by a most impressive melancholy, and produced in the Chamber and on the public a deep sensation." In six days he was no more.

The Journal des Debats says—"The Chamber and the French nation will lose in him an orator, an eloquent defender of constitutional principles, a writer who added to a powerful display of sound logic, the ornament of an enlightened, striking, and original style."

The funeral of M. Constant took place on Monday the 13th Dec. at eleven o'clock in the morning. It was attended by a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, all the Ministers, three of the King's aide-de-camps (who also sent two of his carriages), the municipal corps, and deputations from the schools and literary institutions. The artillery of the National Guard, with the officers of the staff, brought up the procession; and at its head were a detachment of the cavalry of the line, and the hussars of Orleans. Upwards of 200,000 persons occupied the road from the Rue St. Anjou, St. Honoré, as far as the Protestant Church of the Rue St. Antoine. The pall was borne by the Commander-general of the National Guard, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Council of Ministers, and the Prefect of the Seine. A tomb was prepared in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, in front of that of General Foy. At half-past five the bier was carried into the place of sepulture: when funeral orations were pronounced by General Lafayette, M. Odillon Barrot, M. Eusebe Salverte, M. Labarde, one of the King's aide-de-camps, and several other individuals.

It is intended that M. Constant's remains, together with those of and Foy, shall in a few months be removed to the newly restored Pantheon.

LADY THURLOW.

Sept. 28. At Southampton, aged 40, the Right Hon. Mary Katherine Lady Thurlow.

This lady, who was for some years an actress, of no mean celebrity, at Covent-garden Theatre, was the eldest daughter of Mr. James Richard Bolton, an attorney in Long Acre. Having received a musical education under Mr. Lanza, she sang with much success at the Hanover-square and Willis's Rooms concerts. It is said that when, at the age of seventeen, she made her first appearance on the stage (October 8, 1806), she had witnessed only five dramatic performances,—three during her childhood, and

two in the winter of 1805. Mr. Lanza introduced her to Mr. Kemble and Mr. Harris; and the character selected for her debut was Polly, in the "Beggar's Opera." In this she was brilliantly successful; the piece was repeated many times during the season; "Love in a Village" was revived specially for the purpose of introducing her to the public in that opera; and in many other pieces she was received with equal favour.

Miss Bolton retained her station with *eclat* for seven years; when, after a courtship of some length, she was married to Lord Thurlow, at the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, Nov. 13, 1813. It has been stated that, previously to her marriage, she obtained from Lord Thurlow an annuity for her father and mother, to whom she was deeply and affectionately attached. Lady Thurlow appears to have been one of the very few actresses who, having by marriage been elevated to the peerage, have proved capable of sustaining a high character in private equally as in public life. We have never heard her mentioned but in terms of respect—as a pattern of conjugal duty and domestic happiness. Her ladyship has left three sons, of whom Edward-Thomas, the eldest, succeeded to the family title and estates, on the death of his father, June 4, 1829 (soon after which a memoir of his Lordship appeared in our last volume, pt. ii. p. 174).

ADMIRAL MONTAGU.

Nov. 27. At Cheltenham, Robert Montagu, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

The "Royal Naval Biography" states this officer to have been "a member of the noble house of Sandwich;" but in what line his descent was derived we are not informed. In 1778 Mr. Montagu accompanied Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes to the East Indies, in the Superbe; and, on the death of Capt. Panton, was promoted from third Lieutenant of that ship to the command of the Seahorse, of twenty guns; which appointment was confirmed by a Post-commission, dated March 3, 1781, when the Earl of Sandwich presided at the Admiralty.

Capt. Montagu commanded the Exeter, of 64 guns, in the action between Sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein, off Negapatnam, July 6, 1782. This engagement, like those which had preceded it, proved indecisive. On this occasion the Exeter appears to have been warmly engaged, having had eleven killed, and twenty-four wounded.

Capt. Montagu soon after returned to England, and was appointed to the Flora, of 38 guns, in which he proceeded to the Jamaica station. In 1789 and 1790, we find him commanding the Aquilon frigate, in the Mediterranean. At the commencement of the war with republican France, he sailed from England in the Sampson, of 64 guns, to escort the trade bound to the East Indies; and in the autumn of the following year returned from thence, with nineteen of the Hon. Company's ships under his convoy, and in company with the Lion 64, which had on board Lord Macartney, then returning from his embassy to China. Subsequently to his arrival in England, Capt. Montagu had the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the Court of Directors, together with a present of 350 guineas, for the care and protection which he had afforded to their property.

His next appointment was to the Hector, of 74 guns, stationed for some time in the Mediterranean, but afterwards attached to the Channel fleet. This ship formed part of the force under Adm. Hotham, in the partial action of July 13, 1795. In 1797 he removed into the Cumberland, a ship of the same force; in which he continued on the home station until his promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Feb. 14, 1799.

In the summer of 1801 he was ordered to hoist his flag in the Carnatic, of 74 guns, at Jamaica, and proceeded thither in the Garland frigate. On the 16th of September, in the same year, he succeeded to the command on that station, vacant by the death of Lord Hugh Seymour; on which occasion he removed into the Sans Pareil of 84 guns.

Rear-Adm. Montagu returned to England in the course of the following year; and soon after the re-commencement of hostilities against France, was appointed to a command in the North Sea Fleet, under the orders of Lord Keith. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1805, and became a full Admiral in 1810.

REAR-ADMIRAL STILES.

Dec. 6. At Southampton, aged 78, John Stiles, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

This officer was made a Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1781, and served as such in the boats of the Windsor Castle, a second-rate, at the destruction of the French ships and arsenal at Toulon, under Sir W. Sidney Smith, Oct. 18, 1793. In the following year we find him assisting at the reduction of Bastia. He obtained the rank of Commander in 1797, and was posted from the Chamelion sloop of

war into the Theseus, 74, on the Mediterranean station, June 14, 1799.

During part of the war Captain Stiles commanded the Alcmene frigate, and A'amant of 50 guns. In the latter ship he captured the Nostra Senora de los Dolores, of 30 guns and 315 men, May 6, 1806. Previous to his quitting the Adamant, he received a piece of plate, value 500 guineas, as a present from the Hon. East India Company, for his care and attention for two of their fleets, which had been put under his protection. Mrs. Stiles died March 31, 1816.

COMMISSIONER BRIGGS, R.N.

Lately. Thomas Briggs, Esq. Capt. R.N. resident Commissioner of the Navy at Malta.

This officer was a son of Stephen Briggs, Esq. chief surgeon at Madras, by Magdalen, sister to the late Adm. Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. and aunt to the present Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, K.C.B. He was made a Commander in the Salamine brig on the Mediterranean station about 1800, and obtained post rank in 1801. He subsequently commanded the Madras 54, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir R. H. Bickerton; Agincourt of 64 guns; and Orpheus frigate. The latter was wrecked on the Jamaica station, Jan. 23, 1807, having previously captured two Spanish armed schooners.

In command of the Clorinde, 38, Capt. Briggs assisted at the capture of the Isle of France in 1810. He was in 1814 appointed to the Leviathan, 74; and from May 1818 to Feb. 1821 commanded the Queen Charlotte first-rate, bearing the flag of Sir George Campbell, at Portsmouth.

He was for some time Commissioner of the Navy at Bermuda; and, at the time of his death, at Malta.

CAPT. GODFREY, R.N.

Dec. 6. Captain William Mackensie Godfrey, R.N. eldest son of Peter Godfrey, of East Bergholt in Suffolk, Esq. and nephew to Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Rowley, K.C.B.

This officer passed his examination in Oct. 1809; obtained the rank of Lieutenant, Jan. 8, 1810; and was promoted to the command of the Emulous brig on the Halifax station, Feb. 2, 1813. In the course of the same year he reported to Sir John B. Warren the destruction of three small American privateers in Machias and Passamaquaddy bays. His subsequent appointments were, July 22, 1814, to the Arachne of 18 guns, in which vessel we find him conducting the port duties at Gibraltar in the spring of 1816; and Nov. 18, 1820, to the Surinam sloop, fitting at Chatham for the Jamaica station, where he was serving when advanced to post rank, July 19, 1822.

W. E. BURNABY, ESQ., LL.B.

Aug. 23. At Hazlebeach Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 30, from the rupture of a blood vessel, William Edwyn Burnaby, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, one of the Common Pleaders of the City of London, and Junior Counsel to the Bank of England; the second son of the late Edwin Andrew Burnaby, Esq. of Baggrave Hall, in the county of Leicester, by the only daughter of the Rev. William Brown, M.A. Rector of Burrow.

He was born in December 1799. Having been educated under private tutors, he entered at Trinity hall, Cambridge, in 1817. In his legal studies he was first a pupil of Mr. Wilkinson the special pleader, and then of Mr. Tindal (now Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), from 1820 to 1822; took the degree of LL.B. in 1823, and was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas Term in that year—attended the Midland Circuit—was appointed to the office of one of the Common Pleaders of the City of London 1827, and Junior Counsel to the Bank 1829. He has left in manuscript a work on the civil law, upon which he bestowed several years attention, and which is intended shortly to be published. He was indefatigable in his profession; his value as a barrister was shown by his increasing practice on the Midland Circuit. In one of his causes on the last circuit he was highly complimented by the Judge. His private character was truly amiable.

His remains were interred in the family vault at Hungerton in Leicestershire. J. J. W.

MR. DONALDSON.

Oct. 5. At Paris, from disease brought on by over-exertion and fatigue in the late revolution, Mr. Joseph Donaldson.

He was a native of Glasgow, and the author of the "Eventful Life of a Soldier," and "Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland," where he has recorded, in a very graphic manner, his early life and adventures by "flood and field." About eighteen months ago he left Glasgow (where he had been enabled, from the proceeds of his writings, to prosecute his studies as a surgeon), for London. He remained there but a short time, when he proceeded to Paris; he was there at the revolution, and embraced with enthusiasm the cause of the

people. A gentleman at Paris, who sent home intelligence of his death, says, "that his conduct during the three days of the miraculous week was most distinguished; he was noticed in all the Paris journals, as he was constantly engaged in the most perilous attacks. His exertions that week brought him under the notice of the new Government. He was employed under Marshal Soult, and had received an appointment to proceed to Cadiz in some official capacity, when an inflammation terminated his eventful career."

ASHTON WARNER, ESQ.

Sept. 4. At Trinidad, in his 50th year, Ashton Warner, Esq. Chief Justice of that Colony.

To good natural abilities, first cultivated at Harrow, and afterwards matured in the study of English Law, he combined those happy qualifications that endeared him to his countrymen, and made him an object of admiration with our foreign fellow-subjects. During the twelve years he has presided over the complicated and incongruous system of jurisprudence of that unfortunate Colony, composed as it is of different nations and castes, he has never been accused of any neglect of his complicated and arduous duties, of the assumption of arbitrary power, at all times within his reach, or partiality in his decisions; and he has died without leaving an enemy behind him. His private life was most simple, unassuming, and praiseworthy. A doatingly affectionate husband and father, a sincere friend, and an accomplished, intelligent, and interesting companion; combining a handsome person, graceful manners, and easy address, with all the qualities of an English gentleman; his loss will be deeply deplored by all who had the honour of his acquaintance. He has left a widow and five young children.

His death ensued from inflammation of the liver—brought on by the sedentary habits inseparable from his profession, and the arduous and perplexing duties of his situation,—after nine days' severe suffering, which he patiently endured with the fortitude of a philosopher, and the resignation of a Christian.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Kenyon College, Ohio, N. America, the Rev. *John Herbert*, son of the Rev. David Herbert, Vicar of Llansaintffreed, Cardiganshire.

The Rev. *Thomas Martin Hitchins*, for thirty-two years minister of St. John's Chapel, Devonport, and Registrar of the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Exeter. He was presented to the Vicarage of Cotterstock, in Northamptonshire, in 1792, by Sir George Booth, bart.

At Montgomery, aged 62, the Rev. *Maurice Edward Lloyd*, late Rector of Montgomery. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792. He was a sound divine, an able magistrate, and an exemplary minister of a populous parish.

The Rev. *William Mounsey*, Rector of Thoresway, and Vicar of Stixwold, Lincolnshire. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B.A. 1782, M.A. 1794; was presented to Stixwold in 1802 by Edm. Turnor, esq., and to Thoresway in 1806 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Trelleck, near Monmouth, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Ezra Powell*. Through his long ministry, the only church preferment he held was the curacy of Little Tintern, four miles from Trelleck, with that of Cwmcarvan, three miles from Trelleck, making a distance of seven miles from each other, in an opposite direction, in which churches he constantly performed the duty morning and evening, throughout the year. He was known and beloved by all the poor in the neighbourhood of Trelleck, who never applied to him in vain.

The Rev. *John Theodore Archibald Reed*, Rector of Leckhampstead, and Curate of Akeley, Bucks, and Rector of Walford, Heref. He was formerly a member of Lincoln coll. Oxford; and one of the oldest clergymen in Buckinghamshire, having been Curate of Leckhampstead and of Ackley for many years before he was beneficed. He was also occasionally Curate at Stowe; and married a lady of the ancient family of Dayrell, by whom he had several children. He was presented to Walford in 1811, by the then Precentor of Hereford cathedral; and to Leckhampstead in 1818 by John Beauclerk, esq. (son of the Rev. Henry Beauclerk, the preceding incumbent). Mr. Reed, though not a general book-collector, had formed a valuable collection of Bibles, in almost every known language. He was a quiet, social clergyman, living peaceably in his habitation.

The Rev. *Robert Sadler*, B.A. of Over Whitacre, Warwickshire.

At Hutton Rodby, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Richard Shepherd*, Vicar of that place, Perpetual Curate of Middleton on Leven, and East Rownton; to which benefices he was presented in 1820; to the first by G. Cary, esq. and to the two latter by the Countess Amherst.

The Rev. *John Thomas*, Vicar of Llanano and Llanbadarn Finnyd, Radnorshire. He was presented to both benefices in 1826, by the Prebendary of Llanbyster in the church of Brecon. He has left five young children in indigent circumstances.

The Rev. Mr. *Tresiller*, late Curate of St. Eudellion, Cornwall.

The Rev. *John Wise*, Rector of Lillington and Frankton, Warw. Vicar of Marton, and formerly Vicar of Leamington Priors. He was of Trin. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1795; was presented to Leamington and Lillington in 1795 by his own family; to Marton in 1805, by T. W. Knightley, esq.

June . . . On his passage from Madras to the Mauritius, whither he was ordered for the benefit of his health, aged 35, the Rev. *Richard Moorsom*, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, son of the late Mr. Wm. M. of Scarborough.

Oct. 17. At Hastings, aged 42, the Rev. *George Hughes*, leaving a widow and seven children.

Nov. 2. At Badingham, Suffolk, aged 65, the Rev. *Clement Chevallier*, Rector of that parish, Cransford, and Ellough, and a magistrate for the county. He was for many years a Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke college, Cambridge; he took the degree of B.A. 1787, as seventh Wrangler, and junior Chancellor's Medallist; in 1789 was one of the Members' Prizemen; and proceeded M.A. in 1790. To the two former livings, of which the presentation was in his family, he was instituted, to Cransford in 1801, and to Badingham in 1816; and was presented to Ellough in 1811, by the Earl of Gosford.

Nov. 3. At his residence, Ormsby, Norfolk, aged 73, the Rev. *William Boycott*, Rector of Whitacre Burgh, and Beeston St. Andrew's. He was formerly Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, when he graduated B.A. 1776 as seventh Wrangler, M.A. 1779. He was presented to Whitacre in 1795, by the Rev. Sam. Boycott, and to Beeston in 1806, by F. R. Reynolds, esq.

Nov. 5. At Cowes, of a lingering decline, aged 39, the Rev. *Alexander Maccabe*.—"He was an Irishman, a gentleman, and a Roman Catholic priest, in whose life the Holy Spirit was pleased to exhibit the power of the seven gifts: he is gone to receive the reward promised to the good and faithful servant."

Nov. 28. At Braunston, Leic. the Rev. *William Woodall*, Rector of that parish and Waltham, and a magistrate for the county. He was a son of John Woodall, esq. banker, of Scarborough; was of Pemb. hall, Camb. the second Wrangler, and second Smith's prizeman of 1801, M.A. 1804; and was presented to both his livings by the Duke of Rutland, to Braunston in 1805, and to Waltham in 1809. Mr. Woodall died suddenly when alone in his library, where his lifeless body was first found by his widow.

Dec. 11. At Tuddenham, Norfolk, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 64, the Very Rev. *Edward Mellish*, Dean of Hereford; late Rector of Reymerston, and Vicar of East Tuddenham with Honingham, Norfolk. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1788, as seventh Senior Optime; M.A. 1791, was presented to Tuddenham in 1794, by C. Townshend, esq.; to Reymerston in 1807, by T. T. Gardon, esq.; and to the Deanery of Hereford in 1827. Mr. Mellish married, Oct. 22, 1811, Eliza, the eldest daughter and coheiress of the Very Rev. Wm. Leigh, a former Dean of Hereford.

Dec. 15. At the Rectory, Almer, Dorsetshire, the Rev. *Patrick Maxwell*. He was of Baliol coll. Oxf. M.A. 1793.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Lately. George Astle, esq. Rear-Admiral R.N. He was made a Lieut. 1794, Post Captain 1795. While commanding la Virginie frigate in the East Indies, he captured several prizes, and among them three Dutch vessels of war mounting in the whole 32 guns; he returned to England Feb. 14, 1803.

William Lumley, esq. Chairman of the Committee of Accounts at the Society of Arts.

Aged 72, Wm. Leaf, esq. of East Dulwich and the Old Change.

Joseph Yorke, esq. of Forthampton Court near Tewkesbury.

John Every, esq. late of 28th reg. 3d son of Sir Henry Every, of Eggington Hall, co. Derby, Bart.

Aged 60, Priscilla, wife of Chas. Hanbury, esq. of Halstead, Essex, and the Old Well house, Cheltenham.

Nov. 11. In Burton-street, Ann, widow of Rev. Wm. Leake, of Greenwich.

Nov. 14. In York-terrace, James Buller, esq. senior clerk to the Privy Council.

Nov. 21. F. J. Keane, esq. of Crown-court, and Hampstead.

Dec. 5. At Walworth, Mr. John Pottinger.

Dec. 14. Lieut. Charles Ramsay Richardson, of E. I. Navy, only surviving son of Capt. Isaac Godsalve Richardson.

Dec. 21. The wife of Rev. W. H. Vivian, of Hans-place, Chelsea.

Dec. 22. In Somerset-street, Catherine, wife of Sir John Murray, of Stanhope, co. Peebles, Bart. and dau. of the late Adam Callander, esq.

Aged 78, Wm. Bushby, esq. late in the Bengal service.

Dec. 24. At Clapham, aged 71, Anne, relict of the Rev. Wm. Collett, rector of Swanton-Morley, Norfolk.

Aged 73, Wm. Harman, esq. of John-st. Oxford-street, many years a Commissioner of Taxes, and resident at Hammersmith.

Wm. Collet, esq. of the Accountant's office, East India House.

Dec. 27. At Hackney, aged 68, Walter Cameron, esq.

At Islington, aged 88, Eliz. relict of W. Elmslie, esq.

In Judd-st. aged 68, John Thorn, esq.

Dec. 28. In Nottingham-place, Harriet,

widow of James Graham, esq. of Richardby, near Carlisle.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, aged 57, Silvester Lowden, esq. of Ditton Common.

At Cecil House, Strand, aged 50, Mr. Geo. Bromley, teacher of dramatic elocution, and formerly of Drury-lane and Surrey Theatres.

Dec. 30. In Stanhope-street, the Hon. Eliz.-Mary, wife of W. Stephen Poyntz, esq. of Cowdray Park, Sussex.

At Kentish-town, the relict of John Wm. Vogel, esq. of Crouch-end.

Dec. 31. In Brunswick-square, the widow of Lieut.-Gen. Conran.

BEDS.—*Lately.* At Great Bramingham, aged 55, W. Deacon, esq. of Hertford.

BUCKS.—*Dec.* 23. At High Wycombe, aged 57, Wm. Denny, esq. one of the Magistrates of the borough.

Dec. 27. At Datchet, aged 56, W. W. Deschamps, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec.* 18. At Hinxton, in her 70th year, Eliana, widow of Chas. Raikes, esq.

DERBY.—*Dec.* 29. In his 75th year, Wm. Strutt, esq. of Derby, F.R.S.

DEVON.—*Lately.* At Exeter, the widow of G. Follett, esq. dau. of late Sam. Milford, esq.

At Budleigh Salterton, aged 74, G. Waymouth, esq. formerly of Exeter.

At Teignmouth, aged 100, Mr. W. Newton, late of Twedley, Worc.

At Torquay, George Loten Swainson, esq. 3d son of late J. T. Swainson, esq. Collector of Customs at Liverpool.

At Barnstaple, aged 83, John Roberts, esq.

DORSET.—*Oct.* 27. At Sturminster-Newton, John Ring, esq. surgeon, of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.

DURHAM.—*Dec.* 21. At Durham, Miss Mary Chaytor, dau. of the late H. Chaytor, LL.D. Rector of Croft, and Prebendary of Durham.

Dec. 25. At Craike, the wife of James Shepherd, esq. formerly of York.

ESSEX.—*Oct.* 30. At Great Chesterford, James Magenis, esq. M.D.

Nov. 17. At Colchester, Eliz. widow of C. Whaley, esq.

Dec. 31. At Woodford-hall, aged 69, Mary-Ann, wife of John Maitland, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Gloucester, aged 32, Susanna-Maria, widow of Jas. Conolly, esq., and eldest dau. of Tho. Gray, esq. Cheltenham.

At Tetbury, aged 62, John Letall, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 13. Mr. W. H. Byam, solicitor, Bristol.

HANTS.—*Lately.* At Dibden Parsonage, Catharine, only dau. of Rev. James Gray.

At the Vicarage, Odiham, Ellen Anna, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Harriott.

Dec. 19. At Southampton, aged 68, Edw. Smith Grosvenor, esq.

Dec. 23. At Ringwood, in her 50th year, Susanna, youngest dau. of the late James Turner, esq. of Bramshaw.

At Beech-hill, aged 85, Rich. Lee, esq.

Dec. 31. At Ringwood, Mary, only dau. of Wm. Clark, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE. — *Lately.* At Castle Froome, aged 21, Jane, eldest dau. of F. B. Derry, esq.

HUNTS.—*Dec.* 25. At Little Paxton, aged 69, Matthew Towgood, esq.

KENT.—*Oct.* .. At Bromley, aged 83, Sarah, relict of S. Acton, esq. of Stanwell.

Dec. 27. At Boley-hill, Rochester, aged 2 years, Louisa, second dau. of Capt. T. Baker, E. I. C.; and on the 30th, Frederick, his second son.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec.* 19. At Tottenham, aged 73, Henry Maule, esq.

Dec. 22. At Norwood-green, Mrs. Bonsall, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, relict of Geo. Bonsall, esq. of Glanrheidol, Cardiganshire.

Dec. 24. At Hillingdon, aged 87, Anna, third dau. of Mr. Robert Mann, late of Parliament-st.

Dec. 26. Aged 59, Tho. Carpenter, esq. of Tottenham.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. — *Lately.* At Monmouth, aged 74, Mr. Wm. Probyn, tanner, senior member of the corporation.

NORFOLK.—*Nov.* 18. At North Repps Hall, J. H. second surviving son of T. F. Buxton, esq. M.P.

Dec. 25. At Lakenham-grove, aged 73, Joseph Gurney, Esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. — *Dec.* 23. At Northampton, in his 70th year, Samuel Holt, esq., senior alderman of that corporation, and for upwards of 20 years one of its magistrates.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Dec.* 19. At Southwell, Thompson Forster, esq., late senior surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Bridgnorth, aged 76, John Stephens, esq.

Aged 78, Robt. Hale, esq. of Brace Meole.

At Bishop's Castle, aged 84, J. Wollaston, esq. senior Alderman, and many years one of the Coroners for the county.

SOMERSET.—*Lately.* At Bath, Col. Williams, late of Royal Marines.

At Bath, aged 23, Mary-Julia, wife of S. T. Partridge, M.D. of Barbadoes.

At Taunton, aged 76, the widow of Lewis Cogan, esq.

At Taunton, Lieut.-Col. Chapman.

At Bar House, Bishop's Hull, aged 52, R. K. Marsh, esq.

At Prescott, aged 76, Jos. Muckleston, esq.

At Henstridge, aged 78, the widow of S. Pitman, esq. of Dunchideock House, near Exeter.

Dec. 20. At Yeovil, Eliz. wife of Mr. Bethell, surgeon, and dau. of late John Whitmarsh, esq. of Comeytrowe, near Taunton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Ettingshall Park, the wife of Rd. Moore, esq. of Dudley.

Dec. 15. At Newcastle-under-Lyme, aged 93, Cha. Hassells, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec.* 27. At Orford, aged 74, Mrs. Ann Ashford, 48 years in the service of the Marquis of Hertford, and for the last 21 years housekeeper at Sudborn Hall.

SURREY.—*Dec.* 22. At Mitcham, aged 86, Mrs. Bassilia Beecher.

SUSSEX.—*Lately.* At Brighton, Lt.-Col. Barton, late 2d life guards, 2d son of late Thos. Barton, esq. of Grove, Tipperary.

Nov. 19. At Brighton, J. Messer, esq. of Hampstead.

Dec. 20. At Brighton, aged 5, Ellen, dau. of Dr. T. R. Jefferson.

Dec. 25. At Wood-end, near Chichester, in her 92d year, the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Mary Lennox, widow of Gen. Lord G. Lennox, and grandmother of the Duke of Richmond. She was the elder dau. of Wm.-Henry fourth Marq. of Lothian, by Lady Louisa Caroline Darcy, dau. of Robert 3d Earl of Holdernesse; was married in 1759, and was left a widow, March 22, 1805, having had one son, the late Duke; and three daughters—Lady Mary Louisa; Lady Emily Charlotte, widow of Adm. the Hon. Sir G. C. Berkeley, G.C.B.; and Georgiana Countess Bathurst.

Dec. 29. At Brighton, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Trickey.

WILTS.—*Lately.* At Huish Rectory, Cath.-Anne, wife of Thomas Pyke, esq. of Wootton-Rivers, and dau. of late John Goodman, esq. of Oare.

Dec. 23. At Broxmore Park, Mary, wife of Robert Bristow, esq.

Dec. 28. At Bourton-on-the-hill, aged 73, Jane, relict of Rev. Thomas Williams, vicar of Bere Regis, Dorset.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Alcaster, aged 92, Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Perkins, esq. of Morton Hall.

YORK.—*Lately.* Aged 88, Catherine, dau. of late R. T. Nelson, Rector of Fingal, near Bedale, and last surviving sister of late Rev. Darcy Nelson, Rector of Holtby.

Dec. 15. At Selby, aged 72, Jane, widow of John Audas, esq.

Dec. 22. Aged 28, Thomas, third son of the late Tho. Fothergill, esq. of Aiskew House, near Bedale.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Swansea, aged 91, John Baylis, esq. late of the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth.

Richard Edwards, esq. Colonel of the Carnarvonshire militia, upwards of forty years a magistrate, and latterly chairman of the quarter sessions.

Aged 20, Eleanor, 2d dau. of Rev. Rd. Newcome, Warden of Ruthin.

Aged 64, Capt. Henry Harding, for many years Adjutant of the Royal Carmarthen fusileers.

At Haverfordwest, Colonel Phillips, of Williamston, Pemb.

At Enjobb, Radn., Jane, widow of E. T. Halliday, esq. of Chapel Cleeve, Som.

At Carmarthen, aged 81, Lieut.-Col. Edwards, of Laugharne.

At Abergavenny, aged 58, Wm. Lewis, esq. formerly Lieutenant and Surgeon of Sussex light dragoons; and afterwards a wine-merchant at Hereford.

Jones Panton, esq. eldest son of Jones Panton, esq. of Plasgwyn, Anglesea; and, on his return from India on board the General Palmer, aged 28, Lieut. T. Panton, his third son.

At Maesynacla, near Carnarvon, Capt. Hugh Williams.

At Pigeonsford, Cardiganshire, Col. Price, a magistrate for that county.

Aged 89, David Thomas, esq. of Pwllyrach House, Glamorganshire.

Aged 73, Anne, wife of W. O. Brigstocke, esq. of Blaenpant, Card. eldest dau. of late E. Probyn, esq. of Newland, Glouc.

Dec. 16. At Swansea, aged 40, Mr. John Richardson Tripp, solicitor; leaving a widow and 11 children.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec.* 15. At Edinburgh, Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, esq. of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland.

Dec. 25. At Dalreith-house, Dumbartonshire, Miss Yuille, late of Bedford-sq.

EAST INDIES.—*Lately.* At Cocanada, Helen, wife of Ambrose Crawley, esq. of the Madras establishment.

Lieut. Henry Jas. Robinson, 2d N. C., third son of Rev. Sir John R. Bart.

July 26. At Assam, aged 34, Capt. John Bryan Neufville, of the 42d B. N. I. Political Agent in Upper Assam, &c. &c., only son of the late Jacob Neufville, Esq. of Lymington, Hants.

ABROAD.—*Lately.* Near Hamburg, in his 60th year, J. D. Lubbren, esq. formerly of the firm of Messrs. Lose, Lubbren, and Co., in Newcastle.

At Florence, by assassination, aged 25, Denzil Ede, esq. merchant, son of Capt. E. of Liskeard.

At Florence, Margaret, wife of Sherlock Willis, M.D., and youngest dau. of late Rev. John Vignoles, of Cornhair, co. Westmeath.

At Ostend, Miss Lee, dau. of late Richard Lee, esq. of Llanfoist, Monm.

At Nice, Mary, wife of Denis H. Kelly, esq. of Castle Kelly, Galway, and dau. of late W. M. Moseley, esq. of Winterdyne, Worcestershire.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Lieut.-Col. Abraham, late Major 76th reg.

Dec. 26. At Guernsey, Edw. Simons, Col. of 12th Native Inf. E. I. C., eldest son of the Rev. John Simons, Rector of St. Paul's-Cray, Kent.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. c. i. 272. Bishop Luxmoore was nominated Canon of the seventh prebend at Canterbury, Feb. 14, 1793. In June 1795 he had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by the Archbishop; in 1796 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Vicarage of Tenterden.—His Lordship's eldest son, now Dean of St. Asaph, married Katherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl; this lady is recently deceased (see p. 571).

P. 375. Dr. Bourne married, Oct. 16, 1795, Miss Burr, daughter of James Burr, Esq. steward to the Earl of Lichfield at Ditchley. That gentleman died at Dr. Bourne's house in Oxford, in his 85th year, in 1815 (see vol. LXXXV. ii. 280).

P 567. A portrait has been published of Mrs. H. M. Bowdler, drawn on stone by J. W. Slater, from a drawing in 1814 by J. Slater. The profits of its sale are devoted to the Moravian missions, in which Mrs. B. was greatly interested. A posthumous work of that amiable lady is entitled "Pen Tamar; or the History of an Old Maid," one vol. 8vo. Her "Sermons" have passed through nearly fifty editions.

P. 572. Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar, was author of the following highly meritorious works:—"Maternal Solicitude for a Daughter's best interests,"—"Practical Hints to Young Females, on the duties of a Wife, a Mother, and a Mistress of a Family,"—"The Present of a Mistress to a young Servant, consisting of friendly advice and real histories,"—"Correspondence between a Mother and her Daughter at School," written in conjunction with her talented daughter, the late Jane Taylor,—"Reciprocal Duties of Parents and Children." Of all these works several large editions have been circulated; they are replete with sound and rational piety, judicious remark, and right feeling.

P. 649. The Rev. George Walker was the editor of two duodecimo volumes, containing Select Specimens, one of English Prose, and the other of English Poetry, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the present time; each with an Introduction.

Part ii. p. 190. Lt.-Col. Sir John Kinnier Macdonald, C.B., K.L.S. accompanied Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, when he went as Envoy to the Court of Persia. In 1813 (being then styled John Macdonald Kinnier, Esq.) he published in 4to, "A Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire;" and in 1818, "A Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan, in 1813 and 14; with remarks on the Marches of Alexander, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand." Sir John Macdonald entered Persia at a highly critical state of the public affairs, and it is not too much to say, that he became instrumental in recovering that kingdom from the very verge of destruction. By combining integrity of principle, energy of decision, and soundness of judgment, with an invariable singleness of purpose, he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the Persian and Russian Governments, while he succeeded in promoting the interests and upholding the dignity of the British Empire. The intense solicitude manifested by all classes of persons in Persia, especially by the Shah and his Ministers, during his long illness, was an affecting testimony of the regard which they cherished for his private character, and of the value which they attached to his public services.

P. 277. Major Hughes was the only son of the late Hugh Hughes, Esq. of Bodwryn, Anglesea.

P. 284. Thomas-Cherbury Bligh, Esq. was the eldest son of the Very Rev. Robert Bligh, Dean of Elphin, (younger brother to the first Earl of Darnley) by his second wife Frances Winthorpe. He married, Nov. 3, 1790, Lady Theodosia Bligh, second daughter of his cousin-german John 3d Earl of Darnley, and sister to the present Earl. They had a family, one of whom, Fanny, is the wife of George-Vicesimus, son of the late Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. Col. Bligh's imprisonment, for want of sureties to keep the peace against the Earl of Darnley, had lasted upwards of ten years.

P. 366. Mr. Huskisson's father by his first marriage had two sons, the late Statesman, and the present General Huskisson: by his second marriage, Capt. Thomas Huskisson, R. N. late Paymaster to the Navy, and a daughter who married the Rev. James Walhouse, of Teddesley in Staffordshire, brother to Edward John Walhouse, esq. who, on the death of his great uncle, the late Sir Edward Littleton, Bart. (who for several Sessions represented the county of Stafford), became possessed of his uncle's estates, took the name of Littleton (the Baronetage became extinct), and is the present Member of Parliament for Staffordshire, and married to a daughter of Marquis Wellesley. After the death of his father Mr. Huskisson became possessed of the estate at Oxley near Wolverhampton, and his brother, the present General, farmed the estate until it was sold, when he turned the ploughshare into the sword, and entered the army. The purchaser was James Hordern, esq. and it is at present possessed by his son Alexander Hordern, esq. Mr. Huskisson's will was proved Nov. 15, and the personal property sworn under 60,000*l.* An estate at Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, left to Mr. Huskisson by his maternal great uncle, Dr. Gem, is bequeathed to his brother General Huskisson. All the residue,

with the exception of a pecuniary remembrance to his other brother, Charles Huskisson, esq. and a few trifling legacies, is left to Mrs. Huskisson. This includes his beautiful and favourite villa at Eartham. The codicil, which he executed immediately after the fatal accident which deprived the country of his invaluable services, merely secures to his widow any property acquired by him since the execution of his will, which is dated in 1827. His signature to it is, considering the circumstances under which it was written, astonishingly firm and clear. A second, but unsigned, codicil, of the same day, confirms the nomination of the Rev. R. Cockburn, vicar of Bexley, in Kent, Alexander Milne, esq. of the office of Woods and Forests, and James Bennett Freeland, of Chichester, esq. to be his executors. The codicils are both witnessed by Lord Wilton, Viscount Granville, and Mr. Wainewright.

P. 378. The Rev. Thomas Whalley married Oct. 25, 1803, Catherine-Maria, fourth daughter of Charles-James Packe, esq. of Prestwould in Leicestershire. His son, the Rev. John-Christopher Whalley, has been lately admitted to succeed him in the Rectory of Ecton.

P. 379. The Rev. Richard Bracken was one of the curates at Brighton. A sermon preached by Mr. Wagner, Rector of Brighton, on occasion of his death, has been published.

P. 380. Mr. Walker was nephew to the late Rev. Tilly Walker, Vicar of Mears Ashby, Northamptonshire.

P. 469. Sir F. F. Baker was elected Fellow both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in 1811.

P. 472. In the year 1827, the Rev. Charles Powlett, owing to some disappointment in his receipts, quitted Great Dunmow, where he resided. At that time necessity obliged him to pay his creditors at the rate of 10*s.* in the pound only, which, from his respectability, they readily took, and sympathized with him in his misfortunes. Our readers can better conceive than we can relate, the feelings of gratitude experienced by the tradesmen in Dunmow, when, in Dec. 1829, the Rev. Percy Powlett, the son, visited the town, and not only paid the remaining 10*s.* but also interest upon each debt, at the rate of 4 per cent. This is, indeed, one of the best proofs a son can give of the affectionate regard he entertains for his father.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1829, TO DECEMBER 15, 1830.

Christened	Males - 13,299	In all 26,743		Buried -	Males 11,110	In all 21,645			
	Females 13,444				Females 10,535				
Whereof have died,		5 and 10	871	40 and 50	2026	80 and 90	815		
under 2 years	6115	10 and 20	818	50 and 60	2031	90 and 100	119		
Between 2 and		20 and 30	1410	60 and 70	2055	101	2		
5 years	1837	30 and 40	1759	70 and 80	1788	102.....	1		

Decreased in the Burials reported this year 1879.

DISEASES.

Abscess	91	Flux	10	Suddenly	92
Age, and Debility	2242	Grief	3	Teething	485
Apoplexy	404	Gout	46	Thrush	100
Asthma	1158	Hæmorrhage	36	Tumour	14
Bedridden	1	Hernia	25	Venereal	2
Bile	17	Hooping Cough	552	Worms	12
Cancer	104	Hydrophobia	1	Total of Diseases	21,345
Childbirth	281	Inflammation	2196		
Consumption	4704	Inflammation of the Liver	195		
Contraction of the Heart	3	Insanity	220		
Convulsions	2362	Jaundice	42		
Croup	126	Jaw locked	12		
Diabetes	8	Measles	479		
Diarrhœa	19	Miscarriage	8		
Dropsy	919	Mortification	274		
Dropsy on the Brain	723	Ossification of the Heart	16		
Dropsy on the Chest	120	Palpitation of the Heart	10		
Dysentery	24	Palsy	16		
Enlargement of the Heart	50	Paralytic	181		
Epilepsy	57	Pleurisy	20		
Eruptive Diseases	22	Rheumatism	51		
Erysipelas	42	Scrophula	6		
Fever	782	Small Pox	627		
Fever, Intermittent or Ague	30	Sore Throat, or Quinsey	31		
Fever, (Scarlet)	94	Spasm	69		
Fever, (Typhus)	90	Stillborn	951		
Fistula	5	Stone	18		
		Stoppage in the Stomach	61		
		Stricture	6		

CASUALTIES.

Burnt	61
Drowned	97
Excessive Drinking	4
Executed*	3
Found Dead	13
Fractured	1
Frozen	1
Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	67
Killed by Fighting	1
Murdered	2
Poisoned	4
Run Over	3
Scalded	5
Smothered	1
Suffocated	4
Suicide	33
Total of Casualties	300

* There have been executed within the Bills of Mortality 7; of which number only 3 have been reported as such.

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ERRATA. P 26, b. l. 15 from bottom, for health read hearth. P. 68, a. l. 37, for penalties for libels in, read 100l. security on. The writer of the communication respecting Penzance Chapel, p. 304, observes, that "what was said of the 17th subscriber, l. 22, and also l. 30, should have been omitted. P. 403, a. l. antepenult. for Longwich read Longworth; 404, a. l. penult. for Mary, Edmond, read Mary Edmonds; col. b, l. 2. for Marten read Martin. P. 469. Sir F. F. Baker was elected a Fellow of both the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in 1811. P. 473. The Hon. Sir Francis Burton, is not a "Bart." he is a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic order. The line left blank in p. 642 may be filled up by reference to p. 553.

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